

National Writing – National Value

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ABSTRACT

One of the big topics in today's world science is values, human values. We know that the study of values has become one of the major fields of science and it has started to explore deeply the meaning of cultural and spiritual goodness of humankind. Writing is the highest milestone in the development of human culture. The study of history deeply appreciates the culture of the country where it is written and preserves it, and in itself determines the most valuable place. A country that has sanctified and possessed its own script can constantly establish its place in the history of culture.

The history of Kazakh writing is complicated, the way was trial. All those who wanted to impose their authority on the Kazakh people began their attack on its spiritual nature, first of all, by erasing the inscription.

A political decision was made to switch to the Latin alphabet. Now the goal is to provide the Kazakh people with a canonical, unchanging alphabet of independent Kazakh writing, which will develop the national literary language, correct the shortcomings of the time following various political changes.

Keywords: grammatology, national writing, national value, alphabet

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the big topics in today's world science is values, human values. We know that the study of values has become one of the major fields of science and it has started to explore deeply the meaning of cultural and spiritual goodness of humankind. In today's ever-changing world, it's important to know, appreciate, cherish the main national values, and take them as a model to know

yourself, to increase your self-esteem as an individual, to know your qualities, to evaluate yourself properly. Evaluating the values is important not for the values formed historically, not for being the source of antiquity, not for the sage man who lived in the past and wrote works with deep wisdom, but for the individual who strives to preserve his essence, who finds his identity by evaluating own values in today's globalized world. It is significant for me and you who live now. It will be substantial for the future generation too.

National values are important not only for the nation but also for the broad horizons of human culture, for a wide breadth, for a high pedestal. It is important for the harmonious development of mankind. Evaluation of values is a significant phenomenon that determines the meaning of life. By evaluating values, it would be possible to determine directions of different large and small events taking place around us, to analyze the dynamics of social, cultural, even political processes and provide a systematic interpretation of it.

In the line of values, national codes firmly established. The transformation of values is because it has a cultural and spiritual code of the nation. Values are the spiritual core of the worldview, the basis for understanding the historical causes and significance of the various situations that arise in society. The main balance should be this value. After all, these are the national values that determine the features and uniqueness of the people or ethnic group.

There are many cultural changes taking place in society today. The most important issue is the Kazakh writing. Because writing is a symbolic expression of our language, which is the main pillar of our national values. Today's approved writing will determine the future direction of the spiritual and cultural development of the nation, will show the worldview of the nation.

Also, this inscription will preserve the spiritual and cultural MEMORY for the future. This writing

style will renew our secular identity in our national consciousness as a means of communication.

That is why the country is not indifferent to the future of writing and is active on social networks and in the daily press. There is a growing interest in the correct marking of the Kazakh word.

Our domestic scientists studying the formation of the Kazakh script A. Baitursynuly, K. Zhubanov, K. Kemengeruly, E. Omaruly, T. Shonanuly, H. Dosmukhambetuly, M. Balakayev, S. Amanzholov, R. Syzdykova, A. Zhunusbek, N. Ualiyev and other scientists.

There are works of foreign linguists on writing and grammatology such as "A study of writing" (1952) by I.J.Gelb; "The emergence and development of writing" (1965), "Development of writing" (1961) by V.A. Istrin; "History of Writing" (1979) by I. Friedrich; "Of Grammatology" (1967) by Jacques Derrida; "The Alphabet" (1963) by D. Diringler, "Linguistics: From Aristotle to Computational Linguistics" (2017) by V. Alpatov, etc.

Researchers in Turkey also have articles and works on the Kazakh script, the place and significance of A. Baitursynov in the history of writing. H. Birai's articles about A. Baitursynov (Ahmet Baytursinuli'na göre Kazak Türkleri yazılı Edebiyatının dönemleri ve türleri) and has books published in 2012: "Ahmet Baytursinuli şiirleri üzerinde dil ve üslup incelemesi" [5], Alaş'ın Aydınlatıcı Önderi: Ahmet Baytursinuli.

Professor F. Tamir published several scientific articles on the direct writing of A. Baitursynuly [6]. Also, together with the students, F. Tamir conducted in-depth research on A. Baitursynuly. F. Tamir, in his articles, appreciates well the direct writing of A. Baitursynuly. He compares the direct writing method to Jadid writing. The famous conference of Turkic scholars in Baku raised the issue of writing, direct writing and the Latin alphabet. He draws his own conclusions in this regard.

2. MAIN PART

Writing is the highest milestone in the development of human culture. The study of history deeply appreciates the culture of the country where it is written and preserves it, and in itself determines the most valuable place. A country that has sanctified and possessed its own script can constantly establish its place in the history of culture.

The history of Kazakh writing is complicated, the way was trial. All those who wanted to impose their authority on the Kazakh people began their attack on its spiritual nature, first of all, by erasing the inscription. This is understandable, considering that any inscription is an artefact that preserves the traditional culture, country, and historical memory

of that nation. In the days of the Blue Turk, who spoke on an equal footing with others and recognized both friend and foe, there was an original inscription. The peculiarity of the Blue Turkic script is that it is not only common and understandable to today's Turkic people, but also marks the true nature of the Turkic language and clearly defines the natural language.

The Arab conquerors tried to eradicate the Turkic symbols in all the places where the horse's hooves reached, the Russian colonizers fought against the Arabic script, the Arabic culture, which was widespread in the Kazakh land, erased the inscription and finally introduced their own alphabet. Due to the nomadic way of life, the Kazakh language was not subject to writing, so it did not succumb to the temptations of other languages and developed in its own way.

One of the ancient blue Turkic inscriptions says, "Whoever has the seal is Solomon." That is to say, under the rule of another country, the Kazakh alphabet changed many times. The government did not manage to introduce the Cyrillic alphabet during the lifetime of the sons of Alash. Publication magazines and journals using the direct writing of Akhmet Baitursynuly that opened the nation's literacy which was chosen and supported by the Kazakh intelligentsia, Introduction of the Latin alphabet between 1929-40, the fact that after the massacre of 1938, before the start of the war, the country was forced to use the Cyrillic alphabet, even though it is history today, but was the reality of that time.

The introduction of the Latin alphabet is just one aspect of the policy designed to eliminate direct writing and switch to Russian Cyrillic.

The question of acceptance or rejection of the Latin alphabet was raised not only today. At the congress in Orynbor in 1924, A. Baitursynuly and M. Dulatov explained why it is not right to switch to the Latin alphabet. Can we respond to the following words of Baitursynuly in the report nowadays: "It is not clear to me whether the decision to take the Latin alphabet comes from the fact that the Arabic and Latin alphabets have been thoroughly checked, or we just take it without checking. If we check, the Latin alphabet is not inferior to the Turkish alphabet. From bad to good, from harm to profit is the right thing to do, it should be supported by everyone, and from good to

bad, it should not be supported as right. Those who want to take the Latin alphabet do not explain what is better than the Turkish alphabet, do not explain its usefulness, and only take it: they say we will. The market for imitation and flirting is indeed high; But you can't take the Latin alphabet just because someone is taking it" [1].

A. Baitursynuly's textbooks were the basis for the preservation of the Kazakh language in its pure form, contributed to the literacy of the Kazakh people, facilitated communication with world culture, children and adults in schools became literate with these textbooks. Kazakh children became more educated, more motivated to learn, more literate. The Kazakh language, which used to be dominated by elements of the Tatar and Russian languages, has found its way into the hearts of the people in its purest form. It was a real national inscription.

Immediately after gaining its independence, Kazakhstan began to change the script to develop spiritual and cultural integrity, uniqueness, spiritual renewal. Today, the issue of writing is becoming a major scientific and practical issue in the Kazakh world. A.B. Salkynbay, U.U. Anarbekova in the article "An adequate status of the Kazakh language and its actual use" [Philology series. №1 (177).2020]

They passed the first constitution of a sovereign Kazakhstan in 1993 on January 28, on IX session of the Supreme Council of Kazakhstan. It comprises an introduction, 4 parts, 21 chapters, and 131 articles. The constitution covered many legal norms such as,

- national sovereign
- independence of the country
- the principle of sharing power
- recognition of the Kazakh language as a state language.

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To date, four versions of the alphabet have been proposed. On September 11, 2017, the first

versions of the Kazakh alphabet in Latin (digraph version) were presented in the parliament. The apostrophe version was approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 26, 2017, № 569. On February 19, 2018, amendments were made to the previous decree "On the transfer of the Kazakh alphabet from Cyrillic to Latin script" (acute version). On January 28, 2021, the Prime Minister of Kazakhstan Askar Mamin held a meeting of the National Commission for the transition of the Kazakh alphabet into Latin script. It presented a new version of the Kazakh alphabet in Latin (improved version).

3. DISCUSSION

Such an important task as changing the alphabet in the country was assigned to Sh. Shayakhmetov National Research and Practice Center "Til-Kazyna" and Institute of Linguistics named after A. Baitursynuly. True, a lot of work has been done. But, unfortunately, it is not a secret that because the alphabet has been changed many times, there are doubts in the country that it will be included as a national alphabet. We would say that those who compile and present the alphabet, first of all, need responsibility.

The currently updated alphabet is indeed much better than the previous ones. This is the result of a fundamental work: the result of great scientific discussions and debates. The alphabet should not be written from the point of view of an individual scientist. Because this alphabet is dedicated to the nation, it is necessary for the interests of the nation, for spiritual renewal, to mark the past, present and future of the country without violating the internal laws of language, to use it as the main tool of information exchange today.

The current debate on the alphabet is not based on the principle that "everyone has their point", but on the continuation of the ideas of Akhmet Baitursynov, who should be an iron ore for Kazakh scientists, especially linguists, and the establishment of basic laws in the native language at the current and subsequent stages of language development is born for the adoption of scientifically based, systematic opinion. First of all, the main reason for our rejection of the Cyrillic alphabet is not only the removal of all Russian letters as we understand but also the restoration of the Soviet policy integrated sounds with the help of Akhmet Baitursynuly's principles. The existing

symbols И (Y) and У (U) are also a reflection of the same Russian letters. All researchers acknowledge it. The truth is a scientific word. Scientists wrote on the social network sayings of well-known Russian turkologists N.A. Baskakov, K.K. Yudahin that to write the combination of vowels and consonants УУ(UW), УУ (ÜW) and ИИ (IY), ИИ (İY) as У (U), И (Y) in the Kazakh language was an exaggeration. The fact that the 1938 decree made the consonants И (Y) and У (W) both vowel and consonant, ignoring the vowel sounds before them and after that their complete elimination is a history today but was the reality of that time. K. Kuderinova, who supports sparingly writing via the combination of vowel and consonant sounds, in her work “History and Theory of Kazakh Writing” writes that there were changes in the alphabet and graphics in 1938 that “only one symbol – У (U) taken instead of the double letters УУ (UW) and УУ (ÜW), И (Y) instead of the double letters ИИ (IY) and ИИ (İY)” (2013, 255 p.). Combining vowels and consonants with the symbols У and U is contrary to the rules of grammatology. Here the original Kazakh vowel sounds are swallowed, left in the shadow of the consonant, and the melody of the word is distorted in the pronunciation.

Akhmet Baitursynuly, who believed that “vowels are the soul of the word, consonants are the body of the word”, explained in detail each letter and its pronunciation. By writing sparingly through combining УУ (UW) and УУ (ÜW) to У (U), ИИ (IY) and ИИ (İY) to И (Y) we take away the individual “soul” of each word. By saying “consonant sounds are in the possession of vowel sounds”, the scientist speaking about the special nature of the law of harmony in the Kazakh language, takes into account that it preserves a clear and natural state of speech and writing. It is also true that this scientific fact was recognized by all later Turkic scholars, both theoretically and practically.

И – У (consonant)

У – W (consonant) – marking this way as professor A. Zhunisbek proves, grammatologically it comes from the internal laws of the language. It is not clear why the scholars who created the alphabet are not willing to stop at the systematic word, as well as at the scientific clear opinion, which was expressed not only by all Turkic scholars but also

supported by almost all Kazakh scholars (almost all scholars who are not in the orthogroup).

The modern consonant sound И (Y) in the alphabet proposed by the Institute of Linguistics named after A. Baitursynuly has given with the symbol У (wai). This symbol is still in use today. This is how the spelling of people's names such as N. Nazarbayev, K. Tokayev and others has formed.

In the updated alphabet, vowels have pronounced as thick and thin, and a thin pair has separated from the base letter by umlaut (a-ä, o-ö, u-ü). However, according to the creators of the alphabet, U is the consonant U (У in Cyrillic); and Ü is the vowel Y. In this case, the sign of umlaut functions not as a sign of the thinness of vowels, but as a sign that distinguishes between vowels and consonants. The system that distinguishes sound thinness has broken in the case of the И(I), и(İ) pair by giving them such signs У(И), I (i). Spelling И –I, İ – İ would be important both for the preservation of the general writing system and for the explanation to the students and their memorization.

The reason for the preservation of the letter в (v) in the proposed alphabet could be explained by the fact that it often occurs in the surname ending in –ов (-ov), -ев(-ev), -ова(-ova), -ева(-eva). However, it is clear that the sound ф (f) is not found in the Kazakh word, it is formed as “п (p)” in all borrowed words from the Arabic-Persian language (farız - parız, fatwa - patwa, fergaun - pergaun, falsafa - päsapa, Fatima - Patma, Fazıl - Pazıl). It is difficult to support the fact that in the alphabet the F-F symbol has taken only to write a few names, such as the word “football” (ayaqdop or putbol). The letters F (f), x (x), v (в) has introduced based on the 1938 decree “On some changes in the Kazakh alphabet and spelling.”

4. CONCLUSION

Today, the conflict between the old and the new in changing the script is obvious. It has become clear that changing the writing is not just changing the alphabet. We clearly felt that the change of writing was, in fact, a deep-rooted, crude, political, economic and social issue.

By old, we mean the false logic of the Soviet past and the language created by that period. By new, we mean the principle of Akhmet, which is renewed in the age of spiritual revival. We should

solve the request of the internal legitimacy of the language at the dawn of 30 years of independence without prolonging to the tomorrow the “tomorrow” that Akhmet Baitursynuly said, who was imprisoned 5 times and deported twice in the interests of the nation. Preservation of the semantic structure of the spoken language is the result of the preservation of the phonetic harmony of the Kazakh people for centuries. The alphabet created by A. Baitursynuly based on the national phonetic rules of the Kazakh people, the rules of spelling written for that alphabet has formed the basis of Kazakh grammatology. Thus, writing is a system of signs that allows a person to convey his thoughts, words and information through symbols.

To find a positive solution to the problem of the alphabet, it is important for scientists who create the alphabet, first of all, to “rise to the heights of national consciousness.” Time seems to demand it. There is a reason for the debate among modern

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