

RESEARCH ON MODERN KYRGYZ LITERARY LANGUAGE

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Бул макалада кыргыз жана түрк тилдеринин өнүгүш тарыхы каралган.

Статья рассматривает исследования истории развития тюркских языков, в том числе и кыргызского языка.

The article is about history of developing Kyrgyz and Turkic languages.

As a social - historic category, the Kyrgyz is a national language of the Kyrgyz Nation and official language of Kyrgyz Republic. It is known that formation of national language is bound up with high stage of functional development of it. The concept high stage is determined not by any national language, but mainly its standard literary language.

Almost all Kyrgyz linguists have firmly believed that Kyrgyz standard language had been formed on the ground of northern dialect (from 2 territorial dialects of Modern Kyrgyz: southern and northern). See works of Tynystanov K., 1965, Abduldaev E., Mukambaev J., 1959, 7-15, Yunusaliev B.M., 1971, 22-26, Sydykov J.K., 1990, 5-11.

There are two points on essential characters of a national language in its sense. The first point is, out of above fact, made that a literary (standard) language is high form of a national language and they are identical. See: Koduchov V.I., 1974, 181-182; Budagov R.A., 1976, 122-140; Yunusaliev B.M., 1956, 19-45; Sartbaev K.K., 1985, 9-10. On this point notorious Kyrgyz scientist Sartbaev K.K. writes: "Spoken period of Kyrgyz language development takes essential part in the process of formation and development of literary (standard) language... Literary (standard) language - primarily written language of a nation, used in schooling, dealing with official papers, daily intercourse (corresponding), science, fiction, press, all areas of culture and social life..." (Sartbaev K. K., 1985, 9-10). In this case dialects, colloquialism, and other non-standard styles of a language are beyond of sight. National language is a system of various aspects, dealt with communication of all life areas of the society. It is based on dialects spread on the territories of certain nation.

Second point is made on the works of such scientists as Shveytzer A.D., Rojdestvensky Y.V., Stepanov G.V., etc. Stepanov G.V. made stress on it: "The other point shows the fact of

all differentiation belongs to a national language and forms it” (Stepanov G.V., 1990, 326). Shveytzer A.D. noted that a national language, as a system of social-communication, is systematically organized whole complex of linguistic resources of nation from literary language to territorial and social dialects or linguistic systems used by social minority. (Shveytzer A.D., 1983, 5-29).

We join to the second point that national Kyrgyz language is formed due to the all linguistic styles, dialects, colloquial varieties of it. In this case studied spoken language of urban kyrgyz population takes certain part in linguistic system of the Kyrgyz language. A national language has its two forms - oral and written.

Majority of linguists consider written form of a language as same as literary one (even a language of fiction). “Literary language actually has its fixed script which built its essential feature (which is essentially featured by it).” (Koduchov V.I., 1979, 86). However, he insisted on unavailability of identifying “written” (script) and “literary” languages as far as there is no written fixation in literary speech, though literary language may be used in oral form. (see: Koduhov V.I., 1979,86).

The view on direct connection of literary language with the formation of its written form prevails in Linguistics. One may even suppose that a language used for oral folk is out of dialectical character and treated as a part of literary language.

Oral form of a national language is linked with Speech in Modern Linguistics. (Filin F.P., 1981,100-103; Kapanadze L.A.,1983,142-150). Speech may be taken as variety of treated literally and similar to literary norms of speech which is to serve as a tool of daily intercommunication and to accomplish communicative function of it.

It is possible to make a note that Kyrgyz spoken language longer preceded its written form. Professor Japarov writes that spoken language (oral form) serves as a natural means of communication due to the free constituency of a sentence in speech than in its written form. Usually spoken language is used in addressing to interloper either in monologue or dialect form.

As is known that linguistic situation is expected by the many factors as of linguistic itself, cultural-historic and political (linguistic policy) which exert direct or indirect affect on it. The most important of them is linguistic policy, that is not only one of the its important factors caused linguistic situation, but its substantial aspect.

It is as a part of national policy at the multinational state (as in our Republic) should be constructive i.e. providing expansion of the function and rising the social and communicative role of the state language and national languages of minority.

The Institute of Linguistics of the NAS KR, one of the first scientific home centres contributing to the development of the kyrgyz culture, engages with the linguistic issues. It is

founded in 1936 as Scientific Research Institute of the Kyrgyz language and its written form after reorganization of Cultural Building Institute founded in 1930.

Before 1924, on the basis of existing scientific pedagogical commission of the Turkestan state academic council, was formed academic centre with Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Kazakh and other department holding the cultural and linguistic (its writing) issues of the Asians. Summer in 1925 Kyrgyz department of Academic centre was shifted to Frunze from Tashkent and began functioning at the Kyrgyz Narcompros. This year, in December it was replaced by the Scientific commission under Regional department of the home enlightenment which provided coordinations of all scientific researches made in Kyrgyzstan.

Both Academic centre and Scientific commission held great efforts in compiling (constituting) textbooks, school supplies and programs in Kyrgyz, in collecting and systematisation Kyrgyz folks. In 1927 Central museum of Kyrgyzstan in Frunze, basically on the basis of it was founded Scientific research Institute of local lore to elaborate some issues and issues of Kyrgyz linguistics particularly.

In 1930 the departments of the Institute of local lore was reorganized as Institute of Cultural building, after that, as was above said, was established Scientific research Institute of Kyrgyz language and its writing form. Some years later department of literature was added to it and in 1932 department of History. Under the name of Institute of Language, Literature and History, it was joined to Kyrgyz branch of Academy of Sciences of the USSR in 1943. In December 1954 it was separated into two institutions as The Institute of Language and Literature and Institute of History due to the establishment of Academy of Sciences of the KSSR. The most eminent philology scholars and academicians of Academy of Sciences of the KSSR such as K.K. Yudachin, I.A. Batmanov, B.M. Yunusaliev, corresponding members of AS of the KSSR B.D. Kerimjanova, K.K. Sartbaev and J. Shukurov have laid the foundations of the Institute. Later its scientific trend was instructed by academician of AS of the KSSR B.U. Oruzbaeva, corresponding members of AS of the KSSR A. Sadykov, J.K. Sydykov, T.K. Achmatov, R.Z. Kydyrbaeva, doctor of philological sciences S. Kudaibergenov.

Number of eminent Turcology scholars, primarily as A.N. Samoilovich, S.E. Malov, N.K. Dmitriev, E.D. Polivanov, V.A. Gordlevsky, K.K. Yudachin made a great contribution to the development of the Turkic speaking nations of the USSR. Their researches became prosperous ground for the development of national linguistic sciences as well as for Kyrgyz Linguistics.

Factually the titanic work was demanded from scientists in elaboration of writing systems. The Institute has held the work on transferring the Kyrgyz script with reformed Arabic alphabet into new Latin based graphics. In 1928 at the participation of Yudachin, the project of the new kyrgyz alphabet on the bases of Russian graphics was already developed. The alphabet, which is

used presently by the Kyrgyz people was authorized in 1941. During same time the spelling codes of Kyrgyz language created by scientists has been repeatedly specified and improved in further.

Theoretical intensive investigations have been focused on the Kyrgyz language since 1930. The first scientist who gave scientific description to the Kyrgyz Grammar was academician of the KSSR I.A. Batmanov. At the end of 1930 - beginning of the 1940 he compiled "The Kyrgyz Grammar" (in 3 parts). Subsequently valuable works on the grammatical structure of the language began to be appeared. These works belong to Ch. Karasaev, B. Yunusaliev, B. Oruzbaeva, S. Kudaibergenov, A. Tursunov and to other scholars. Due to the monographic description on parts of speech in the Kyrgyz language was created and edited collectively scientific work on morphology by 1990, on the basis of that The Kyrgyz Grammar Part I. Phonetics. Morphology was constituted (in the Kyrgyz and Russian).

The great contribution to studying syntax of complex sentence was made by corresponding member of the KSSR K. Sartbaev. Many aspects of syntax were given coverage in the monographs as: "Parts of sentence in Kyrgyz" (A. Tursunov, M. Murataliev), "Some syntactical peculiarities in the Kyrgyz folklore" (M. Murataliev), "Direct and Indirect speech in Kyrgyz" (A. Tursunov), "One-member and incomplete sentences of the Kyrgyz language" (B. Toychubekova) and so on.

Due to the studying phonetic and grammatical issues, there were appeared terms to define the new concepts met in compiling the textbooks. (Studying the phonetic and grammatical issues have caused to the appearance of some terms to define new concepts in compiling the textbooks.). In process of translating the terminological dictionaries were compiled on the bases of using the native and borrowed words from Russian within 1930-40 years. Since 1938 the number of compiled Russian-Kyrgyz terminological dictionaries in various fields of Science and Technology reached more than 100.

The great contribution to compiling dictionaries was made by prominent academician of AS of the KSSR K.K. Yudachin. In his "Kyrgyz-Russian Dictionary", issued in Moscow 1940, the main part of Kyrgyz word-stock was compiled and given its semantics on the ground of speech and folklore with illustrated meaning of words in phraseological combinations. This work became the kernel for analyzing Kyrgyz lexicon as well as its grammatical peculiarities. More added and corrected it was reissued in 1965. In 1967 its author gained the State reward of the SSSR. Special consideration was paid to the Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary of Ch. Karasaev, J. Shukurov, K.K. Yudachin, carried out with two editions in 1940: the first edition includes 40 000 words, second one - 51 000. In 1969 explanatory dictionary of the Kyrgyz language (one volume) and in 1984 the first two volumed was edited. Phraseological dictionary of the Kyrgyz

language in 1980, Dictionary for Kyrgyz synonyms in 1984, Dictionary for Kyrgyz antonyms and The concise etymological dictionary over the last years were carried out.

The eminent scholar academician of AS of the KSSR B. Yunusaliev has underlain the fundamental investigation of lexicon and his works summarized constituency of monograph “Kyrgyz Lexicology”. The institute has seriously focused on systematic way of studying the dialects of the language. Annual expedition devoted to studying the Kyrgyz dialects within or out of country, that has been held since 1950 by the dialectologists (specialists in studying dialects) under the instruction of candidate of philological sciences G. Bakinova, caused to the vast description of all dialects, their phonetic, grammatical and lexical peculiarities, and to lie base for making atlas of Kyrgyz dialects which has been finished in 1972. Subsequently such works as “Issyk-Kol dialect”, “Osh dialect” by G. Bakinova and “Chatkal dialect of Kyrgyz language”, “The Kyrgyz dialects” by E. Abdyldaeva as well as collaborative research works on “Jalalabat dialect of Kyrgyz language”, “Chuy dialect”, “Tyan shan dialect”, “Peculiarities of Kyrgyz language spoken by kyrgyz inhabitants of Uzbekistan” and “Peculiarities of the language spoken by kyrgyz inhabitants of Kazakhstan” by N. Beishekeeva, “The Kyrgyz language spoken in Andijan” by J. Jumaliev, “Dialect varieties used in the works of Kyrgyz writers”, “Phonetic structure of modern Kyrgyz language and its dialectal varieties” by J. Sydykov were carried out.

Comparative historical researches on the Kyrgyz language has been made by Turkology sector founded in 1959 and headed by the academician of AS of the SSR Batmanov I.A. The sector began its work with studying Enisei monuments of Old Turkic scripts resulted in appearance of textbook “A language of Enisei monuments of Old Turkic scripts” (1959) by I. A. Batmanov for undergraduates and postgraduates.

In collaboration with the research Tuvin Institute of the Language, Literature and History and Kyzyl State Pedagogical Institute had studied already known manuscripts and found a number of new ones. Results of this collaborative research covered the works of I.A. Batmanov, Z.B. Aragach and G.F. Babushkina “Modern and Old Eniseika”. At the aim of confirming texts were issued in three edition of “Monuments of Old Turkic Inscriptions in Tuba” (new edition, reading, translation).

In 1961 Old Turkic inscriptions found in Talas which were described in “New epigraphic findings in Kyrgyzstan, 1961” and in “Talas monuments of Old Turkic Inscriptions”. In 1971 monographic work “A language of Old Turkic monuments of Kyrgyzstan” by Ch. Jumagulova was issued.

Collaborative works as “The sources on formation of Turkic languages in Central Asia and South Siberia” and “Old Turkic dialects and their traces in the modern languages” were edited by I.A. Batmanov. There appeared a number of works such as collaborative works “Orchon-Enisei

texts” in 1982, “Researches on Turcology” and monographic work of S. Sydykov “Mongol and Turkic lingual parallel”, “Ariall links in the lexicon of the Kyrgyz and south Siberian languages” issued in 1983, etc. In 2002 was issued a work of J.K. Sydykov “Old Kyrgyz nation - Kyrgyz language” where collected, interpreted and systemized various ethno- linguistic backgrounds on the history of Kyrgyz nation and its language since ancient times.

The Linguists have been taken active part in elaboration and advancing orthographic rules of Kyrgyz standard language with the purpose of adding, amending Law on “the State language”.

The common language issues are examined in close connection with (on the background of) the development perspectives of human society and its existed objective or subjective features at present as well as next ages.

The language developments, interrelations of national languages and mutual influences, usage of the communicative means of high developed languages on a large scale and their options to the prestige service are conditioned with the active usage of a language in distinct spheres as in education, policy, diplomacy, mass media, culture, art, etc. The issues must be analysed or specified on the basis of methodology and theory, taking account into language strategic development tendencies in the social and linguistic processes. They should be observed out of some local concerns, national archaic-purist opinions and elite positions particularly.

In fact, social-communicative services of the world languages, systematic development of lexical semantics, stylistic devices, usage of the professional, scientific and technical terms in different fields are not similar as well as the linguistic situation under demographic, political, economic, historical, cultural and geographical influences are distinct in this or that country. In order to control the linguistic situation, most important thing is to deal with linguistic politics in the constructive and systematic ways.

The kyrgyz national language is interrelated kind of literary (oral and written forms), colloquial (dialects, jargon, slang, etc.) languages, serving as the main tool of intercommunication at different spheres of kyrgyz society, including some stylistic and semantic peculiarities, and preserving norms of linguistic systems.

It is characterised by development of linguistic norms, including some speech peculiarities of people who live in different areas, enriching its word-stock, studying the semantic innovations and borrowed words. The development of the kyrgyz literary language depends on the treatment of borrowed lexicons, terms, stylistic and semantic phrases, grammar constructions, etc.

However, literary language is a formal language of nation to deal with documentation, science, literature in oral and written forms of the codified linguistic norms. Its norms include speech melody (intonation), stress, word changes and its usage in the sentences, its pronunciation features. The usage of the codified linguistic norms of a language in all spheres is strictly

controlled by government or society. Of course, according to the extra-linguistic and intra-linguistic phenomena, the literary language and its norms are faced to change (even if it takes a long period) resulting some addition in structure of a language itself or getting new norms of it.

So, the modern kyrgyz language is a high form of national language, serving as a basic means of communication at the multilateral activities of nation. It is most important for each member of society to make all efforts (financial or moral) in order to build sound bridge of kyrgyz language. There are still several opinions on the establishment and development of the kyrgyz literary language. Some kyrgyz linguists consider that kyrgyz language has established as a literary language after The October Revolution, and begun developing under socialism relations. The establishment of inscription of the kyrgyz literary language revealed the way for people to lead free life and to pursue policy of Kyrgyz government (Sartbaev, 1987).

As for professor E.R.Tenishev: "One can say with quite confidence that kyrgyz people used more than one regional language with different styles in arabic transcript since 18th century" (Tenishev, 1998, 47).

If we take back historical development of any language, indeed, there is no language established within short period. A language may be established after a long time or ages on the background of historical, social evolution of society. The modern kyrgyz language has been advanced for a long period facing addition or changes under different circumstances of society. Perhaps, the above mentioned contrary opinions showed lack of historical investigation of kyrgyz language. But such branches of kyrgyz language as phonetics, grammar, lexicology have been investigated recently and as a result several theoretical, scientific monographs, books, dictionaries published. There is one thing to stress on the historical development or establishment of kyrgyz and some of its peculiarities are waiting to be fully investigated. Factually there are few scientific works done by kyrgyz linguists such as B .M.Yunusaliev, A.I.Batmanov, J.S. Shukurov, K. Diykanov, S. Kудaybergenov, B. Oruzbaeva, S. Sydykov, J.K.Sydykov, etc., therefore it is to be done full scientific historical description of the kyrgyz language. It may be caused by the absence of kyrgyz inscriptions and manuscript monuments. As for the folklore, poems, fairy-tales, epics, etc., preserved orally they are not qualified as manuscript monuments and not considered as the history sources of the kyrgyz language. Because they have covered only present peculiarities of spoken language. Consequently, it is impossible to compare peculiarities of modern kyrgyz with those dated to past ages regarded as main historical sources.

Generally, old Turkic runic inscriptions and other manuscript monuments belonging to the old uigur, horezm, chagatay, kypchac, polovetse, pechenej, bulgar, celjuk dated from old or middle ages can be kernel historical sources of the turkic languages, but not fully (see:

Comparative historical grammar of the Turkic languages. M., 1984). Despite shortage of historical linguistic traces, they are important for history of the Turkic languages.

One of the most urgent issues in the development and normalisation of modern kyrgyz is to establish or investigate the history of the language and to clarify historical peculiarities of its each branch. It is possible to investigate the historical issues of the kyrgyz language using the methods, which were used to establish the history of the Indo-European and Turkic languages, the few historical ethno-linguistic traces. There is one thing to keep in mind is to investigate mutual linguistic influences of several nations(chines, mongol, tungus-manchjur, arab, russian, german, etc.) under different circumstances (military, political, economic, cultural)of several ages. Our future work is intended to reveal the way of investigating the history of the kyrgyz language and historical features of its Grammar, Phonetics, Lexicology as well as to compare some peculiarities and similarities of different languages, to define the development of linguistic phenomena and to characterize whole evolution stages or tendencies of the modern kyrgyz people and its language.

According to the above mentioned informations concerning to the history of the Kyrgyz people and its language we can come to the following conclusions:

From the ancient times to the age of Kochon khanate the Kyrgyz and Mongol tribes were in tight relationship under different circumstances (political, economic, military and so on). That's why there are many borrowed words from Mongol language in the Kyrgyz word-stock and many Kyrgyz words had shifted into Mongol language. Now most of that words make lexicon-identity in both languages. It is impossible to identify the mingled words, even some grammatical and phonetic features as well as the texts in Kyrgyz or Mongol had not been preserved in literary monuments (Orchon-Enisei, etc). When the Kyrgyz tribes inhabited at the Enisey-Irtysch and at the territories as Tuba, Altay, South Siberia, their united groups under the name of "kyrgyz" were widely spread and was known among the other nations like Chinese, Sogdu, Irans, Arabs and Europeans. Under the influence of Turkic(Ujgur), Chinese(etc.) languages the Kyrgyz language faced with the changes in its lexicon and phonetics.

Despite of many times passed or historical events is occurred in the course of long time the language of Orchon-Enisey manuscripts were connected closely and related to all aspects of the Kyrgyz language and almost similar.

Generally,now it is possible to distinguish the development of the Kyrgyz language into five periods.

Ancient period of the Kyrgyz tribes and its language lasts till the VII- c. The ancient Kyrgyz language was not far away from the Mongol, Chinese languages. But it had been mingling with other tribes and languages as Huiche, Toguz oguz, Dinlin etc.

Old period extends from the VII - c. till the XII- c. It has a period, when the Kyrgyz ethnic groups and its language became consolidated. They had established their own sovereign country and their writing (later they were lost). It was also an age of continuous struggle for independence.

Middle period - (XIII-XVII- cc.). This period covers the movement of Kyrgyz tribes from Enisey to Altay, from Altay to South - Turpan, Tyen-Shan. They were under high pressure of Mongolians. Kypchak and Kyrgyz languages were mingled. This period was marked as the complete establishment of the Kyrgyz people.

New period - (XVIII - XXI cc.) The Kyrgyz people moved to Phergana, Gisar, Karategin and other regions. Then they came back to present territories (where they have inhabited now). Many words from Iran, Arab, Oirat languages were shifted into the Kyrgyz language. The development of various relationships between the Kyrgyz and Russian people.

Modern period - (XX - XXI-cc.) this period lasts from the XX th c. to the present days. It is a period concerning the multilateral and high development of the Kyrgyz people. They have established independent sovereign country. It can be observed that the words, terms from the Russian and West - European languages enrich the Kyrgyz vocabulary. The Kyrgyz language gets its state status and has been creating scientific, informational, technological, financial, moral perspective foundations for wider usage of it.

We consider that despite of long period of time that includes some historical events, ancient and modern Kyrgyz people and their language is closely related..

So, the modern Kyrgyz people and its language is a great fruit of the Great Kyrgyz Victory which took continuous and multilateral progress from the ancient time to nowadays.

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