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**TRANSITION TO LATIN ALPHABET - A NEW STAGE IN
MODERNIZING PUBLIC CONSCIOUSNESS**
ЛАТЫН ӘЛІПБИІНЕ КӨШУ – ЖАҢҒЫРУДЫҢ ЖАҢА БЕЛЕСІ

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Summary

The article provides a brief overview of the process of transition to the Latin and Cyrillic graphics of well-known Turkic peoples using the Arabic alphabet until the first quarter of the twentieth century. At the same time, were discussed contradictions and recommendations on the alphabet in the years of Kazakhstan's independence. During the transition to the Latin script in Kazakhstan, it was suggested to preserve national sounds in accordance with the rules of spelling and the political and social aspects of Latin graphics, based on the draft common alphabet of the Turkic peoples.

Keywords: Kazakh script, Latin graphics, original sound, phonetic peculiarities, common alphabet of Turkic peoples.

Түйіндеме

Мақалада ХХ ғасырдың алғашқы ширегіне дейін араб әліпбиін қолданған белгілі түркі халықтарының латын және кирил графикасына өту үдерісіне қысқаша шолу жасалды. Сонымен қатар Қазақстанның тәуелсіздігінен кейінгі жылдардағы әліпби тартыстары мен ұсыныстар жайлы ой қозғалды. Қазақстанда латын графикасына өту барысында емле-ережелерге сәйкес ұлттық төл дыбыстардың сақталуы ұсынылып, түркі халықтарының ортақ әліпбиі жобасы негізінде жасалған латын графикасының саяси және әлеуметтік тұрғыдан тиімді тұстары көрсетілген.

Кілт сөздер: қазақ жазуы, латын графикасы, төл дыбыс, фонетикалық ерекшеліктер, түркі халықтарының ортақ әліпбиі, әліпби жобалары.

President Nazarbayev in his article "Orientation for the Future: Spiritual Revival" undoubtedly provides valuable information not only

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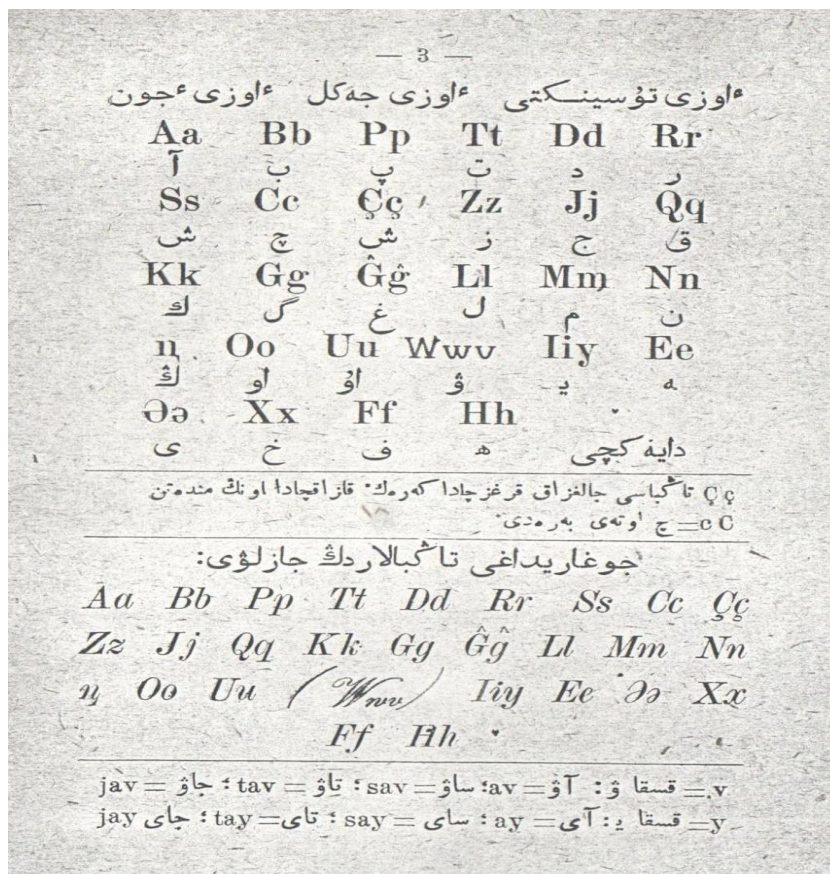
about the sources of history but also about a brilliant future from a national maturation perspective. This initiative, along with the development of the national ideology and the spiritual regeneration system, sets out a number of tasks for the Latin alphabet. "The Latin alphabet was the request of the time," written by the President, and the Kazakh intellectuals saw their views in this regard.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the question of the transition to the Latin alphabet of the Turkic peoples was discussed. After the adoption of the Declaration on the transition to the Latin alphabet of all the Turkic peoples of the Soviet government in 1926 at the First Turkic Congress in Baku, the inscriptions of the Turkic peoples were translated into the Latin alphabet (Table 1) for two to three years and subsequently translated into the Cyrillic alphabet by various phonetic features.

Table №1. List of Turkic languages using Latin graphics in the early twentieth century (Demir and Yılmaz, 2014: 52)

№	Turkic languages	Years of using Latin graphics in Soviet times
1.	Azerbaijan	1925-1939
2.	Karachay-Balkar	1927-1939
3.	Tatar	1927-1939
4.	Altay	1928-1938
5.	Kazakh	1929-1940
6.	Turkmenistan	1929-1940
7.	Khakas	1929-1939
8.	Kyrgyzstan	1928-1940
9.	Crimean Tatars	1929-1938
10.	Bashkortostan	1930-1940
11.	Tuba	1930-1943
12.	Uyghurs	1930-1947
13.	Gagauz	1932-1957

It is known that most of the Turkic peoples used to use the Latin alphabet. Now we are just beginning to see this. During the Soviet period, the first Kazakh diplomat Nazir Torekulov spoke about the effectiveness of Latin graphics in 1924, offering an alphabetical version of his book "New Alphabet", " He offered an alphabetical version of his books " Why a new alphabet is needed? (Torekulov, 1924 a,b: 3). "



The history of the Turkish alphabet lies in the fact that the process of transition from the Arabic alphabet to the Latin alphabet began with the support of the founder of the Turkish state, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, and did a great job of purifying the national language. One of the things that has been done in this process is the growing importance of work in the field of Turkology and the growing number of slogans, such as "simplification and purification of the language" in other Turkish cultural centers. An article published in the Crimea in 1883, translated by Ismail Gaspal, was written in the Turkish translation of the Turkish translation of the usual Turkic language, commonly used by the Turkic people. At this stage, the publication of the second millennium (1911-1923) and the spread of national identity increased the number of Turkish users. There were also

comments on the use of a single language based on the Istanbul dialect, in such media as the Turkish society (Turkish society), *Genç Kalemler* (Young Writers), and the new *Yeni Lisan* (New Language). The adoption of the Latin alphabet in Turkey in 1928 was the result of 70 years of study and debate. Here Atatürk considered various views and disputes on this issue as a real Turkish intellectual and made a significant contribution to the solution of the problem in the education system, which played a decisive role for the Turkish people of that era.

In general, the issue of amending the Kazakh language is one of the most important issues that arise with the years of independence. In particular, intellectuals from Turkic countries, originally founded in Turkey in 1992, adopted a 34-letter symbol of common Turkic origin. In this model, the 29-character alphabet of Turkey consists of five additional fonts (Ä, X, Q q, Ñ, W w) for the sounds of other Turkic peoples. This question continued. II International Conference of Representatives of the Ministry of Education of the Turkish Republics and the Turkic States, held in Bishkek on October 29 and October 2, 1992; International Conference "Alphabet and Spell", held in Ankara on March 8-10, 1993 with five independent Turkish republics and organized by the Turkish Business and Development Agency (TIKA); The meeting was also held in Antalya on March 21-23, 1993 at a large meeting called "Friendship, brotherhood and cooperation of the Turkic states" and decided to switch to the 34-letter alphabet. All these meetings were included in history as the first meeting after the Baku conference on the general alphabet, organized in 1926. " (Kara, 2013) (Dagestan, 2017: 254).

At the moment, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan use the Latin alphabet, although they do not correspond to the marking. Both in the parliament of Kazakhstan and in Kyrgyzstan it was decided to switch to the Latin alphabet.

It is no secret that in the first years of independence there were two conflicting views on the transition of the Kazakh *intelligentsia* to the Latin alphabet. Scientists who consistently considered their ideas, carefully studied the problem. In this context, public figures such as O. Suleimenov, M. Shakhnov, B. Tleukhan argued that "the transition to the Latin alphabet leads to the destruction of the modern generation and future generations," while the majority of teachers in our country supported the idea of a transition to Latin alphabet, participation.

The letter should not be considered an alphabet. The title has an alphabetical form, a symbol and a spelling checker. The alphabet is a

linguistic composition of the language, the imprint is the sound of sound and writing is the national symbol of the alphabet and symbol. Thus, the alphabet, emblem and spelling rule are the key to linguistic sovereignty. Moreover, many people, including linguists, realized that when the alphabet was replaced, it was time to embrace the Kazakh language. Therefore, it is necessary to make a wider coverage of the shanta in this direction, and not just look at the alphabet. The Latin alphabet completely solved these problems. The transition to this letter unites us into one spiritual space with the Turkic republics. It is closer to the world community. In addition, the Latin inscription is written in the modern generation. Learning to read is also not easy.

In many projects related to the Latin alphabet, the letters "i" and "и" are designated "i", the letters "ү" and "у" are denoted as "u". Obviously, this marking will affect our language in a phonetic way. For example: "биік, *high-biik*", "ұлы, *son-uli*". Therefore, we recommend using each individual character as a separate symbol.

At present, due to the absence of a clearly expressed sample of the transcription alphabet in Kazakh, in some projects the sound "ә" is marked as "e", the sound "y" is designated as "v". This marking does not match all the words. Especially in the Latin labels of Kazakh texts, these works can be seen in works published in Turkey. For these markings, you can note examples of "Äz¹ Zhanibek" - "Ez Cenibek", "биіеу, *one*" - "birev". It is clear that the alphabet used in this context directly affects the phonetic feature of the spoken language. In other countries, Arabic, Latin, etc. Phonetic changes in the language of our fellow students with their alphabet can be called a fact.

In the article titled "Original Words – Original Alphabet" (2017: 190) there are three levels of alphabetic change in sound, character and spelling. In this work, "sound" is a form (image) separating the language from other languages, "symbol" is the sound of the sound - the guardian and bodyguard, and the "spelling" is the mouthpiece of speech and sound. He also noted that this problem is a problem of linguists and methodologists, if we change the alphabet, we will make changes to its symbols and spelling rules. A. Zhunisbek in his work suggested concentrating first of all on the original composition of the Kazakh language (Table 2) for the preparation of the Latin alphabet.

¹Äz Ardaktı, kadirli.

Table №2. The original composition of the Kazakh language

А а	Ә ә	П п	Б б	М м
Ы ы	І і	Т т	Д д	Н н
	Е е	Қ қ (-К к)	Ғ ғ	Ң
Ү ү	Ү ү	С с	З з	Р р
О о	Ө ө	Ш ш	Ж ж	Л л
				й
				У у

First of all, we must take into account the experience of former Latin Americans. For this, first of all, it is necessary to define pure Kazakh language without adding the original sound composition. The original soundtrack of the modern language is already well defined. The problem is to clarify most of the "reckless forty-two" and say: "our own are what we are, who we are." It is best to understand our thoughts. In the end, Kazakh language teachers and higher education institutions can not distinguish between different sounds. Of course, this is not their fault. From school, to the end of the university, almost a hundred years ago "the Kazakh language has 42 votes (letters)", and everyone will believe it. When you go down, the right thing is to correctly understand what's wrong. We are all in this situation now.

We still hear many arguments from our brothers that there is no Kazakh sound, and there is no sound. The best record is that the comments to the rules are as small as possible. This signature model was compiled only when it finds a combination of the source language and the original language. Thus, if the alphabet is correctly defined and its characters are set to zero, a shortcut to the spelling rule will be displayed. It is important to understand that literacy is not only literate, but literacy is also an effective way to talk. Today Cyrillic Alphabet and its rules distort several aspects of Kazakh language and its structure. None of the efforts and projects based on using Cyrillic alphabet for Kazakh will be fruitful and for the good of Kazakh language.

An empirical rule is simply an insulting tool, so projects that are guided by it will not be the best. Therefore, there should be no way to the project, which includes "42 letters of great importance".

Any letter can be used in any language. However, the goal should not be to "write anything". The letter must first coincide with the internal language of the language. Then the writing should not harm the sound system of the language, but should be the basis of its literary model. To

achieve these two goals, writing a letter should not be copied, but it must be accurate. Nothing is worth symbols. The extended alphabet is a guarantee of easy accessibility, simplicity of training and, most importantly, the transmission of the native language to the generation by generation. There is no doubt that the Latin alphabet is in the application orientation area.

But there are many fake and artificial ways to set up a computer in Kazakh, and the hardest and easiest way. It's easy, because the slower you can hear the sound of a stereo sound, and you can cut out the character out loud and make it faster. The difficulty is to learn the original sound from one of the many tunes that have been accumulated for over a century and create a unique alphabet for the Kazakh language.

It is known that in connection with the transition to the Latin script the presidential administration received more than 300 applications. It is advisable to choose all these projects, to have experience and knowledge. Taking all possible advantages, the working group should make a collective project. It should be used in practice and practiced. Then you must make the final decision. For example, Uzbeks changed their initial projects. We must be careful in such things. You need to create and edit a valid electronic alphabet. Then you need to go and make a program for its introduction into everyday life. At this stage, it is determined how long it will take, how much money will be required, and how this will be taught to people. In short, the transition to the Latin alphabet is a historical necessity for the linguistic, spiritual, political, social and new technology facing the Kazakh people.

In general, no matter in which language, the most difficult place was his spelling. The sentence will not be appropriate. Failure to learn a second language is not a problem, but everyone remembers a few words, because they can not cope with writing this language.

In this context, the staff of the Institute of Linguistics. A. Baytursynova (A. Kaidar, K. Hussein, N. Uali, A. Zhunisbek, Z. Bazarbaeva, K. Kuderinova, A. Fazylzhanova) adopted the program of Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan based on the experience of the transition from the United States to the United States and in projects that have a common Turkic alphabet fund, studying its effective and inefficient aspects. It should be noted that these projects are based on the following principles:

- the number of letters in the alphabet does not go beyond the basic language phonemes;
- One-letter sound system;

- do not receive over-the-counter schedules;
- full compliance with the legality of the Kazakh language;
- be optimal for compaction;
- reduce capital letters;
- obtaining easy graphs on computer programs;
- Approximation with the alphabet used by the Turkic peoples;
- development of the Kazakh national alphabet.

As a result, we are convinced that the alphabetical projects based on the Latin chart of the Institute of Linguistics. A. Baytursinova, along with an analysis of the history of our alphabet, are studied in the context of the idea of combining the Turkic alphabets and can be the general alphabet of the Turkic peoples.

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