

УДК 37.014

**ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE TRANSITION FROM KAZAKH
TO THE LATIN SCRIPT**

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Annotation: The question of the transition of the Kazakh language to Latin has been discussed for decades, occasionally emerging and subsiding in the information space, but the transition has matured and even matured a long time ago; say philologists and authors of manuals on the study of the Kazakh language. In this article, the problem of switching the Kazakh alphabet to Latin is presented from two sides: behind and those who are against the shift of alphabet.

President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev in his message to the people of Kazakhstan “Strategy of Kazakhstan 2050: New policy of the established state” put the task before all educational institutions, scientists and linguists- to switch from the Cyrillic to the Latin alphabet by 2025. He noted that the transition to the Latin alphabet – is the inner need for the development and modernization of the Kazakh language due to realities of the globalized world. “We need to start transition of the alphabet into Latin. It is a problem, which is faced by a lot of nations and needs to be solved. This all has to be done for the future of our children. It will set up all conditions for our integration into world, will help our kids in learning foreign languages and language of the Internet. However, most important is that it will fuel the modernization of Kazakh language,” – N.A.Nazarbayev noted.

The idea of Latinization of Kazakh script has been discussed by national – patriotic groups for almost twenty years. Kazakh alphabet has already functioned in Latin alphabet once before. At the end of 1920s Arabic script were replaced by Latin. However, the life of the Latin letter in Kazakhstan was short - it lasted from 1929 to 1939. A new alphabet on the basis of Russian graphics” was adopted November 13, 1940. After the collapse of the USSR, some of the Post-Soviet countries once again started to think about returning to Latin script. Newly independent Turkic-speaking republics, Turkmenistan (1992) and Uzbekistan (1995) are adopted Latin alphabets for their languages. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are still using alphabets based on Cyrillic [1].

Now, all supporters of the transition to the Latin alphabet speak first about world integration through Cyrillic alternations into the Latin alphabet. They say that this is a requirement of time and a real need. Is it so? Is it really important for Kazakhstan to switch to the Latin alphabet? What will this transition give us? It does not seem that Kazakhstan will raise its prestige in the world or improve international relations significantly, as a result of this reform. I see this rather than global integration, but Kazakhstan’s integration into the Turkic world. The Turkic Academy, the Council of TURKSOY, has already been created. Kazakhstan has special relations with Turkey and politically it can be justified. But is it justified for the people of Kazakhstan? Consider this question in more detail in the next paragraph.

Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Turkey - all these countries are united by the Latin base of their written language. Accordingly, now many tend to the fact that it will certainly unite our strange cultural and economic. Really? Perhaps this will have an impact on our political relations with these countries, but will this influence be significant?

For example, South Korea successfully uses Hangul (native Korean writing) and at the same time has excellent relationships with countries where there is a hieroglyphic writing or Latin. It is unlikely that Koreans ever seriously thought about changing the script in order to improve any political relations. The Kazakh script, associated with the Turkic countries of the Latin base, will still not be the same as the Turkish or Turkmen. Yes, Turkic languages have direct kinship with each other, but still the Kazakh language, like the others, is distinguished by its phonetics. Accordingly, our alphabet will contain not only Latin classical letters, but also its own, specific ones. Of course, it may be easier to learn Turkic languages in Latin and read books in Turkish, learning a related language, but first you will need to learn a new Kazakh script.

Even now, after more than twenty-five years of independence, we have problems with the lack of textbooks. This applies to universities and schools. It will be quite difficult to translate all textbooks to primary, secondary schools and universities. This is not read advertising, signs and many other small things.

This reform will most likely be adopted without questioning the people, without any voting. The authorities are accustomed to passivity of citizens, accustomed to the fact that Kazakhstanis are trying not to show any political initiative. Therefore, the state and decides for the people. Yes, the scientists will gather, they will develop the alphabet; they will say that it suits us much better than the one that Ibray Altynsarin and Sarsen Amanzholov developed for us. The people most likely, for the most part, will not hinder this and as a result we will receive an update (hopefully not zeroing) of the education system. It will be especially hard for those who are older.

Introduce and will not specifically ask anyone. Now there is no question of whether we need the Latin alphabet or not. The government has already decided to introduce it, but for the time being they still don't fully understand how they will do it [2].

In addition, "People have actually already switched to Latin. Many on Facebook do not use Kazakh letters, they write in Latin. Especially abroad. Life itself suggests that the transition has practically begun. Anyone, after all, walks and reads words, brands, names, such as Halyk Bank, and everyone understands. At first, it may be unusual, but eventually, everyone will get used. Because we switched to the Latin alphabet because we don't stop reading and understand what was written in Cyrillic earlier. "

"A person who wants to speak, learn the Kazakh language, knows what he says is wrong. Going to the Latin script will solve this question, because the pronunciation will finally be corrected, and through it the clamp and language barrier will go, fear. For example, in the Kazakh alphabet is very there are many sounds and syllables in the spoken language. When we write one thing, but we say another. For example, we write "Kydyryp" (I walk), but we must read "Kydyryp." The same foreigner, when he starts to learn, reads as it is written. Read letters pronounced out loud the accent is sure to come out"

The decision to switch the alphabet of the Kazakh language to the Latin font shook our public opinion. Which, however, was to be expected. After all, this is not about anyhow what, but about the future of the language of the whole nation. Although largely, it is for this very future that the transition to the Latin alphabet is intended.

For a better understanding of the current situation, we will try to follow the principle "from the general to the particular". On the one hand, it will help us to abstract from excessive emotional moments. On the other hand, it will allow considering and assessing this problem as a purely intra-Kazakh issue. The latter circumstance seems to us especially important since it deprives the opponents of the introduction of the Latin alphabet of any chance of any speculation.

First, the transition to the Latin alphabet is a long overdue problem, which was narrowly written and spoken about by narrow specialists, and they had their reasons for this. However, given the multinational and multi-confessional nature of our society, the highest political leadership of Kazakhstan tried not to force this process. And for the time being, this was the most accurate approach in terms of maintaining internal stability.

Secondly, the transition time was not chosen randomly. For more than a quarter of a century of reforms, we have accumulated the necessary socio-economic and socio-political experience in solving important state and public problems. Moreover, when the current political moment demanded it, the state showed the necessary will and took the initiative in its own hands, using the available administrative resource as a catalyst for the time-honored changes.

Thirdly, and this should be emphasized, in the case of the Latin alphabet, a process of widest discussion was launched, which took into account the whole range of assessments of both the professional community and public opinion.

The Kazakh language will be closer to the cultures, the language of which is also based on Latin. From this it follows that the Kazakh language will gradually become more recognizable in

the world, and, consequently, over time, the number of people interested in them will also become more and more.

The next generation of Kazakh children who will read and write in their native language on the basis of Latin will greatly facilitate the learning of foreign languages, primarily English. Considering that even in leading European countries, the course has been taken to expand the study of the latter, the timeliness of our transition to the Latin alphabet is more than obvious.

As for the external aspect of the problem, we will become more open to the world, we will be recognized and understood faster, and we will no longer be "beeches" in Europe, America and other parts of the world. But the transition to the Latin alphabet has a purely internal, not less positive side. After the new alphabet becomes a fact, the course on trilingualism looks more realistic, which at first was perceived by many as nothing more than a good wish. Of course, this will not happen immediately, but now there is almost no doubt about it.

It is time; it was time to make the world different. But he will not become such until we ourselves change. From this point of view, the transition to Latin will be for the Kazakh society a decisive step in an important and necessary direction for it. And in spite of all those who doubt, in spite of possible difficulties, we will go further, go ahead. Because this is our conscious choice, towards which the logic of common sense and a clear understanding of the historical perspective are pushing us. In addition, because history gives us such a chance, and we have no right to refuse it. Time requires new solutions and new approaches from us. And we demonstrate our readiness for this.

And it is also important from the point of view of filling with the real content the category of "sovereignty" and the need for genuine awareness of oneself as an independent country. And just such a gradual step-by-step approach is a guarantee that we can do this without sudden movements and without false pathos, to be clearer, both to strategic allies and other potential partners.

Behind the discussions and disputes, juxtaposition and rapprochement of opinions, the search for so desirable compromises. Ahead is a large front of work on the introduction of the new alphabet. It remains to hope that in the foreseeable future it will become for us all a necessary everyday life, as familiar as life itself [3].

At present, we are searching for solutions to such topical issues of transition to Latin script of the Kazakh alphabet, as a solution to spelling problems, spelling, creation of special training programs, etc.

There is a growing need for curriculum related to the transition to Latin graphics. In this regard, our university is actively working on the fundamental research project financed by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The specific feature of the research project is the collaboration of philologists and IT specialists. As the first result, you can say the electronic tutorial "Literacy education". This tutorial is ideal for learning alphabet in pre-school classes. The language of the program is very easy, it has a positive impact on the child's ability to visualize, visualize, memorize and visualize. The program has a good picture of an e-teacher, and the latter has the opportunity to learn and repeat it to formulate the listening, listening and speaking skills.

In addition to the problem of transition to Latin graphics, the problem of orthography also occurs. Because of the differences in the sounds of the Kazakh sounds in the Cyrillic graphics and Latin graphics, it creates spelling problems. These issues will not be solved and literacy will not rise to a higher level. That's why the problem of spelling is an urgent issue. It is obvious that one of the actual problems is to solve the problems of orthography, to solve the problems of the spelling of the Latin graphic, based on the past experience and the views of scientists. At this point, a special site on Latin alphabet teaching is being developed at the university. The content of the site is based on the spelling of spelling, preparing test tasks for the correct writing skills. We believe this method is an indispensable method for performing a well-trained, easy-to-use test.

Nowadays, it is possible to build effective, easy-to-use skills and critical thinking skills through the incredible learning apps program that teaches teachers effectively to organize the learning process. Based on this program, we have already done a number of tasks in teaching the

Latin alphabet. Here the task is structured in a variety of shapes and content. The content includes texts of educational importance. That is, it is not possible for the learner to become bored and focused [4].

It is important for everyone to understand that the reform of the Kazakh language does not imply a change in the state language policy. The change of the alphabet affects only the Kazakh language, the transition to the Latin alphabet is primarily aimed at reforming the Kazakh alphabet and the spelling rules, which will establish the correspondence between the phonetics of the language and its graphics.

It should be noted that the transition to the Latin alphabet is one of the foundations of the idea of modernizing the public consciousness. Elbasy sets a goal for Kazakhstan to become one of the 30 most competitive countries in the world. In order to realize it, it is necessary that society, while preserving its identity, culture, accept new technologies and knowledge. In this sense, the Romanization of the Kazakh alphabet will greatly simplify the perception and development of new knowledge.

Therefore, I believe that the introduction of Latin graphics is the imperative of the time. Most of the world is written in Latin letters. The basis of international laws, science is built on Latin letters. Latin is also the language of international politics, high technology.

Transition to the new schedule will allow better building of cultural ties with Turkic-speaking countries, most of which use the Latin alphabet.

Speaking about the development of interstate cultural relations, the preservation of spiritual values, it is necessary to note another positive relationship between these important areas and the introduction of the Latin alphabet. For the first time in the republic, a large-scale work is underway to develop a map of the country's sacred places, to study and identify the cultural-language code of the names of our vast Motherland.

As a result of all this tremendous work, we will be able to present all our works about the unique national spiritual wealth to the world community through the Latin script.

Another important aspect of the introduction of Latin is the emergence of new prerequisites for a more effective implementation of the state policy of the trinity of languages. It will be much easier to learn Kazakh, Russian, English, using not three, but two kinds of graphics. Due to the ease of use of the Latin alphabet, the study of the Kazakh language by people of other ethnic groups will have a positive effect.

Of course, in order for the Latin alphabet to strengthen in our society, time and the right approaches are needed. Most of the population is somehow familiar with Latin graphics. Many of us are learning European languages. Every day in everyday life we are confronted with words written in Latin. Often we send various messages in social networks and instant messengers. In addition, we use many words borrowed from the Latin, English, French and German languages every day.

However, in order for the new alphabet to quickly take root in society, it is necessary to carry out competent information work for various categories of the population, age groups. It is important to use various forms of reporting information - to introduce new methods of teaching children, students of secondary schools, to organize the output of special programs, television projects [5].

Like everything else in this world, every language is changing and modernizing. There are various reasons and factors for this. At the same time, the human desire for self-development is one of the main engines of progress in society and language. Taking into account the globalism of the world and the desire of our country to increase mutually beneficial cooperation with it, the logical Romanization of the state language is logical. In turn, this does not indicate the desire of the citizens of Kazakhstan to abandon the Russian language, which also continues and will continue to play an important role not only in interethnic communication, but also in building relationships with our post-Soviet friends. Yes, like any government reform, the transition to the Latin script is of paramount importance. In this regard, we are pleased with the fact that the citizens of Kazakhstan no longer keenly perceive the Latin alphabet itself, focusing on the proposed variants of writing the alphabet. According to the Kazakhstani philologists, the transition of the Kazakh language to the

Latin script will improve the trilingualism of the citizens of Kazakhstan, especially among young people, which, in turn, will increase the competitiveness in the world of the so-called “Z” generation. The transition to the Latin alphabet will also have an effect on saving money and time, since the Kazakh-speaking workers in the IT sphere had to spend considerable sums on the adaptation of programs written in Latin script. As part of the solution of the great task of digitization of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the introduction of Latin characters will give the finished character of our country's entry into the digital age [6].

Conclusion. The new alphabet of the state language should serve as a powerful tool for rallying the young nation. We must avoid linguistic separation by supporting the decision of the head of state, based on the opinion of citizens.

Speaking about the economic effect of the reform, it is very important to understand that the Latin alphabet does not automatically build us a developed economy and civil society. Latin alphabet alone will not increase the level of education and knowledge of the same English language. Calculate the economic effect of changing the alphabet is almost impossible. Latin use many different countries.

We ourselves determine our fate by our actions. Ahead of us is a lot of work. Latin is our sovereign civilizational choice in an effort to become a developed democratic state [7].

Literature

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