

THE ORIGIN OF ACADEMIC WRITING STYLE IN KAZAKH LINGUISTICS

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Abstract. It is well known, that academic writing becomes an independent branch of Kazakh linguistics and covers not only scientific texts' writing, as well as all types of written work performed in secondary schools, special and higher educational institutions that are included in the academic writing discourse's scope. In this article we determine the foundations for the development and formation of this field based on the domestic scientists' works by conducting the empirical research. The aim of the article is a review of works in the field of stylistics to determine the factors that influenced to the emergence of academic writing in the educational space of our country and to identify its branching out as a separate scientific style. Theoretical significance of the article contributes to the formation of the foundations and theory of academic writing development in the country, as well as the history of the formation, research of academic writing in Kazakh science. Furthermore, in order to highlight the prerequisites for the formation of academic discourse language, issues of language terminology are discussed in presented article. The article is of great practical importance, because the results obtained in the article can be used in a three-level education system (bachelor, master and doctoral) in universities, in teaching students entering into written communication in a new integrated environment.

Keywords: academic writing, linguistics, terminology, stylistics, scientific style, style of official documents, semi-scientific style, business communication style

Basic provisions

Today, the issue of academic writing is one of the urgent topics among researchers dealing with linguistics in our country. Only dozens of studies on academic discourse carried out in our country over the past 10 years, in spite the fact of its teaching as a separate subject in higher educational institutions, we cannot state that its theory and practice has been fully explored. In this regard, questions may arise about this new branch of science of the country: What are the origins of Kazakh academic writing? Did it come to our written language as a result of foreign research practice, or was it influenced by the genres and styles of our native language? What are the factors that influenced to the foundation of Kazakh academic writing as a separate field? In presented article, we will find the answers to the above-mentioned

questions, review the formation of the Kazakh written language in general and the history of its branching into styles, by conducting empirical research, based on the works of domestic researchers.

Introduction

As academic writing belongs to a type of Kazakh scientific written language, we decided to explore the local scientists' researches in linguistics, for identifying its background. There are numerous scientists who have described the crucial role of language in the life of every nation. For example, F. Orazbaeva defines it as following: "Any language, also, the Kazakh language, has become a very important tool for human relations, not only in opening the way for people to understand each other, exchange opinions, and communicate with each other, but also in affecting to internal and external social, economic and political conditions" [1, p. 123-126]. Researches on the Kazakh linguistics have been conducted for centuries, because the language is constantly changing and updating due to the development of science and technology, social and political conditions in the country. One of the most prominent scholars of our country who focused his research on the language problem is A. Baitursynov. In his educational activities, the issue of language took a special place, his work "Language-tool" played a special role in the formation of Kazakh linguistics. There were studies on the Kazakh language even before Baitursynov, however, they were all written in Russian and also, the terminological system of Kazakh language was not developed in those times, so we cannot consider those studies written in Russian language as the starting point of Kazakh linguistics' formation and we can fully state, that A. Baitursynov is the main figure in this field [2, p. 256-259].

One of the scientists, who made a great contribution to the formation of the Kazakh scientific language was K. Zhubanov, in particular, he distinguished the principles of Kazakh terminology, which was designed by A. Baitursynov and substantiated them in a scientific way in 1925-35. He was a figure who immediately influenced to the creation of the State Commission on Terminology in 1935. As a result, unprecedented discoveries were made in the history of the Kazakh linguistics: new concepts, phenomena, and terms were created to document the linguistic facts, words surprising the people's understanding appeared in any field of study, education, culture, art, and official documents started to be conducted in mother tongue. Also, the number of newspapers and magazines published in native language and the number of local schools increased, subjects were taught in mother tongue [2, p. 234-238].

Methods and materials

Language can serve as a means of communication both orally and in written forms. As for writing, it is a tool that allows people to communicate widely in all spheres of life without depending on space and time. Another researcher K. Akhanov, states that a person acquires knowledge, mainly through written language, by reading what is written. The written language passed down from generation to generation transferring knowledge of mankind in the fields of science and

technology, literature and art, from ancient times to our time. According to its development history, scientists distinguish the types of writing as follows: pictographic writing based on pictures, ideographic or logographic writing, syllabic writing, letter writing [3, p. 245-248]. According to Orazbaeva, written language units are based on the graphic, phonemic system. It is a difficult historical activity that includes the content and form of linguistic material in relation to linguistic, psychological, physiological and methodological features of local language, and enables long-term communication of people [1, p. 180-184].

Each branch of science has its beginning, maturation and development stages. No matter which branch of Kazakh linguistics is established, each of them had their own stages of development [4, p. 192-194] and their own styles. Today we consider academic discourse as a new developing field of science in our country, as R. Syzdykova in her work in 1993, said that the Kazakh literary language formation lasted for a long time and faced different problems at each stage. For example, it did not have a clear definition, because its peculiarities, its field of application had not been fully studied at those times. From the above mentioned fact, we can see the correctness of Balakaev's statement about the stages of each branch of language development.

R. Syzdykova divides the Kazakh literary language into two stages: a national form of language and a language of Kazakh people before their formation as a nation, and concludes that the Kazakh literary language was formed in the second half of the 19th century. In addition, the author states, that the language must meet certain conditions in order to become a literary language, particularly, it must be processed, sorted and standardized having a common features, should have the feature of connecting members of the society and be an organizer in the life of the people in terms of their activities. It is necessary that it has to pass social criticism in the practice of use, and its norms should be accepted as suitable by the society consciousness [5, p. 112-116].

Another scientist M. Balakaev in his research in linguistics in 1974 defined stylistics as a new field of linguistics and says, that although its history began further, the attention to its study was paid not so long ago, and it was taught as a separate subject in local higher educational institutions only recently. R. Syzdykova in her turn considers linguistics as a system of means of expressing thoughts, that include all elements of the language structure: sounds, grammatical characters, vocabulary, phraseological phrases and ways of compositional-syntactic formation of these fields. Moreover, according to author, the stylistic branching in our country coincided with the second half of the 19th century, and the literary style, journalistic style, semi-scientific style, official document style, and epistolary styles were defined [5, p.144-148]. According to M. Balakaev, book writing style, scientific style, literary style, journalistic style, scientific-pedagogical style were added to this group later [4, p.190-194].

Results

Speaking of the written language formation, we see that writing was necessary in the XV-XVI centuries, because diplomatic, political and economic relations

began to be conducted between the Khans of the Little Zhuz, Middle Zhuz and the Russian Empire's leadership. It is also known, that in those times there was a tradition of written testaments. We can see the evidence of the existence of writing in the middle Ages in A. Margulan's work entitled "The Secret of the Silver Box".

According to the author, the correspondence between the Kazakh sultan Orazmuhamet and his cousin Tauekel Khan at the end of the 16th century is an evidence of written language in Kazakh steppes in that era. [6, 1-5 pp.]. In the lexical content of Kazakh written language in the middle ages were elements of Kipchak, ancient Uyghur and Oghz languages observed, and lexical units imported from Persian and Arabic languages were often used. Kazakh people had been using the Arabic script for many centuries, satisfying their spiritual and cultural needs and recognizing the literary heritage of the Turkish-speaking people, although from the second half of the 19th century, the idea of introducing Russian graphics to the Kazakh steppe was implemented [5, 18-24 pp.].

The issues of linguistics had a special place in A. Baitursynov's educational activity, his work "Language-tool" played an important part in the formation of Kazakh linguistics. In addition to the issues of creating terms, that paved the way for the development of general linguistics science, he introduced word classes, sounds, letters, principles of writing and spelling in the Kazakh language for the first time. It is impossible to replace any of the terms proposed by A. Baitursynov and recreate his discoveries in the field of language. For example, the fact that such concepts as phonetics, syntax, grammar, and morphology are still in use without changes is proof of correctness of his researches. Systematic methods of language teaching are described in all works of the scientist such as "Alphabet", "Language Tool", "Teaching Tool", "Narrator". The scientist had to completely change the Kazakh script, because many of the sound systems of the Arabic script at that time were not adapted to the sound system of the Kazakh language. In this regard, "Aykap" and "Kazakh" newspapers published a new style of writing adapted to the Arabic spelling, and it was quickly accepted by the people [7, p.380-384].

If we turn our attention to the history of academic writing in Kazakhstan, we can observe that according to R. Syzdykova's work "History of Kazakh literary linguistics", academic writing takes its roots from the style of semi-scientific literature and official documents and epistolary (correspondence) styles before the national stage of Kazakh written literature. The semi-scientific style of the scholars of that time included epistolary style letters and personal notes, office papers and government orders, including religious literature and written genealogies.

According to R. Syzdykova's research, the beginning of stylistic branching in Kazakh linguistics coincided with the emergence of the periodical press in the second half of the XIX century, which became widespread in the last century and is developing rapidly in modern times. The author mentions that in the first half of the XVIII-XIX centuries there was a language of letters and papers of Kazakh khans, sultans, leaders to the administration of the Russian Empire. The lexical and phraseological features of the official inscriptions of that time were the style of the medieval Turkic language and their spelling, grammatical features were formed in

connection with the social, ethnic and economic principles of that century [5, p.234-237].

The author also narrates about the history of the development of scientific style in the Kazakh steppes, and mentions that in the second half of the XIX century there was a genre that provides information from the field of science, propagating and describing it in the native language. As an evidence for her conclusion, the author points out N.I. Ilminsky's book under the title "Self-teacher of Russian literacy for Kyrgyz", in its last pages were represented the language samples written in the Kazakh language, as well as scientific texts in the form of short texts from natural sciences, history, periodicals and various fields of science and education. These texts were easy to convey in a simple language, due to the fact that the author took into account the level of education and literacy of the local population at that time [5, p.314-320].

As well as, the author suggests that the purpose of popular scientific literature at that time had influence to its style and language, because the narrative and explanatory nature prevailed in the scientific papers, and narration and interpretation were the stylistic features of the scientific literature of that time. To show the evidence of style formation at that time, the author says that Kazakh scientific literature was not differentiated for branches of science and scientific and technical terms had not come into wide use yet, while the first forms of scientific terminology have appeared and its educational purpose has taken precedence over the linguistic one. Examples of the official papers 'style in the Kazakh steppe' of the second half of the 19th century were the first press models such as "Gazette of Turkistan Province", "Gazette of the Field Province", "Gazette of Torgay", "Agricultural Leaflet".

Another Kazakh scholar, who also conducted research on the early stages of ancient academic writing B. Abylkasymov in his work "Kazakh literature of the second half of the XIX century" noted that Ilminsky's work "Teacher of Russian Literacy for the Kyrgyz" can be considered by scientists to be the first version of the scientific literature. It can be treated as a valuable source for linguists, due to the fact, that it contains both educational and linguistic aspects. It contains a few Russian words and their Kazakh equivalents, but they do not have Kazakh translated versions [5, 320-325 pp.]. Although those texts were translated from Russian, we assume that it reflects the level of the Kazakh language's ability to convey scientific information, some scientific vocabulary, phrases and terminology at that time. According to the author, the emergence and formation of the scientific literature language in Kazakh linguistics has not been fully studied, so the viewpoints of scientists about the scientific style are also different, for instance M. Balakaev, M. Tomanov, E. Zhanpeyisov attributed the period of scientific literature formation and its separation into styles refer to the period after the Great October Revolution.

As evidence of the official style's application in Kazakh steppe, we can mention A. Baitursynov's letter to V.I. Lenin, in 2013. It was translated by Zarkyn Taishibai into Kazakh and was published on the "Kasym.kz" website. The letter was written in an official style. In the beginning part of the letter, A. Baitursynov informed the head of the Soviet government, that the work of the Soviet government members,

operating in Kazakh steppe was ineffective, in the following parts he proved it by presenting examples, and in the final part, he offered a solution to the problem and described them [9, p.144-148].

Terminological problems were one of the most important issues during the period, when Kazakh linguistics was branching out into styles. Under the leadership of K. Zhubanov, in the 1930s, the Bulletin of the State Terminology Commission was published, which dealt with terminology of Kazakh literary language. The problems of orthography, alphabet, physics and mathematics terms and other topical issues of terminology of that period were put into consideration. The first terminologies of Kazakh linguistics were prepared and presented to the public in 1936, and ten-point terminology principles were determined by the government.

Discussion

Basically, the development of Kazakh language terminology can be divided into three periods: in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. For the first time, in the era of Ibrai, Abay, and Shokan, terms began to appear, even if they were few. In the first part of 20th century conducted a redesign of terms to be suitable for local people, and it conducted under the great influence of A. Baitursunuly, M. Dulatov, Kh. Dosmukhameduly. If the main feature of terms in the 1930-1940 was the adoption of international terms and Russian names in their original form, the contribution of 1940-1980 to the development of the national vocabulary was insignificant, because the policy of Russification and internationalization of our terminological vocabulary took place [5, p.320-322].

The official language style also can be related to academic writing. According to B. Kapasov, the language of official communication is the language used in a certain institution, enterprise, production for official discussion, negotiation, exchange of documents, official consultation and meetings [8, p.224-228]. It will not be a mistake to say, that academic writing in Kazakh language lays its foundation stone on the basis of the official communication style, style of documents, semi-scientific style and scientific style. Among these, we can say that the scientific style's features meet all the requirements of the academic discourse, because the scientific style includes a scientific article, a scientific essay, a written text, a scientific report, a dissertation, a monograph and others. The words, expressions and sentences in the works related to scientific style genres are used in their literal sense and are devoid of expressiveness, emotionality and imagery.

To summarize the works of abovementioned scientists, we will witness that all branches of Kazakh linguistics developed at a different stages of our society have their own uniqueness, style, and today are in proposal of local people and all branches of linguistics more or less contributed to the development of academic writing in our country.

Scientists in our country, dealing with the problems of academic writing style, do not neglect the experiences of researchers in far and near foreign countries, taking into account practical and theoretical approaches of foreign scientists. It is well known fact that academic writing is fully developed abroad. Its theory and practice

are profoundly investigated and became an independent field of science in those countries.

One of the local scientists contributing to the formation of academic writing in Kazakh linguistics is E. Ospanov, who takes into account the peculiarities of mother tongue in designing the model of academic writing and selects the rational aspects of foreign countries in teaching theory and practice of academic discourse.

According to author, academic writing is characterized by its objectivity, writing in a scientific style, writing with a systematic structure and using references. The author connects the academic writing and the scientific style and points out that the common feature of them is accuracy, objectivity and logic. In addition, the author, studying academic writing from a theoretical and practical point of view, presented some valuable works for students of higher education institutions in this field [10, p.70-74]. Other local researchers presented the methodology of writing an academic essay, term paper, dissertation, diploma, as well as the ability to express personal thoughts and ideas and convey them to the target audience [11, p.74-78].

Conclusion

In conclusion we'd like to state, that during its establishment Kazakh linguistics has experienced various obstacles and changes. However, regardless of problems that it faced, Kazakh linguistics didn't lose its social meaning characteristics [1, p.182-184]. As a result, the language, in particular the written language, originated from the correspondences of the khans and sultans of the minor and middle zhyz in the distant XV-XVI centuries modified from century to century according to the needs of the time and society. It was separated into distinctive styles due to globalization, scientific and technical, political and social conditions. It could preserve its peculiarities, creating terminology for every branch of linguistics and nowadays all the possibilities of our language fully represented and widely used. As for academic writing, any branch of linguistics had a significant influence on its formation and development as a separate field of science. As a result of the research, we can say that stylistics and terminology had a great influence on the branching of this field as an independent field, in particular, the scientific style was taken as a basis of academic writing and all its requirements and rules, as well as its terminology found extensive usage in academic discourse.

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АКАДЕМИЯЛЫҚ ЖАЗЫЛЫМ СТИЛІНІҢ ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛ БІЛІМІНДЕГІ ҚАЛЫПТАСУ НЕГІЗДЕРІ

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Андатпа. Академиялық жазылым еліміздің білім кеңістігінде соңғы он жылдықта пайда болып, отандық зерттеушілер тарапынан практикалық және теориялық негіздері айқындалып, еліміздің жоғары оқу орындарында дербес пән ретінде жүргізіле бастады. Академиялық жазылым аясы тек ғылыми мәтіндерді сауатты жазумен ғана шектелмейді, сонымен қоса, тіліміздегі ресми іс қағаздар стилі, іскерлік қарым-қатынас тілі, жартылай ғылыми стиль мен ғылыми стильдердің жазылу талаптары, мектеп, арнаулы және жоғарғы оқу орындарында орындалатын жазба жұмыстарының барлық түрлері бойынша туындайтын мәселелерді шешу академиялық жазылымның күзіретінде. Осы орайда, қазақ тіл білімінің дербес бір салысы болып қалыптасып, күннен - күнге ғылыми маңызы артып келе жатқан академиялық жазылымның алғышарттары қандай деген сұрақ туындайды. Әр ғылым саласының басталу, жетілу, даму кезеңдері болатындықтан, ұсынылған мақалада эмперикалық зерттеу жүргізіле отырылып, осы саланың даму, қалыптасу негіздері отандық ғалымдардың еңбектеріне сүйене отырып анықталды. Мақаланың мақсаты академиялық жазылымның қалыптасуына тіл білімінің қандай саласы әсер еткенін анықтау болып табылады. Қазақ ғылымындағы академиялық жазылымның қалыптасу тарихы, дамуы, еліміздің білім кеңістігінде пайда болуының негіздерінің саралануы мақаланың теориялық құндылығын анықтайды. Сонымен қоса, академиялық дискурс тілінің қалыптасуының алғышарттарын саралау үшін терминжасау мәселелері қарастырылды. Мақаланың практикалық маңызы алынған нәтижелер орта мектептерде, ЖОО-дағы үш деңгейлі білім беру жүйесінде академиялық жазылымды оқытудың әдіс-тәсілдері мен бағыттарын

анықтауда, жазбаша коммуникацияға түсетін студенттерді жаңа интеграциялық ортада қарым-қатынас жасауға үйретуде қолданылатындығымен анықталады.

Тірек сөздер: академиялық жазылым, лингвистика, терминжасам, стилистика, ғылыми стиль, ресми іс қағаздар стилі, жартылай ғылыми стиль, бизнес коммуникация стилі

ОСНОВЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ АКАДЕМИЧЕСКОГО ПИСЬМА В КАЗАХСКОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ

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Аннотация. В образовательном пространстве Казахстана концепт академического письма разработан с недавнего времени, он был рассмотрен с практической и теоретической точки зрения с последующим внедрением в высших учебных заведениях в обновленном формате. Сфера академического письма не ограничивается только грамотным написанием научных текстов. Проблемы стиля, такие как стиль официальных документов, стиль делового общения, научный стиль, так же все виды письменных работ такие как эссе, реферат, конспект, проект, статья выполняемых в средних школах, специальных и высших учебных заведениях входит в сферу исследования академического письма. Углубленный обзор и анализ работ в области стилистики с целью определения факторов, повлиявших на появление и становление академического письма в образовательном пространстве нашей страны является целью данной статьи. Теоретическая значимость статьи состоит в формировании основ и теории развития академического письма в стране. Поскольку каждая область науки имеет этапы зарождения, становления и развития, в представленной статье мы определили основы развития и становления этой области на основе работ отечественных ученых, которые проводили эмпирические исследования в сфере языкознания, дискурса. Работа имеет важное практическое значение, так как полученные результаты могут использоваться в трехуровневой системе образования в вузах, в обучении студентов, вступающих в письменную коммуникацию в новой интегрированной среде, в комплексных программах обучения, учебных пособиях, также в письменных текстах, официальных документах и других стилях академического дискурса.

Ключевые слова: академическое письмо, языкознание, терминология, стилистика, научный стиль, стиль официальных документов, полунучный стиль, стиль бизнес коммуникаций

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