



KAZAKH GRAMMATOLOGY: ORTHOGRAPHY IN THE XXth CENTURY

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Abstract

Orthography, the correct spelling of words, is one of the seven most important additional chapters in the science of language, which ranks first in the classification of sciences by a well-known philosopher Al-Farabi. Today, this term is one of the main categories of writing, along with the alphabet, graphics, and punctuation. Each of these categories plays an important role in the science of writing – grammatology. In Kazakh grammatology the role of orthography is significant. Questions on Kazakh orthography dates back to the end of the XIX century. However, the most important century for this branch was the XX century. Because the first Kazakh orthographic rules were officially approved, amended, and reached their peak in this century. Scientists who dealt with the problem of Kazakh orthography are Akhmet Baitursynuly, Eldes Omaruly, Khalel Dosmukhameduly, Koshke Kemengeruly, Mukhtar Myrzauly, Telzhan Shonanuly and others.

We divide the Kazakh orthography of the XXth century into 3 periods. The main reason is that the Kazakh alphabet had changed three times in a century. From 1910 to 1928 Baitursyn's writing or tote jazu (direct writing) was used. In 1929 the Kazakh script was transferred to the Latin graphic alphabet. In 1940, the Kazakh script was changed to the Cyrillic alphabet, and the spelling rules were based on Russian orthography. This, in turn, led to significant changes in Kazakh writing. In this article, we will focus on the state of Kazakh orthography in the twentieth century and study the main issues from the grammatical point of view. We will show the damaged sides of Kazakh writing because of the changes in the Kazakh orthography through examples. We evaluate the works of scientists from the grammatological aspect who are directly or indirectly involved in the problem of Kazakh orthography in the XXth century.

Keywords: Kazakh grammatology, Kazakh orthography, alphabet, XX century.

INTRODUCTION Orthography is one of the significant areas of linguistics. The area handles the correct writing of words. Correct writing is a sign of literacy. Literacy is a valuable attribute of the culture and civilization of society. A society with high culture and civilization will have a high level of education and science and will develop. As a result, both the economy and the social situation will flourish.

The orthographic term in (ancient) Greek means ὀρθογραφία, ὀρθός [1: 585]–“straight, correct, fair”, and γράφω–“writing” [1: 228]. Orthography is an accepted system of rules for the correct spelling of words in a language [2:18]. Orthography deals with the type and order of letters in a word, such as writing thick or thin sounds, capitalisation, writing together or separately, double writing, and transliteration. Punctuation is also a spelling problem.



6th ASIA PACIFIC International Modern Sciences Congress

Sometimes scholars study it separately. However, it should go hand in hand with orthography as a neighbour field.

One of the first pieces of information about the concept of correct writing found in the work of the world-famous thinker, sociologist, philosopher, mathematician, physicist, and astronomer, linguist Abu Nasir Al-Farabi, born in 870 in the Otyrar city in modern Kazakhstan. In his work "Classification of Sciences," he divided science into five main areas. Al-Farabi pointed out that the science of language of each nation has seven additional chapters and orthography is one of them. We understand from the words of the scientist that correct writing is valuable for proper reading as well. By this work, we can assume that the science of writing rules in Kazakh land had laid in the IX-X centuries. We also notice that the rules of writing include punctuation.

L. R. Zinder, in his work "Study on the General Theory of Writing", wrote that Baudouin de Courtenay categorised orthography along with the categories of writing: graphics and the alphabet [4:53]. Kazakh phonetist scientist Alimkhan Zhunusbek in his work "Native alphabet—problems of native writing" [5] wrote that writing comprises the alphabet, graphics, and spelling rules. Therefore, orthography is the major category of grammatology. Grammatology examines the typology of writing, graphics, and the relationship between writing and speaking. Some scholars include the history of writing as well. Although linguistic scholars have been researching writing for hundreds of years, it was Ignace Jay Gelb, a Polish-American scientist who presented it as a separate science and named this science—grammatology. In his book called «*A study of writing*» which was first published in 1952, then in 1963, wrote: «*The aim of this book is to lay a foundation for a full science of writing, yet to be written. To the new science, we could give the name 'grammatology', following partially the term 'grammatography' which was used some years ago in a title of a book on writing published in England. This term seems to me better suited than either 'graphology', which could lead to a misunderstanding, or 'philography' (a new term coined in contrast to 'philology'), which is not so exact as 'grammatology'*» [Gelb I.J., 1963, p. 23].

Orthography has been considered as a separate branch of linguistics in Western linguistics since the nineteenth century. Scholars have studied it mostly in close connection with the fields of phonology, morphology, lexicology. At the beginning of the twentieth century, scientists studied orthography in connection with the fields of sociology, culturology. Kenneth Pike (1947) [6] considered orthography as a separate field, studied its closeness to phonology and said that orthography is too close to the transcription. Kenneth Pike (1938: 87) also wrote about the development of the alphabet in the unwritten languages of Central America: "The ideal alphabet must comprise one letter, one letter for each phoneme, or it slows down the learning process". He wrote about this opinion in his well-known book "Phonemics: A Methodology for Reducing Languages in Writing" (1947).

Orthography and spelling in Kazakh language have the same meaning. However, they connect with different words to make phrases like orthographic norms, spelling rules. Although there are few scientific works on the orthography of the Kazakh language, there are some scientific works that we can name. In particular, Rabiga Syzdykova "Dictionary of orthography and punctuation of the Kazakh language" (1959, 1996), Oralbayeva N. "Fundamentals of Kazakh graphics and orthography" (1968), Ualiev N., Aldasheva A. "Difficulties in the Kazakh orthography" (1988), Myrzabekov S. "Methodical instructions on a special course of Kazakh orthography" (1991), Ualiyev Nurgeldy "Phonological bases of Kazakh graphics and orthography" (1993), K. Kuderinova "Words written together" (2005), K. Kuderinova "Alphabet and spelling history of Turkic languages" (2016), A. Zhunusbek



"Native alphabet – native writing" (2017). Besides the mentioned works, articles on Kazakh orthography began to be written in the late XIX century.

We divide the Kazakh orthography of the XXth century into 3 periods. The main reason is that the Kazakh alphabet had changed three times in a century. From 1910 to 1928 Baitursyn's writing or tote jazu (direct writing) was used. In 1929 the Kazakh script was transferred to the Latin graphic alphabet. In 1940, the Kazakh script was changed to the Cyrillic alphabet, and the spelling rules were based on Russian orthography. This, in turn, led to significant changes in Kazakh writing. In this article, we will focus on the state of Kazakh orthography in the twentieth century and study the main issues from the grammatical point of view. We will show the damaged sides of Kazakh writing because of the changes in the Kazakh orthography through examples. We evaluate the works of scientists from the grammatological aspect who are directly or indirectly involved in the problem of Kazakh orthography in the XXth century.

MAIN PART. We understand the orthographic rules of the Kazakh language as spelling rules. As mentioned above, the correct orthography is a key indicator of literacy. The correct spelling should follow the natural laws of our language. Only writings based on the rules of language will be valid. Works on the orthography of the Kazakh language did not fully consider the formation and development of spelling in the Kazakh language. Therefore, in this work, we will systematically focus on the process of formation and development of orthography in the Kazakh language. The main important issues of the XXth century will be:

- **"Baitursynuly's writing" / "Kazakh writing" / "The first Kazakh national alphabet";**
- **1924 The first congress of Kazakh scholars, Orynbor;**
- **1929 Spelling conference, Kyzylorda;**
- **New Kazakh alphabet and orthography based on the Russian alphabet, 1940;**
- **1938, 1957, 1983 Basic rules of spelling of the Kazakh language**

Historically, in the 600's, a tribal alliance in the Arabian Peninsula invaded neighbouring lands and reached as far west as Rome. They did not exclude the tribes on the land of present Kazakhstan from those campaigns. In the 9th century, in the works of al-Belazuri's "Kitab futuh al-buldan" (The Book of the Expedition) and al-Tabari's "Tarikh ar-rusul wa-l-muluk" (History of the Prophets and Kings) described The Arab expeditions to Central Asia and some regions of South Kazakhstan. Because of the invasion, the Turkic tribes received Islam and Arabic scripts. Some converted to Islam of their own free will. In the 11th century, the Karakhanid state, and in the 13th century, the Golden Horde khan, the Uzbek Khan adopted the religion, and the Arabic script became the dominant form of writing. Spreading from the people of the White Horde and Golden Horde, which emerged in the Kazakh lands after the invasion of Genghis Khan in the XIII century, the first sultans Kerey and Zhanibek founded the Kazakh Khanate in 1456 (1466-67). The religion of the Kazakh Khanate was Islam and used Arabic graphics.

Since the Kazakh Khanate officially entered the Russian Empire in 1731 in fraternal relations, the Kazakh people have opened a new history page. And they closely associated it with the Russian government. The tsarist government considered it right that the people under his rule should have the same religion and use the same script. In more than a thousand years, they absorbed Islam into traditions, ideas and even the "blood" of the people of Central Asia. The values of these peoples have their roots in Islam. So it was with the Kazakh people. The preaching works by Russians were accompanied by sending missionaries. Changes in the Kazakh script also began occurring at that time.



According to the data, we can talk about the formation and development of orthography in the Kazakh language from the second half of the XIX century. In 1860, in the city of Kazan N. I. Ilminsky's work "Materials for the study of the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) language" were published. Note that the historical name "Kazakh" was officially restored by the Kazakh people based on an article by Saken Seifullin on 19 April 1925, by the decision of the Fifth All-Kazakhstan Congress of Soviets of the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) SSR [9]. Before that, official documents and works it was called "Kyrgyz-Kaisak", then "Kyrgyz". However, among the Kazakhs and in Kazakh-language works, the word "Kazakh" had used. Therefore, the Kazakh name has been written as Kyrgyz in this work.

In this work, the author notes that the Muslim literacy brought by the Tatars was widespread among the Kazakhs and that the Tatar orientation prevailed, and they wrote not a single letter in the pure Kazakh language, all of which were more or less influenced by the Tatar language. Here, he writes that the Arabic-Tatar alphabet does not fully reflect the Kazakh sounds, especially the vowel sounds. The author explains that the purpose of writing this work is to provide general information about the characteristics of the Kazakh language and to create conditions for Kazakh readers educated in Russian to study their language on their own. This work is one of the first works written about the Kazakh language. Although not studied in-depth about the Kazakh language, as the author himself wrote, it is a valuable work for researchers of the Kazakh language. This work comprises a section of sounds, grammar (noun, adjective, numbers, pronoun, verb, preposition, mood, tense) and a dictionary.

Kazakh educator Ibyrai Altynsarin also commented on this work. Ibyrai Altynsarin (real name—Ibrahim, 1841–1889)—an outstanding Kazakh educator, writer, ethnographer, folklorist, public figure. Ibyrai Altynsarin is a person who left a deep mark on the history of the education of the Kazakh people and the formation of the national school. In a letter to Nikolay Ilminsky in 1862, Ibyrai Altynsarin commented on the work of the educator "Materials for the study of the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) language". "In my and people of Orda opinion, this (material) is very well composed" [11], writes the scientist. He wrote he did not find any significant errors in the words or the translations, and if there are any slight mistakes, he will tell them when he goes to Kazan in August of that year. In fact, in this work, N.I. Ilminsky could provide accurate information about the Kazakhs. In this letter, Y. Altynsarin wrote that N.I. Ilminsky's view that he does not support the destruction of the pure Kazakh language by Tatarism was consistent with his own. However, he said that he did not mind taking some words from the Persian and Arabic languages, which were not found in the Kazakh language and that he used their words in his writing Ilminsky's project was not supported by V.V. Grigoriev objected arguing "On the transmission of Sounds in the Kyrgyz Alphabet with Russian letters" [12] that the characters in the Russian alphabet should not change.

In 1897 V.V. Katarinsky's "Grammar of the Kyrgyz language. Phonetics, etymology and syntax" (Orynbor, 1897) was published. The scientist published the following alphabet of 21 letters, indicating that there are 9 vowels and 15 consonants in the Kazakh language: а (а), е, ы, и, о (о), у, б, г, д, ж, з, к, л, м, н, п, р, с, т, ш. [13]

Although these works translated Kazakh writing into Russian graphics, we recognise it was the beginning of the study of the Kazakh language, the basis of subsequent works.

Articles in the newspaper "Dala Ualayaty" in 80-90 years of XX century. The beginning of the problem of orthography in the Kazakh language. Articles on spelling problems began to be published in the Dala Ualayaty newspaper (DUN, The newspaper of the steppe region) in 1880-90. DUN is the official newspaper published in Omsk from 1 January 1888, to 12 April 1902, in the Kazakh and Russian languages as a supplement to the newspaper



"Akmolinsk oblastnye vedomostva". The newspaper published reviews of books published and articles on Kazakh writing.

Kurmanbayev Asylkozha in his article "About the Kazakh language," gave information about the Kazakh language and focused on the works of Y. Altynsarin on the Kazakh language. The author wrote, «The Kazakh language is so rich that it is possible to write any book in the Kazakh language»[14].

Otynsy Alzhanov was a supporter of the transition of the Kazakh script to the Russian alphabet in the article "Useful books for the Kazakhs" [15] (DUN 1894. №39). He laments that there are many Arabic, Persian, Nogai and Turkish words in the Kazakh language and that readers speak and write with mixing other words. Saying that Russian science is developing, he supported the fact that Kazakh children's education in Russian.

Dinmukhamed Sultangazin in his article "On writing in the Kazakh language" (1896) [16] wrote about Kazakh writing and orthography. In the article, the author answers whether it is better to use the Russian alphabet in Kazakh writing or the Arabic alphabet

In the 10th issue of DUN in 1897 was published an article by Rakhimzhan Duisenbayev "From the letter - To the question of the Kyrgyz alphabet" [17]. The author says that it is better to use Arabic letters to read the Koran on religion, but to read and write Kazakh stories, poems, fairy tales, science, you need a specially designed an alphabet for Kazakhs. The author writes that there are few vowels in Arabic and uses diacritic-commas to denote other vowels. He wrote "There is a lot of talk here about which alphabet is right for the Kazakh language or how to correct the old Arabic alphabet". He continues by saying that the Kazakh language needs a clear alphabet because, without an alphabet, no nation can have the right science and education. At the end of the XIX century, our ancestors wanted the Kazakh language to be the language of science, and first, they understood our alphabet should be correct that fully reflects the sounds of the Kazakh language.

From the author's article, we learn that intelligent people at that time waited for an educated citizen who was fluent in other languages, a scholar who could solve this problem. However, the author claims that they should not wait for the emergence of such a scientist but writes that everyone should do their best in this area. These citizens worked as hard as they could, clearly stated the problem and wrote valuable articles. And their long-awaited scholar, with God's support, decreed the fate of the Kazakhs. He was Akhymet Baitursynuly. At the time when the policy of baptism of the Kazakh people, the Russification of the language and script was carried out since the 70s of the XIX century, he saved the Kazakh people from the ideology of this policy for almost half a century.

"Baitursynov's writing" / "Kazakh writing" / "The first Kazakh national alphabet". A. Baitursynuly did not support the transition to both the Russian and Latin alphabets, supplemented and corrected the existing Arabic alphabet. He accomplished this work and created the alphabet only for the Kazakh language. Besides the alphabet, the scientist developed orthographic rules and a textbook. This valuable work had improved each year.

In his article "The Order of Writing" [17], the scientist argued that for the Kazakh people the need to read in Kazakh was indisputable, and pointed out that there were two types: Islamic learning, Russian learning. He mentions it takes a long time to study in Russian and emphasizes the need to study in Kazakh. He argues that learning in Kazakh is not the same as Islamic learning that day and that it takes a year or two to learn to read and write correctly in Kazakh. Books written in Nogai, Turkish, Persian, and Arabic were mixed with the Kazakh language, making children confused more by making it difficult to read. «There are no specific letters in our today's writing, we write one or more distinct sounds with the same letter.» (1912) he wrote, «We write five distinct sounds with this letter «o - ۋ», and three



6th ASIA PACIFIC International Modern Sciences Congress

sounds with this letter «Ы-Ү». Thus, scientist says that it is violent to teach a child the same spelling words differently. In addition, the scientist mentions the following major shortcomings of the writing of that time:

- *Everyone writes differently. There is no writing that follows an order.*
- *There is no orthographic rule that can tell the difference between right and wrong.*
- *There are no letters for the Kazakh sounds.*
- *He listed such shortcomings, realizing that Kazakhs need a new script.*

Dedicating letters to Kazakh sounds means creating a new alphabet. Because the Arabic graphics could not fully convey the Kazakh sounds, he wrote: "We shouldn't lose sounds by making excuses that we don't have letters for them. We need to find letters for the sounds." He continued by saying that others do the same thing as well. As we know that once it identified the shortcomings, the work to address them becomes clear. He also said that the textbook should be easy and understandable. He worked in that direction.

The scientist began his work by identifying the original sounds of the Kazakh language and finding "writing signs" for them, letters. According to him «There are 24 sounds in the Kazakh language. Five of them are vowels, seventeen are consonants, and two are half-vowels.

Vowels: а (a), о (o), у (y), ы (y), е (e). Consonants: б (b), п (p), т (t), ж (zh), ш (sh), д (d), р (r), з (z), с (c), ф (f), к (k), қ (q), г (g), ғ (gh), л (l), м (m), н (n). Half-vowels: ұ (u), й (y).

According to the scientist, among these sounds, some sounds are always thick (к, ф), some are always thin (к, г, е). The rest have thin, thick versions. If we write each of the remaining 19 sounds thick and thin, we will need 38 letters. If we add the remaining 5 sound symbols, we need 43 letters in total. Since the Arabic alphabet doesn't have many letters, the scientist introduced a special sign "ء" - daiekshi, to denote thin sounds. Reduced the number of letters in the alphabet. This is because consonant sounds in the Kazakh language are subordinated to vowel sounds. This means that if the vowel is thick, the consonants in the word will be thick, and if the vowels are thin, the consonants will be thin. Because the Kazakh language is synharmonic. This decision was a novelty for that time. Even today, there is no doubt that this decision was optimal. "The sign that our vowel sounds: а- о, а- у, ы- ұ, ы- ы are pronounced for the subtle pronunciation is" ء "(warning sign), this sign is placed in front of the word as a reference," says the scientist. With that sign, the words were read completely thinly.

Besides creating the alphabet, the scientist also created a textbook for children, saying that "the greatest textbook is a book for children" (1912) [19]. There were various exercises to remember what you learned. This is a very important event for both Kazakh writing and Kazakh history.

Kazakh linguist, professor Salkynbay A.B. in her article about A.B. Baiturdynuly writes: "Writing is divided into two types in the work of A. Baitursynuly: based on a sign and a letter. And, spelling is divided into four systems: sign system; habitual system; relative spelling and sound spelling. The Kazakh language is related to sound spelling".

According to the available data, the works of Akhmet Baitursynuly on orthography were written between 1910 and 1929, and all of them are valuable. The scientist worked hard to educate the Kazakh people by creating an alphabet and a textbook for primary school students and adults. There is a possibility that the scientist had more works written before he was killed in 1937. We believe if other works of the scientist are found, it will contribute to the deepening of the Kazakh linguistics field.

"The orthography of the Kazakh writing was first mentioned in the articles of Akhmet Baitursynuly in the early twentieth century" [20] - wrote academician Rabiga Syzdyk in her



article "History of Baitursyn writing and spelling rules." In support of A. Baitursynuly's draft of the alphabet for Kazakh writing, Mirzhakyp Dulatuly (nicknamed Azamat Alashuly) proposed to introduce the letters f and x in the new alphabet. («Aykap», 1912, № 8). This was also one of the first comments. Comments on the Kazakh orthography had published in the magazine "Aikap" and the newspaper "Kazakh". "Aikap" magazine supported the former traditional alphabet and spelling, "Kazakh" newspaper supported A. Baitursynuly's alphabet reform and new orthographic principles.

Eldes Omaruly, a student, friend of Akhmet Baitursynuly and one of the founders of Kazakh linguistics, is one of the scholars who wrote extensive and profound works on the culture of Kazakh writing and orthography. Eldes Omaruly was the one who developed, analyzed and studied the problem of spelling in detail. He paid special attention to the nature of the Kazakh language, the laws of the language and their observance in research. The works of the scientist, who made a significant contribution to the development of Kazakh science in his 44 years of life, cover the period from 1923 to 1929.

In 1923, the Kazakh-Kyrgyz Education Commission approved a spelling rule consisting of 12 chapters. These rules were the first approved spelling rules of the Kazakh language. On March 22, 1923, "New rules for writing in Kazakh" was published.

The contribution of Eldes Omaruly to Kazakh science, especially the valuable writings he left to later Kazakh researchers, was about his teacher and friend Akhmet Baitursynuly. Academician Rabiga Syzdyk, one of the first Akhmetologists, and a heroic scientist who wrote about the works of Akhmet Baitursynuly during the Soviet era wrote she took into base the works of Eldes Omaruly and Telzhan Shonanuly. The peculiarity of the writings of that time was that they did not give exaggerated praise, empty words. Telzhan Shonanuly—a scientist who worked with Akhmet Baitursynuly, Eldes Omaruly, Khalel Dosmukhameduly to solve the problem of orthography. The scientist was a member of the commission at the first Congress of Kazakh Scholars in Orynbor, 12-17 June 1924, which organized the spelling of the Kazakh language and systematized the curriculum [23].

Khalel Dosmukhameduly, a scientist who wrote articles on the problem of spelling in the twentieth century and was not indifferent to Kazakh writing, was actively involved in public life as well, despite being a doctor. The scientist spoke at the Congress of Kazakh Scholars in Orynbor in 1924. In this context, the educator wrote works like "Law of vowel harmony in the Kazakh language" (1924), "New rules of Kazakh writing (orthography)" (1923, Sholpan), "Law of vowel harmony in the Kazakh-Kyrgyz language" (1922, 1923), "Acquisition of the Latin alphabet in the Kazakh language He wrote articles "On foreign words" (1924, Akzhol), "Words accepted by the Kazakh educational institution" [24], spoke at congresses and contributed significantly to the Kazakh linguistics and Kazakh writing. He even presented his project on Latin graphics-based Kazakh alphabet.

Nazir Torekulov's article "On the New Alphabet" (1924) is also valuable. In 1924, Mukhtar Myrzauly presented a project for the transition to Latin script. A. Baidildauly wrote an article "On the New Alphabet" (1928). Together with Musrepov, they compiled the "Alphabet of the Red Army" (1929) [26]. Articles of Zhusupbek Aimaulytuly, B. Baytogaev, B. Maldybayuly in this field were also precious.

As we have seen, scholars have written many works on the Kazakh language since 1923. We believe the main reason for this is the decree on the language adopted on November 22, 1923. The Kazakh language, along with the Russian language, received the status of the state language, in which the paperwork, textbooks were written, and it opened the way for the socio-cultural development of the Kazakh people.



6th ASIA PACIFIC International Modern Sciences Congress

1924 The first congress of Kazakh scholars, Orynbor. The first congress of Kazakh-Kyrgyz scholars was held on June 12 and 17, 1924, in the house of the organization of educational workers in Orynbor. 19 scientists from all over Kazakhstan attended the Congress. [7].

On behalf of the Kazakhstan Science Council, the following issues were submitted to the congress:

- Writing rules;
- The problem of the alphabet;
- Kazakh terms;
- Arrangements for the collection of oral literature;
- Measures to increase the number of textbooks and science books;
- Primary school program; [7]

In this Congress, Eldes Omaruly had a report on the Kazakh writing rules. He started by indicating that we can base writing rules on sound systems or word systems, and mentions that most of the European countries usually use word systems while Kazakh writing is based on sound systems. He gave some examples that prove that the Russian language is a word system. About Kazakh writing, he wrote: "Writing in Kazakh is easy because of the sound system it is easier. When Kazakh words change, the root doesn't change, suffixes change, so our words in the sound system do not differ from the roots." [7] Indeed, the roots of words in the Kazakh language do not change. Words take on new meanings by changing different endings and suffixes. It is not difficult for anyone to know the meaning of a word through its unchanged root.

This session also addressed the controversial even nowadays issue of u and i. A question of whether they are vowel or consonant was discussed, analyzed, and the majority voted for consonant. If we invent the law of language and begin to sort out the words in the mouth of the masses: it will turn out the language itself is different, the law of language is something that has nothing to do with language. "If the hypothetical law prevails in the end, the language of the country will be wrong. Otherwise, if the language survives: what we call the law of language will become a fairy tale, not a law."—wrote the scientist. At this conference, spelling rules were approved and came into use.

1929 Spelling conference, Kyzylorda. After years of scientific controversy between linguists who support Arabic script and Latin script, in 1929, the Kazakh writing transferred from Arabic script to Latin. The order of use of this alphabet - orthography was especially discussed and adopted in Kyzylorda in the same year. 18 scientists and representatives from all over Kazakhstan attended this scientific conference. [28] At the beginning of the Congress, Kabylyuly noted that the agricultural profession of Kazakhstan is developing, the culture, literature, science and language of the Kazakh people are developing well, and obstacles to further development should be removed. He wrote: «The legacy of antiquity is an obstacle to our progress. That is Arabic alphabet» [7]. The problem of spelling change according to the Latin alphabet was still pending. The scientist said that "the owner of the spelling is the ordinary people" and clearly states that their benefit should be considered while creating the spelling rules. The participants made several reports at the conference on the new alphabet project and approved revised spelling rules, and abolished 1924 spelling rules. The reasons for this, according to the decision of the Central Executive Committee of Kazakhstan, were: "The Arabic alphabet was difficult for the mass people to read and write; incompatible with the technique; could not mark the sounds of the Kazakh language correctly; The new Arabic alphabet became synonymous with religion. Therefore, the Arabic alphabet was the alphabet available to the minority". He also said that Arabic graphics were ineffective in orthography.



Cyrillic equivalents: а-а, ә-ә, е-е, ь-ь, і-і, о-о, ө-ө, у-ұ, ү-ү – vowels, p-п, в-в, т-т, к-к, г-г, қ-қ, ғ-ғ, s-с, z-з, ш-ш, ж-ж, h-һ, m-м, н-н, ң-ң, v-у, л-л, r-р, j-й – consonants. Example, tuvma qazaq – тұма қазақ, suvrettemekpin – сүреттемекпін, coluvora – шолуға, tysindirvge – түсіндіруге, irityv – ірітуу, sol sьjaqtь – сол сыйақты, ьqpalьn tijgizip – ықпалын тийгізіп, ьlьjь – ылғый, etc.[28].

These examples show that double sounds uv, yv, ij, ьj were preserved when switching to Latin graphics. These double sounds completely obeyed the laws of the Kazakh language, preserved the nature of the language.

Kazhym Basymuly is another scientist who left valuable works in Kazakh linguistics in the thirties of the XX century on various topics, especially on the issue of orthography. The works of the scientist in this field: "New letters and new spellings and the splits of our sounds" (1932), "On the correction of our orthography" (as discussion) (1929), "As an explanation of the rules of our new spelling" (1930), (1930), "We need a thorough study of the orthographic dictionary" (1930), "On changing our orthography" (1929), "On some rules of our new spelling", "Capitalization – blocking" (1930), "Let's write correctly" (1938)[29].

Kudaibergen Zhubanov is also one of the scientists who made a great contribution to Kazakh linguistics in the 20-the 30s of the XX century. In addition to the knowledge of the language of the scientist, there are many works in the field of art, analyzed from the Kazakh linguistics aspect. He paid special attention to the problem of spelling and contributed to the rules that have been established so far. The scientist's works: "The alphabet should be for people" (1929), "On changing the orthography of the Kazakh language" (1935), "Are the double sounds? Is it one sound? (on the spelling of uw, yw, yi, ii) "(1935), [30] the project of the Kazakh alphabet, his works on the spelling of the Kazakh language were highly valued and had a special impact on the Kazakh orthography in use today.

New Kazakh alphabet and orthography based on the Russian alphabet, 1940. Kazakh writing did not use a Latin script for a long time. In the fall of 1940, it issued a decree to use the new alphabet. Within a decade, the Latin graphic-the Cyrillic alphabet replaced based Kazakh writing. There was not as much discussion as the previous changes. Because the authorities decided it. The only thing left for the enlighteners was to take part in creating a new alphabet and spelling rules. In the words of Academician Rabiga Syzdyk: "The interests of science and education were not allowed, especially, when scholars who fought for the national interests, who could competently argue with contemporary Russian and other scholars, such scientists as A. Baitursyuly, A. Bokeikhanuly, M. Dulatuly, T. Shonanult, K. Kemengeruly, E. Omaruly. N. Torekulov, B. Suleyev were shot as "enemies of the people" [20].

Opinions on the Cyrillic alphabet and its orthography said linguists like Jienbaev, M. Balakaev, Sh. Sarybaev, S. Amanzholov, I. Kenesbayev. There were many problems with the spelling of the new writing. These difficulties (rules) were related not only to the borrowed words but also to the correct spelling of the original words. Although there was no great controversy in the spelling's discussion, there were two or three propositions and arguments that were quite repetitive (contradictory) with individual rules.

Sarsen Amanzholov, a turkologist-linguist, is one founder of Kazakh linguistics and the author of a project to translate the Kazakh writing into Cyrillic. He wrote works as "New Kazakh alphabet and orthography based on the Russian alphabet" (1940), "On changing some sounds of the new alphabet, orthography and term correction" (1933), "News project on the alphabet and orthography" (1934), "The most important problem in orthography" (1935), "Improved new alphabet", "Russian alphabet - the alphabet of all peoples of the USSR" (1040), "New Kazakh alphabet and spelling based on the Russian alphabet (project)" (1939),



6th ASIA PACIFIC International Modern Sciences Congress

“Some problems of the Kazakh alphabet and spelling (recently proposed because of changes)”(1957), “Orthographic Dictionary of the Kazakh language”(1941). [31]

№	To 1910 Arabic	1910-1928 Arabic	1929 Latin	1940-present (2025) Cyrillic	2025-future	№	To 1910 Arabic	1910-1928 Arabic	1929 Latin	1940-present (2025) Cyrillic	2025-future
1	ا اء آ	ا	a	А а	А а	22	ب	پ	p	П п	P p
2	ا	ا	ə	Ә ә	Ä ä	23	ر	ر	r	Р р	R r
3	ب	ب	в	Б б	B b	24	س	س	S	С с	S s
4	-	و	-	В в	V v	25	ط طة	ت	T	Т т	T t
5	گ	گ	g	Г г	G g	26	و	و	v	У у	U u
6	ع غ	ع	q	Ғ ғ	Ğ ğ	27	و	و	u	Ү ү	Ü ü
7	د ض	د	d	Д д	D d	28	و	و	y	Ү ү	Û ü
8	ي	ه	e	Е е	E e	29	-	ف	-	Ф ф	F f
9	-	-	-	Ё ё	-	30	خ ح	ح	-	Х х	X x
10	ج	ج	ç	Ж ж	J j	31	-	-	-	Ц ц	C c
11	ذ	ز	z	З з	Z z	32	-	-	-	Ч ч	Ch ch
12	-	-	-	И и	I i	33	ش چ	ش چ	c	Ш ш	Ş ş
13	ى ي	ي	j	Й й	I i	34	-	-	-	Щ щ	-
14	ك	ك	k	К к	K k	35	ه	ه	c	Һ һ	H h
15	ق	ق	q	Қ қ	Q q	36	-	-	-	Ъ ъ	-
16	ل	ل	l	Л л	L l	37	ى	ى	ь	Ы ы	Y y
17	م	م	m	М м	M m	38	ى	ى	i	І і	I i
18	ن	ن	n	Н н	N n	39	-	-	-	Ь ь	-
19	نك	نك	ŋ	Ң ң	Ñ ñ	40	-	-	-	Э э	-
20	او و	و	o	О о	O o	41	-	-	-	Ю ю	-
21	و	و	ø	Ө ө	Ö ö	42	-	-	-	Я я	-

Table -1 Alphabets used in the Kazakh language [28].

1938, 1957, 1983 Basic rules of spelling of the Kazakh language. Based on the material we have, we can say that they approved the first spelling rules of the Kazakh language in 1923. We should note that in the future, among the unread manuscripts, there might be found earlier spelling rules. They supplemented the rule at the spelling conference in 1924. They repealed the rule of 1924 in 1929, and they approved new spelling rules. In 1938, by the decree of the authorities, the "Spelling rules of the Kazakh language" [32] were supplemented with new rules. The rule comprised 10 chapters (Spelling of some letters; Writing suffixes and endings; Writing the root of words without change; Spelling of double words; Spelling of compound words; Spelling of auxiliary words; Spelling of abbreviations; Spelling of numbers; Spelling of terms; Spelling of names) and 50 paragraphs.

Approved on June 5, 1957, "Basic rules of spelling of the Kazakh language" [33] comprises 9 chapters (Spelling of letters; Spelling of root words; Separate written words; Words written together; Spelling of double words; Writing suffixes and endings; Spelling of auxiliary words; Usage of capital letters; Word transfer) and 51 paragraphs.

On August 25, 1983, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR adopted a resolution "On amendments and additions to the basic rules of spelling of the Kazakh language" [34]. Amendments and additions to the basic rules of spelling of the Kazakh language, approved by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR of June 5, 1957 "On determining the order of letters in the Kazakh alphabet and approval of the basic rules of spelling of the Kazakh language." The resolution obliges ministries, state committees, departments, newspaper and magazine editorial offices, publishing houses, research institutions, educational institutions to be guided in the practice of writing these basic rules of the Kazakh language spelling from publication. (Kazakh language orthographic



6th ASIA PACIFIC International Modern Sciences Congress

dictionary, 1988). This rule comprises 9 chapters (spelling of letters; the spelling of root words; words written separately; words written together; the spelling of double words; writing of suffixes; Spelling of auxiliary words; use of capital letters; transfer of words), 53 paragraphs.

They created orthographic dictionaries based on spelling rules. From 1941 to 2013, 12 spelling dictionaries (1941, 1948, 1960, 1963, 1972, 1978, 1988, 2001, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2013) were published in the Kazakh language.

CONCLUSION The history of the formation of the Kazakh orthography dates back to the 1860s, and its development continues to this day. Since independence in 1991, many works have been written on this topic. One of the most important of them is Saparkhan Myrzabekov's "Methodical instructions for a special course of Kazakh orthography" (1991) [35]. In 1993, after the then President of the Kazakh Language Society Abduali Kaidar wrote an open letter to the President about the transition to Latin script, the issue was raised in the country. In this regard, the Kazakh spelling should be amended by the natural laws of the Kazakh language.

Rabiga Satigaliyevna Syzdyk, one of the first scholars to write works about Akhmet Baitursynuly, one of the founders of Kazakh linguistics, 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. The monograph "Language norm and its formation" [36], published in 2001, is one of the most complex works that can provide a theoretical basis for scholars studying the problem of norms.

Nurgeldy Makazhanuly Uali is one of the scientists who has written valuable works on spelling and trained journalists in this field. The scientist wrote works on the difficulties of Kazakh spelling. In his works, the scientist praised Akhmet Baitursynuly for "creating the first phonemographic system of the national script by accurately determining the structure of the sound segment units of the Kazakh language" [37].

Alimkhan Zhunusbek, a unique Kazakh phoneticist who followed the footsteps of Akhmet Baitursynuly, said that writing consists of the alphabet, symbols and orthography. The scientist wrote that the alphabet is the sound structure of the language, the symbol is the shell of the sound, and the orthography is the national link of the alphabet and the symbol. "Writing reform should find a comprehensive solution to these three issues," he said. Only then will the original national alphabet be formed "(2017) [5], which is of great importance in the reform of the Kazakh orthography. We believe that knowledge of the process of formation and development of the Kazakh orthography will be useful for the Kazakh state in the implementation of this great work.

In this article, we have written about a brief history of the formation and development of the current orthography of the Kazakh language, a review of the scientists who worked in this important field and their works in this area in the XXth century. We believe this work is valuable when our country is going to change its alphabet into Latin. The Republic of Kazakhstan gained its independence in 1991. In 1993, the then President of the International Kazakh Language Society, Academician Abduali Kaidar, after discussions with Kazakh journalists and scholars, wrote an open letter to the President with proposals on the transition of the Kazakh script to Latin script. Ever since they received the positive answer, the National Commission for the translation of the Kazakh alphabet into Latin script was established on November 14, 2017, and various alphabet projects were submitted for consideration. The last version of the alphabet was submitted in 2021, January 30, has not yet been approved.



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