



ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ АХАНОВ ОҚУЛАРЫ – XXVI
Ғылыми-әдістемелік дөңгелек үстел

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DERLEME

ULUSLARARASI AKHANOV OKUMALARI – XXVI
Bilimsel ve metodolojik yuvarlak masa

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ҚАЗІРГІ ҚАЗАҚ СӨЙЛЕНІСІНІҢ ТРАНСКРИПЦИЯСЫ МЕН ВИЗУАЛИЗАЦИЯСЫ

Қазіргі қазақ сөйленісі немесе қазақтың ауызекі тілі мен негізгі/жазбаша/әдеби қазақ тілінің арасында айтарлықтай айырмашылық бар. Тілдің бұл ерекшелігі қазақша үйреніп жүрген шетелдіктер үшін қиындық тудырады, себебі күнделікті ауызекі сөйлеу тілінде қазақтар өзге тілді сөздерді (негізінен орыс тілінен енген) көп қолданады. Сондықтан, қазақ тілін оқып жүрген шет ел азаматтары бір-біріне мүлде ұқсамайтын, туыс емес қазақ тілі мен орыс тілін қатар меңгеруді жөн санайды, себебі осы арқылы олар ауызекі сөйлеу тілін меңгеру оңай әрі тиімді деген ойға келген.

Бұл сұраққа тереңірек үңілу үшін қазақтың қазіргі ауызекі сөйлеу тілі, яғни табиғи тілі электронды құрылғыларға жазылып, ары қарай транскрипцияланған. Қазақ тіліндегі сөйленістерді транскрипциялау үшін Elan программасы қолданылды, ал алынған транскрипцияның визуализациясы Rezonator программасының көмегімен жасалды. Аталған программа қазақ ауызекі тілін зерттеуге арнайы жасалған

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ТРАНСКРИПЦИЯ И ВИЗУАЛИЗАЦИЯ СОВРЕМЕННОГО КАЗАХСКОГО РАЗГОВОРА

Современный казахский разговорный язык существенно отличается от *литературного/основного/письменного* казахского языка. Данная особенность языка вызывают трудности, с которыми сталкиваются иностранцы, изучающие казахский язык, которые часто с трудом понимают разговорный казахский язык из-за наличия множества иностранных слов, особенно из русского языка. Следовательно, иностранцы, изучающие казахский язык, считают необходимым одновременно усваивать навыки русского языка, несмотря на отсутствие языкового родства между двумя языками.

Для более глубокого понимания данного вопроса и его исследования были выполнены следующие действия: была записана и расшифрована (транскрибирована) живая разговорная речь между носителями казахского языка. В процессе расшифровки (транскрипции) современного казахского разговорного языка использовалась программа Elan, а визуализация транскрипции была выполнена с помощью программы Rezonator, первой программой, разработанной специально для формального использования на казахском языке.

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MODERN KAZAKÇA SOHBETİNİN ÇEVİRİMİÇİ YAPILMASI VE GÖRSELLENDİRİLMESİ

Modern Kazakça konuşma dili, ana Kazak dilinden önemli ölçüde farklıdır. Özellikle Rusça olmak üzere çok sayıda yabancı kelimenin dahil edilmesi nedeniyle konuşulan Kazakçayı anlamakta sık sık mücadele eden Kazak dilini öğrenen yabancıların karşılaştığı zorlukları vurgulamaktadır. Sonuç olarak, öğrenciler, iki dil arasında dilsel bir ilişki olmamasına rağmen, eş zamanlı olarak Rusça dil becerilerini edinmenin gerekli olduğunu düşünmektedir.

Çağdaş Kazakça konuşulan dilin içeriği hakkında daha derin içgörüler elde etmek için, anadili Kazakça olan kişiler arasındaki gerçek konuşmalar kaydedildi ve yazıya döküldü. Transkripsiyon işlemi Elan yazılımından yararlanırken, transkripsiyonun görselleştirilmesi Kazak dilinde resmi kullanım için özel olarak geliştirilen ilk program olan Rezonator programı tarafından kolaylaştırılmıştır.

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TRANSCRIBING AND VISUALIZING OF MODERN KAZAKH CONVERSATION

The modern Kazakh spoken language differs significantly from the main Kazakh language. It highlights the challenges faced by foreigners studying the Kazakh language, who often struggle to understand spoken Kazakh due to the incorporation of numerous foreign words, particularly from Russian. Consequently, learners find it necessary to simultaneously acquire Russian language skills, despite the lack of linguistic relatedness between the two languages.

To gain deeper insights into the content of contemporary Kazakh spoken language, real conversations among native Kazakh speakers were recorded and transcribed. The transcription process utilized the Elan software, while the visualization of the transcription was facilitated by the Rezonator program, the first program developed specifically for formal use in the Kazakh language.

Through extensive analysis, three distinct types of changes in the modern spoken language were identified: lexical, syntactic, and interactional. At the lexical level, the presence of Russian words with Kazakh endings was observed, alongside a novel phenomenon involving the usage of Kazakh words with Russian endings. Syntactically, mistakes were identified in the construction of full sentences, such as the incorrect use of word definitions, a combination of words from both languages (L1 and L2), and the presence of Russian sentence expressions with incomplete Kazakh words or endings. At the interactional level, various interesting occurrences were noted, including the use of Russian expressions with Kazakh translations, follow-up turns in Russian, and other noteworthy patterns.

These identified changes and phenomena pose significant implications for the gradual disappearance of the original Kazakh language among native speakers. They affect both the lexical layer and the phonetic structure of the Kazakh language, including intonation, vowel harmony, and other linguistic aspects.

Transcribing and visualizing modern Kazakh conversation is a challenging task, but with the help of specialized software programs, such as Elan and Rezonator, it can be done efficiently and accurately. These programs offer a variety of features and tools that make the process of transcription and visualization much easier and more streamlined. This article provides an

overview of both programs and their capabilities, as well as a detailed explanation of the transcription and visualization process using each program.

Elan is a free and open-source software program that is widely used in linguistics research for the transcription and analysis of spoken language. It is designed to work with a variety of media formats, including audio and video, and provides a range of tools for time alignment, annotation, and transcription. Elan is especially useful for transcribing conversations in languages that have complex grammatical structures, such as Kazakh.

To transcribe a conversation in Elan, the user must first import the audio or video file into the program. Once the media file is imported, the user can begin to transcribe the conversation by playing the audio or video and typing the text into the transcription window. Elan provides a variety of tools for time alignment, including a waveform display that allows the user to easily identify pauses and other audio cues. The user can also create annotations to mark important parts of the conversation, such as topic changes or speaker turns.

Once the transcription is complete, Elan provides a range of tools for visualization and analysis. The user can generate a variety of graphs and charts that display the frequency and distribution of different linguistic features, such as parts of speech, word length, or phonemes. This allows the user to gain a deeper understanding of the structure and patterns of the conversation.

Rezonator is a specialized software program that is designed specifically for the transcription and visualization of Kazakh language. It is a paid program that offers a range of features and tools for analyzing Kazakh speech, including automatic phonetic transcription, time alignment, and visualization.

To transcribe a conversation in Rezonator, the user must first import the audio file into the program. Rezonator then uses its automatic phonetic transcription feature to transcribe the speech into phonemes. The user can then edit the transcription manually, if necessary, to correct any errors or inconsistencies.

Rezonator provides a variety of tools for time alignment, including a waveform display and a spectrogram display. The user can easily identify pauses and other audio cues using these displays, and can mark them with annotations. Rezonator also provides a range of visualization tools, including a vowel chart that displays the distribution of vowel sounds in the conversation, and a word frequency chart that displays the frequency of different words

The analysis of the modern Kazakh spoken language revealed three different types of changes: changes at the lexical, syntax, and interactional levels. At the lexical level, the use of Russian words with Kazakh endings (Fig. 1-3) and the use of Kazakh words with Russian endings (Fig. 4) were identified as new phenomena.

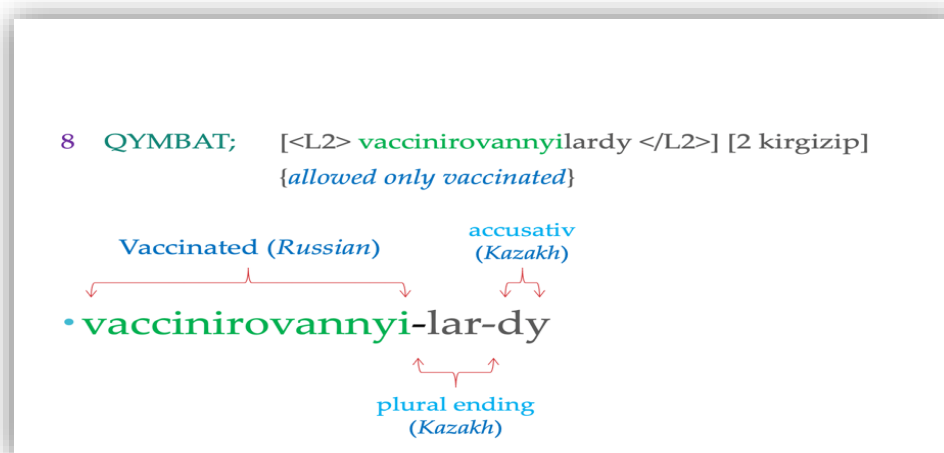


Figure 1. L2 + L1 endings

83	QYMBAT;	(TSK) 12 aiga rassrochkaga da, { <i>payment by instalments for the 12 months</i> }
85	QYMBAT;	ecshe sony toleu ushin zarplatanyn jartysyn [beresin, { <i>and you pay for it with half of your income,</i> }
97	QYMBAT;	en zhamany ozinizdin telefony arzan telefonynyzyga @ala salynyz @dep aifon [@dvenadcatty @### @korsetip turady goi] @@@, { <i>the worst thing is that he says the cheapest option is your iPhone 12</i> }
111	QYMBAT;	(SNIFF) zapis'tar tipa(m), { <i>like records</i> }

Figure 2. L2 + L1 endings (more examples)

These occurrences are so prevalent that even native speakers of Kazakh language may not realize when they are using Kazakh endings for Russian words, despite having native Kazakh alternatives for those same words. Some of these usages violate the rule of synharmonism, which holds significant importance in the Kazakh language. For example (Fig. 3):

359	QYMBAT;	ya hochu podpischiktardy sobrat', { <i>I want to get more Tik-tok followers</i> }
361	QYMBAT;	son bizdin magazinnan, { <i>then from our store</i> }

Figure 3. Expressions that contravene the principle of harmony

Within the specified domain of "Modern Kazakh Conversation", an inverse phenomenon has been identified in our observations. It has come to our attention that among young individuals, there exists a proclivity towards the utilization of Russian endings for Kazakh words. For example:

L1 + L2 endings

Leg:
in Russian **NOGA**
in Kazakh **AYAQ**

- 1 AIZHULDYZ; aiag'yım syimaiatyr stolg'a, {I can't fit my feet under the table (H),}
- 2 che-ta@ (H) @@@. {somehow@ (H) @@@.}
- 3 NURZHAN; mynany kishkene beri tartaiynba [sol kezde tyg'yp jiberesin']
{let me move it a little bit [then you put it],}
- 4 AIZHULDYZ; [jo:q], {no:}
- 5 delo n-- v moih ayaqah. {a reason in my legs,}
- 6 NURZHAN; [aa @@@] {unnh @@@},
- 7 AIZHULDYZ; [@@@] daa {yeah},
[vsyo] {ok}
- 8 NURZHAN; [vsyo horosho]. {ok, good}

Delo v moih **NOGAH**

Delo v moih **AyaqAH**




Figure 4. L1 + L2 endings

On the syntax level, mistakes were observed in the use of some words' definitions in the construction of full sentences (Fig. 5). A sequence of words L1 and L2 in equal amounts (Fig. 6) and a full Russian expression of a sentence with incomplete words or endings in Kazakh were also observed.

372 QYMBAT; FBA degen kurs ba edi goi aittym goi,
{course FBA, I mentioned it before}

373 QYMBAT; kotoryi
kotoraya 350 myndyq?
{which costs 350K?}

Kurs – Nominative case, masculine, singular

Kotoraya – feminine
Kotoroe – neuter
Kotoryi – masculine

Figure 5. L2 mistakes in L1 sentences

333 SYMBAT; (H) pomnish men otdyhta kapec auyrdym
 pereedaniya[dan],
 {do you remember how I fell ill and awful on camping}

Figure 6. Sequence of L2 and L1 words in sentence

At the interactional level, the use of a Russian expression with a Kazakh translation, follow-up turns in Russian, and other interesting occurrences were identified.

The screenshot shows the Rezonator 1.1.8 interface with a transcript of a conversation. The transcript is displayed in a table with columns for Unit, Chunk, Stack, Track, Resonate, Clique, Tree, Show, Tag, and Search. The transcript is color-coded by turn, and translation sequences are highlighted in green boxes.

Unit	Chunk	Stack	Track	Resonate	Clique	Tree	Show	Tag	Search
80	Turn 80		mhm,		1	81	00:04:44.262	[mhm],	N/A
81	Turn 81		[mhm], qazir andai goi uhh, epoha		2	84	00:05:31.869	qazir andai goi	3
82	Turn 82		[kim ortep] jibergen?		3	85	00:05:33.540	epoha potreb	1
83	Turn 83		[urysyp qalghan ba ekeui sonda]?		4	86	00:05:35.090	uhh potrebler	1
84	Turn 91		uhh kiim bolsyn,		5	87	00:05:38.806	tutynushylard	1
85			qazir andai goi uhh,		6	88	00:05:41.275	(H) uhh eshqashan	1
86			epoha potrebleniya deidi goi,		7	89	00:05:44.950	[uhh] adamzat	1
87			uhh potreblenie vsego,		8	90	00:05:49.294	tutynatyn narse	1
88			tutynushylardyn dauiri qazir,					(H) uhh never before has there been so much,	
89			(H) uhh eshqashan osyndai kop narse bolmagan shygar bizde she,					[uhh] in the history of mankind, if you look at it that way, we live in such an era (H),	
90			[uhh] adamzat tarihynda bylai qarap otsan biz sonдай bir zamanda omir surip jatyrmyz (H),					we consume a lot of things, here is the content for example, yes,	

Figure 7. Translation Sequences

We noticed that in the dialogues people want to speak in Russian, but when they realize that the recording is in progress, they try to pronounce it in Kazakh, but involuntarily switches to Russian again.

If an individual initiates the use of a mixed language, others tend to follow suit and also engage in the mixture of languages (Fig. 8).

523	SYMBAT;	Nege vzvesit'sya etpei jursin? { <i>why don't you weigh yourself?</i> }
524	QYMBAT;	(.) Symbat men qaidan vzvesit'sya @etem men? { <i>Symbat how will I weigh @myself?</i> }
525		ya zhe nepravil'no pitayus'. { <i>I don't eat properly</i> }
526	SYMBAT;	nu ya zh ponimayu no vsyo zhe kak to bar goi, { <i>Well, I get it, but</i> }
527		ozinnin parametr lerindi kore salgan jaqsy goi, { <i>it's good to know your parameters</i> }
528	QYMBAT;	Ei men uide de vesy tur goi kunde turam goi vesy [ga@, { <i>But, I always weigh myself at home</i> }
529	SYMBAT;	[@@@ @@].
530	QYMBAT;	@@@ @@],

Figure 8. Following turn-takings by mixing languages

The changes observed in the modern Kazakh spoken language at the lexical, syntax, and interactional levels can have a significant impact on the gradual disappearance of the original Kazakh language for native speakers. The use of more Russian words and expressions in the spoken language can result in the loss of Kazakh vocabulary and syntax, which can weaken the language's unique identity. The findings of this study can provide insight into the current state of the Kazakh spoken language and can serve as a basis for future research on language preservation and revitalization.

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