

IRSTI 16.21.31

FORMATION OF BASHKIR LANGUAGE ORTHOGRAPHY BASIC PRINCIPLES

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Annotation. Orthography is the most popular branch of linguistics, since all native speakers of written speech feel the need for a set of uniform rules. The relevance of the problem under study is determined by insufficient development of issues of Bashkir writing history and spelling norms formation, in particular, the spelling principles, modern Bashkir literary language, need to systematize and generalize the existing research experience in this area. It is known that in improving the spelling process of certain language, study of historical experience is of great importance. In this study, authors attempted to systematize, generalize and supplement information on the formation of principles of orthography in Turkic studies in general and in Bashkir language in particular. Based on historical experience study, controversial issues in determining the basic principles of Bashkir orthography are identified and ways to solve them are proposed. The study is devoted to consideration of historical prerequisites for formation of the basic principles of modern Bashkir language, theoretical foundations study of letter-sound system, spelling of modern Bashkir language in comparison with data of other languages of Turkic languages using Cyrillic alphabet. The authors quite reasonably single out the following as the leading principles of modern Bashkir writing: phonetic and morphological, as additional ones are historical-traditional and differential, which are confirmed by actual materials.

Key words: Turkic writing, Bashkir linguistics, orthography, orthography principles, phonetic principle, morphological principle.

Introduction. The issue of orthography principles in Turkic languages was considered at First All-Union Turkological Congress in 1926, to which the sixth and seventh sessions were devoted. Speaking at one of them, L.V. Shcherba emphasized that combination of phonetic and etymological (morphological) principles would be the most correct for Turkic languages. “Practically the most correct thing for Turkic people would be combination of phonetic and etymological principles, combination is peculiar and different in each individual case, because there is no way to give general rules here. This is practical question, matter of life, and life must suggest the correct solution. The question of orthography is bitter and painful and must be developed in process of life experience and in each given case, in a given language and in these individual specific cases in its own way, in different ways. The main purpose of my report was not to get carried away with phonetic principle excessively. Not to abandon it at all, but not to get too carried away, because this can lead to great difficulties for the same business for which, at first glance, phonetic principle is intended – this would

make it difficult to learn to read and write and would make this training terribly meaningless and disgusting. Why do they make you write like that? Etymological principle makes sense of this matter and makes it understandable for children when properly formulated, it excites thinking, arouses interest. The reform of Russian orthography led to opinion among broad masses that orthography is such thing that you write as you like, and very serious people began to think so. Previously, scientists thought that this was just practical matter, vital, but, however, from the point of view of life, it is necessary to put forward position that one must be strong in spelling. This is socially absolutely necessary and follows from very simple things: it is, so to speak, thought about others, because it is difficult to read illiterate scripture, as if you were driving in light two-wheeled carriage on frozen road. So being strong in spelling requires social decency, respect for your neighbor's time. It is necessary to accustom in every possible way to this matter and try to make it not meaningless, but meaningful, and the way to this lies precisely in etymological principle" [Shcherba, 1957: 45 – 49].

In modern orthographies of Turkic literary languages, phonetic and morphological or phonetic-morphological are considered the main principles, for example, in Azerbaijani, Gagauz, Kazakh, Karakalpak, Kyrgyz, Kumyk, Nogai, Tuvan, Khakass. In Altai, Bashkir, Tatar, Crimean Tatar, and Yakut languages, phonetic is considered the main principle. Morphological principle as the main one is considered in orthography of Uzbek [Ibragimov, 1973: 229], Turkmen [Azimov, 1959] languages. In later studies on Yakut orthography, pointing out the significant role of phonetic, morphological principles in historical development, they also single out etymological, conditional, transcriptional, quotation principles. Phonetic and morphological principles determine spelling of native Yakut words and phonetically assimilated, borrowed words that have become roots, "citation principle is spelling of borrowings basics from Russian and through it, which have not undergone phonetic development" [Vasilyeva, 2013: 162]. Under term "citation principle" N.M. Vasiliev, following L.V. Zinder considers "preservation of writing original with complete coincidence of both languages alphabets and is recognized as unmotivated, since source language patterns are not patterns of borrowing language" [Zinder 1987: 101 – 91].

M.Z. Zakiev in Tatar language, in addition to phonetic, graphic, morphological, historical principles, highlights economy principle, essence of which lies in possibility of writing words in abbreviated form in order to save time and space. According to this principle, it is possible to fix complex or compound names of well-known organizations, associations, etc. In Tatar language, economy principle is observed when recording sounds that may lose their articulatory characteristics, for example, in word "su" in inlaut like and we hear the sound [y], but this is not reflected in writing

[Zakiev, 2017: 187 – 188]. In "Tatar Grammar" it is said that individual words are written according to differentiated principle [Tatar Grammar, 1995: 109].

In modern Turkic languages, phonetic principle remains the leading one, but other principles have become quite widespread. F.A. Ganiev, speaking about implementation of phonetic principle in Tatar language, gives examples that have been formalized in literary language without observing not only phonetic, but also morphological principle. So, when forming from the verbal roots-basics uky (read), tuky (the form of the imperative mood of the verb 'weave'), chuky (the form of the imperative mood of the verb 'peck') of the name of the action, there are no final vowels in the letter: uky - uku (reading) , tuky - tuku (weaving), chuky - chuku (pecking), which are not lost during pronunciation, i.e. phonetic principle “as we hear - so we write” is not fulfilled. According to morphological principle, final vowel must also be preserved, since it is included in root morpheme [Ganiev, 2010: 64 – 66; Ganiev, 2012: 20 – 23, Ganiev, 2013: 8 – 9]. All these examples are considered by M.Z. Zakiev as cases of recording on economy principle.

K.M. Musaev believes that in process of improving different languages orthography, correct definition of basic principle of spelling is of great importance, [Musaev, 1973: 16; 1993: 179]. In his opinion, the main, leading principle of Turkic literary languages' spelling is “phonemic or phonematic, in which not sounds, but phonemes are depicted in writing, phonematic composition of both root and affixal morphemes is preserved” [Musaev, 1973: 25, 27]. Phonemic principle requires phonemic composition transfer of morphemes and words in writing. K.M. Musaev considers it inappropriate to single out “phonetic-morphological” principle or “phonetic in combination with morphological”, which is declared in most spelling rules of Turkic languages as the leading principle. He advocates consistent implementation of phonemic principle, and in fact morphological one: “... each morpheme (root, prefix, suffix, affix) is always written the same way, regardless of its position in a word or sentence”, “phonemic principle, consistently eliminating phonetic shortcomings, will fix in Turkic orthographies and morphological principle based on it” [Musaev, 1973: 19, 22]. In his opinion, uniform orthography of each word is ensured precisely by phonemic principle, which underlies Turkic spellings, alphabets of which reflect composition of phonemes, and not language sounds [Musaev, 1973: 22 – 23]. He writes that there cannot and should not be a single principle for constructing spelling rules, since orthography is multifaceted, multifold and multi-tiered object that requires special consideration in each individual case [Musaev, 1973: 17].

Thus, in Turkic linguistics, when highlighting orthography principles, it is mainly about phonetic and morphological principles. Nevertheless, each language has its own specifics, therefore, when determining principles of writing, it is necessary to proceed primarily from practice of using

words of this language in writing.

Main part: methods: In Bashkir philologists' studies, as a rule, phonetic and morphological (morphematic) principles remain in center of attention, which really played significant role for Bashkir orthography in its historical development. At the same time, there are other principles in Bashkir orthography.

Results: So, A. Kharisov in article "Problems of New Orthography" writes that Bashkir orthography is based on at least three principles: phonetic, morphological, traditional (izhad instead of izhat, khokumat instead of khokomat) [Kharisov, 1963: 291].

N.Kh. Ishbulatov in book "Modern Bashkir language (system of Bashkir literary language norms)" considers phonetic (here also phonetic-graphic), morphological (here phonetic-morphological) and historical principles as the main principles of Bashkir language orthography [Ishbulatov, 1972: 144].

K.Z. Akhmerov in Bashkir language considers the following three principles as the main ones: phonetic, phonemic-morphological, historical-traditional. In addition to them, he writes that in Bashkir language there is also words spelling based on graphic and differentiation principles, which are additional [Akhmarov, 2012: 26 – 27].

Approved by Decree of Supreme Council Presidium of BASSR in October 1981 and current set of Bashkir language orthographic rules, it opens with definition of writing basic principles: phonetic, morphological and graphic [Aznagolov, 1998: 347].

According to authors of university textbook "Modern Bashkir language. Phonetics, graphics, spelling, orthoepy, basic concepts of grammar, morphemics, morphology, word formation" orthography principles are closely related to its functions. They consider the following spelling functions:

- 1) definition by letters of word sound composition: *kərək* - *kərəge*;
- 2) use of uppercase (capital) and lowercase letters: *batyr* - *Batyr*;
- 3) rules for continuous, separate and hyphenated spelling of words: *dırt möyөsh* - *dırtmөyөsh*, *tel, əzəbiət* - *tel-əzəbiət*;
- 4) word hyphenation rules: *ul-tyrysh*, *ulty-rysh*;
- 5) graphic abbreviations of words: *uram* - *ur.*, *auyl* - *a.* [Ishbulatov, Akhtamov, 2002: 86].

Discussion: When designating a sound in a letter with a specific letter, phonetic principle applies: "as we hear, so we write." The use of uppercase and lowercase letters is determined by lexical-syntactic principle. Continuous, separate and hyphenated spelling of words is based on lexical or lexical-morphological principle. The transfer of a word from a line to the next line occurs on the

basis of syllabic principle. Graphic abbreviation is based on letter-sound principle [Ishbulatov, Akhtamov, 2002: 86 – 87]. The following types are distinguished as Bashkir language main principles in this textbook: phonetic, morphological, historical (traditional), graphic, differentiatinal [Ishbulatov, Akhtamov, 2002: 88 – 90].

The authors of newer university textbook "Bashkir language" consider the following principles of Bashkir orthography: phonetic, morphematic, historical-traditional, differential, graphic [Bashkort tele, 2012: 160 – 164], the first two of which are used when writing native Bashkir words, and the rest three - when writing borrowings.

A.A. Yuldashev in "Grammar of the Modern Bashkir Literary Language" [GSBLYa, 1981: 74] writes that modern Bashkir spelling as a whole is based on phonetic principle, which provides a relatively accurate and easy-to-learn reflection of Bashkir language phonemic system. Along with it, morphological principle is widely used in Bashkir orthography, on which spelling of late borrowings from Russian language is based, as well as such phonetic phenomena as progressive and regressive assimilation of consonants (kon buyy [komβuyy] (whole day), un bish [umβish] (fifteen), et keshe [yeteɡeshe] (seven people), elision of vowels at the junction of words in the flow of speech, combined intonation into one syntagma-phrase (kara urman [karurman] (dense forest), stunning of some voiced consonants (Yakupov [yakupof], ijad [ijat] (creativity), positional modifications of the phonemes [i], [b], bordering on transition to other sounds (babai [baβay] (grandfather), Fəli [fəley] (male name).

Conclusion. Proceeding from fact that phonetic principle is adopted as the main principle, we will try to find out those rules that are based on morphological principle.

1. Spelling unstressed -o- / -ə-, -ы- / -e- before -p-. If -o- / -ə-, -ы- / -e- before -p- is preserved in basis of derivative words, then these sounds are written even if they are not pronounced: boyor - boyorok [boyrok] (order), айр - айрым [airym] (separately).
2. When attaching affixes -рак / -rək to stem ending in consonant phoneme, vowels -o- / -ə-, -ы- / -e- are added: təzərək [təzrək] (straighter), ozonorak [ozonrak] (longer).
3. Regressive assimilation: aldyngy [aldyңgy] (advanced), borongo [boroңgo] (old), tьbange [tүβəңge] (lower), tartyngy [tartyңky] (consonant), un ber [umβer] (eleven).
4. Separate spelling and hyphenated spelling of some compound words is fully consistent with morphological principle: argy yak [argyyak] (that side), ас yak [aсyak] (lower side), bala sag [balasak] (childhood), bash kala [bashkala] (capital), ir-at [irat] (men).
5. Separate spelling of particles үк, үк: alfas uk [alfasuk] (as soon as they took it), әтер үк [әтеβүк] (it was even said).

6. Spelling of interrogative particle -we / -me ikən: кайтканмы ikən [кайтканмикən] (whether he returned), kilgənme ikən [kilgənmikən] (whether he came).
7. Spelling of affixes in male surnames: Khəsəyenov [khəsəenof] (Khusainov), Үәкупов [уәкупof] (Yakupov).
8. Vowel elision: кара urman [karuman] (dense forest), коро utyn [korutyn] (dry firewood).

As can be seen, there are few deviations from phonetic principle in favor of morphological one. Their number is increasing due to borrowings from other, primarily Indo-European languages, which are written in accordance with Russian orthography norms.

Historical (historical-traditional) principle of writing is observed when writing Arabic and Persian borrowings. Here we are talking about words whose spelling is difficult to interpret, they need to be remembered: һөкүмәт (state), һизәкәр (selfless).

Differential principle is designed to differentiate in writing words-paronyms (tugan (native) - tyugan (born), common nouns and proper names (zifa (beautiful) - Zifa (female name), phrases and compound words (ак кыш (white bird) - аккыш (swan), which are similar in pronunciation.

Graphic principle determines spelling of borrowed words, which, as a rule, entered Bashkir language through written speech and retained their orthography. The last principle partly performs the same functions as morphological and historical-traditional ones. Apparently, this was the reason for indicating same words in textbook on Bashkir language as examples of historical, traditional and graphic principles (ғәләм (universe), ғәилә (family), мағариф (enlightenment), рәссам (artist), фәһиғә (calamity) [Bashkort tele, 2012: 163 – 164] While studying the orthography issues of certain speech parts, we examined in more detail the manifestation of certain principles and found opportunity to combine graphic with the above types.

Thus, the leading principles of modern Bashkir orthography are phonetic and morphological, while historical-traditional and differential ones act as additional ones. Phonetic principle is determined by orthography of native Bashkir words and phonetically learned borrowed words. Morphological principle is designed to streamline orthography of words identical in morphemic composition, while we are talking about both native Bashkir words and borrowings. According to the historical and traditional principle, borrowed words are written that have retained their phonetic appearance. Differential principle performs a meaningful function.

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БАШҚҰРТ ТІЛІ ОРФОГРАФИЯСЫНЫҢ НЕГІЗГІ ПРИНЦИПТЕРІНІҢ ҚАЛЫПТАСУЫ

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Аңдатпа. Орфография тіл біліміндегі ең қажетті салалардың бірі, өйткені барлық тіл сөйлермендері жазу барысында қалыптасқан ережелерді қажет етеді. Зерттеліп отырған мәселенің өзектілігі башқұрт тілі жазуының тарихы мен орфографиялық нормалардың қалыптасуына қатысты бірқатар сұрақтардың әлі жете зерттелмегендігімен айқындалады, атап айтқанда, қазіргі башқұрт әдеби тілінің орфографиялық принциптері, осы сала бойынша зерттелген жұмыстарды жүйелеу және нақтылау қажет. Белгілі бір тілдің орфографиясын жетілдіру процесінде тарихи тәжірибені зерттеудің маңызы зор екені анық. Ұсыналып отырған зерттеуде авторлар жалпы алғанда түркітанудағы және жеке алғанда башқұрт тіліндегі орфографиялық принциптердің қалыптасуы туралы мәліметтерді жүйелеуге, қорытындылауға және толықтыруға ұмтылыс жасаған. Тарихи тәжірибені зерттеу негізінде башқұрт тілінің негізгі орфографиялық принциптерін анықтау бойынша даулы сұрақтар анықталады және оларды шешу жолдары ұсынылады. Зерттеу қазіргі башқұрт тілінің негізгі орфографиялық принциптерінің қалыптасуының тарихи алғышарттарын қарастыруға, башқұрт тілінің әріптік-дыбыстық құрылысының теориялық негіздерін зерттеуге, қазіргі башқұрт тілінің орфографиясын кириллицаны қолданатын басқа түркі тілдерімен салыстыруға бағытталады. Авторлар қазіргі башқұрт тілі жазуының негізгі принциптері ретінде төмендегі принциптерді ұсынады: фонетикалық және морфологиялық, тарихи-дәстүрлі және дифференциалды. Аталған принциптер нақты тілдік материалдармен дәйектеледі.

Түйін сөздер: түркі жазуы, башқұрт тіл білімі, орфография, орфография принциптері, фонетикалық принцип, морфологиялық принцип

СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ОСНОВНЫХ ПРИНЦИПОВ ОРФОГРАФИИ БАШКИРСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Аннотация. Орфография является наиболее востребованным разделом языкознания, так как потребность в своде единых правил испытывают все носители письменной речи. Актуальность исследуемой проблемы определяется недостаточной разработанностью вопросов истории башкирского письма и становления орфографических норм, в частности, принципов орфографии, современного башкирского литературного языка, необходимостью систематизации и обобщения имеющегося опыта исследований в этой области. Известно, что в процессе усовершенствования орфографии определенного языка огромное значение имеет изучение исторического опыта. В данном исследовании авторами предпринята попытка систематизировать, обобщить и дополнить сведения по становлению принципов орфографии в тюркологии в целом и в башкирском языке в частности. На основе изучения исторического опыта, выявлены спорные вопросы в определении основных принципов башкирской орфографии и предложены пути их решения. Исследование посвящено рассмотрению исторических предпосылок становления основных принципов современного башкирского языка, изучению теоретических основ буквенно-звукового строя, орфографии современного башкирского языка в сопоставлении с данными других языков тюркских языков, использующих кириллицу. Авторами вполне обоснованно в качестве ведущих принципов современного башкирского письма выделены следующие: фонетический и морфологический, в качестве дополнительных выступают историко-традиционный и дифференциальный, которые подтверждены фактическими материалами.

Ключевые слова: тюркское письмо, башкирское языкознание, орфография, принципы орфографии, фонетический принцип, морфологический принцип