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ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА БОЛАШАҚ ФОНЕТИКАЛЫҚ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕРДІҢ КЕЙБІР АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ ТУРАЛЫ

Аннотация: Қазақстанның ғылым саласындағы жетістіктері, оның ішінде лингвистика маңызды ғылым саласындағы жетістіктері де жақсы танымал. Елдегі лингвистикалық зерттеулер, әсіресе Қазақ тілі негізіндегі зерттеулер туралы айтқанда, Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясына қарасты А.Байтұрсынов атындағы тіл білімі институтын атап өтуге болмайды. Ғылыми-зерттеу орталығының ғалымдары қазақ тіл білімінің барлық бағыттары бойынша көптеген жарияланымдарымен еліміздің мәдени қорына үлкен үлес қосты, көптеген кандидаттық және докторлық диссертациялар ұсынды, ел ішінде және шетелде көптеген ғылыми мекемелермен бірлескен зерттеулер жүргізді. Алайда фонетика мен фонологияның көптеген өзекті мәселелері: балалар мен жасөспірімдердің сөйлеуі, қазақ мәдениет қайраткерлерінің сөйлеуі, сахналық сөйлеу, қазақ диаспорасының сөйлеу фонетикасы және т. б. әлі де қарастыруды қажет етеді.

Тірек сөздер: фонетика, артикуляция, физиология, акцент, корреляция, лингвистика, монолингвистика.

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О НЕКОТОРЫХ АСПЕКТАХ БУДУЩИХ ФОНЕТИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ

Аннотация: Достижения Казахстана в области науки хорошо известны, в том числе в такой важной области науки, как лингвистика. Говоря о лингвистических исследованиях в стране, особенно исследованиях на основе казахского языка, нельзя не упомянуть Институт языкознания им. А.Байтұрсынова. Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан. Ученые научно-исследовательского центра внесли большой вклад в культурный фонд страны своими многочисленными публикациями практически по всем направлениям казахского языкознания, представили большое количество кандидатских и докторских диссертаций, провели совместные исследования с со многими научными учреждениями внутри страны и за рубежом. Однако многие актуальные проблемы фонетики и фонологии ждут своего изучения: детская и юношеская речь, речь деятелей казахской культуры, сценическая речь, фонетика речи казахской диаспоры и др.

Ключевые слова: фонетика, артикуляция, физиология, акцент, корреляция, лингвистика, монолингвистика.

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SOME ASPECTS OF FUTURE PHONETIC RESEARCH IN KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract: The achievements of Kazakhstan in the field of science are well-known, including such an important sphere of science as linguistics. When speaking about linguistic research in the country, especially investigations on the basis of the Kazakh language, we cannot help mentioning the Baitursin Institute of Linguistics of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The scholars of the scientific-research centre have made a great contribution into the cultural fund of the country by their multitude publications practically in all branches of Kazakh linguistic study, presented a great number of candidate and doctoral dissertations, carried out so many joined researches with many scientific institutions within the country and abroad. The article notes significant achievements of Kazakh linguistic science. However, many actual problems of phonetics and phonology await their study: children's and youth speech, speech of Kazakh culture figures, stage speech, phonetics of Kazakh diaspora speech, etc.

Keywords: Phonetics, articulation, physiology, accent, correlation, linguistics, monolinguals.

The achievements of Kazakhstan in the field of science are well-known, including such an important sphere of science as linguistics. When speaking about linguistic research in the country, especially investigations on the basis of the Kazakh language, we can not help mentioning the Baitursin Institute of Linguistics of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The scholars of the scientific-research centre have made a great contribution into the cultural fund of the country by their multitude publications practically in all branches of Kazakh linguistic study, presented a great number of candidate and doctoral dissertations, carried out so many joined researches with many scientific institutions within the country and abroad.

The names of Academician A. Kaidarov, R. Syzdykova, O. Aitbaev, professors T. Zhanuzakov, A. Dzhunisbek, K. Khusainov and others are the pride of contemporary Kazakhstan. It is a pleasure to witness that this long list of outstanding people of Kazakhstan is being widened by one more name just today. I mean Professor, Doctor of Philological Sciences Bazarbayeva Zeynep Muslimovna, whose 60th anniversary we, linguists of Kazakhstan, are celebrating. I greet her on this occasion and hope she will continue gaining success and glory in future.

Zeynep Muslimovna has become one of the leading researchers in Kazakh phonetics. It is remarkable that this very phonetic science conference is devoted to professor Bazarbayeva. Taking into consideration this favourable opportunity on the one hand and the presence in this auditorium of many people who are very interested in phonetics and phonology I would like to share with some ideas concerning the future development of our linguistics with the accent on phonetics and phonology.

First and foremost I must warn that no directions or strict trends will be sounded by me. It will be too pretentious on my side. What concerns me like, I do hope, many of my colleagues in this country is further effective development of the field of science which is the starting point of linguistic science and Philology as a whole. Figuratively speaking, phonetics is the level where such giants as linguistics is given birth. In human life a new-born child starting with first minutes of its life provides phoneticians with a very fascinating material for experimental-phonetic investigation. It is its cry! The latter phenomena was the subject of productive study of some phoneticians in the past. For example, Georgian researchers on the basis of fundamental experimental study of all acoustic characteristics came to the conclusion that the features of the child's cry are determined by the national origin of a child. This type of experimental study might be scientifically and socially relevant for polyethnic country as Kazakhstan. It may be recognized as valuable from pure theoretical point of view as well as from applied one. Evidently during first weeks, months of the child's life the formation of the articulatory basis takes place. In the course of coming years the articulation basis becomes more and more stable, influencing the production of a sound, combination of sounds and finally determining and differentiating all the physiological

articulatory features of human speech. The degree of stability and uniformity of the articulation basis of a monolingual speaker should be taken into consideration when beginning the second language acquisition. If the child grows in a monolingual context up to the age, for instance, of 6-10 years, its articulation basis, habits are likely to get stabilized and may remain so for the whole life. At this age acquiring the articulation of a second language meets strong resistance of the articulation habits of the first language, as a result, a foreign accent in pronunciation is perceived. The earlier the child appears in a bilingual or polylingual situation the sooner his/her native articulation basis gets more mobile and flexible. The resistance of the 1st language basis is weaker, therefore the 2nd language speech of this type of a speaker within a short time gets rid of the native accent. Things like these are relevant when teaching and learning second and third languages. These are just some introductory views on the issue of the native and second languages correlation.

One more remark. Today in the kindergartens it would be more correct and effective, so to speak, not to divide children into pure Kazakh and Russian groups. It is very artificial and useless. It is better to have one stream of children divided into groups. The working situation is more natural, both languages function at a time, both languages are mastered by every child. What is very interesting – practically all children are Kazakhs with very rare exceptions. People of other nationalities will never object, I'm sure. There is a good foreign experience. On Monday all speak Kazakh, say, on Tuesday – Russian and so on. As we know, all kindergarten personnel are Kazakhs. The Kazakh children who grow in the Russian groups in most cases never acquire Kazakh properly, some neglect it at all. Joint education in a bilingual cultural context, with the additional English at the age, say, of 4 and 6, will give unprecedented results.

Back to the phonetic studies, but with the children and teenagers in mind. As far as I know, so far no serious phonetic investigations were carried out on the basis of speech characteristics of children and teenagers. No need to prove its value, theoretical or applied. This category of the population today is to a certain extent different from that of the Soviet times in all respects. A great deal of scientific topics are expecting their researchers.

Very few sources can be mentioned in the field of Kazakh regional phonetic investigations. We have to continue all kinds of studies, especially nowadays when so many cardinal changes are taking place in all spheres of life, especially in its cultural side. Massive migration characteristic of our life during last twenty years has brought a lot of innovation to the way of life of the common people. We, scholars, being active and creative members of the society, have to feel the pulse of the regional life, at least in its language development sense.

On the background of significant achievements of Kazakhstan linguistics we have to state the fact of some periphery fate of more or less complex investigations of the peculiarities of speech culture, high speech skills, so to speak, of so many celebrities of Kazakh culture – writers, actors, other outstanding public figures of the past and the present.

The importance and the value of this sort of study lie in the fact that future generations of Kazakh language investigators and generally every educated bearer of the language will be able to judge and to analyse, to use as a model the patterns of speech of the previous generations. So the historical, cultural and especially scientific value of such data is of utmost interest.

In connection with the above mentioned special attention must be paid to the experimental-phonetic study of the speech of Kazakh stage, of Kazakh drama actors of all epochs. In this field much has been lost by the phoneticians because there were in Kazakhstan many actors whose skills were outstanding, and nobody specially recorded them. Thanks Heaven, today we have a lot of excellent model drama actors.

At present very modest are the linguistic findings on the specific features of Kazakh speech of the bearers of this language outside Kazakhstan, the so called Kazakh diaspora.

The phonetic characteristics of the Russian speech of the Russians of Kazakhstan, of Russian-

speaking Kazakhs were studied during the Soviet period. These problems do not lose actuality today. On the contrary, this field of scientific investigations is full of innovations, we expect many significant discoveries. No doubt Russian studies may be considered as a very interesting layer of the Kazakhstan culture, linguistics including. We can be proud of the fact that the Russian speech of the Kazakhs is recognized by many representatives of the Russian culture of Russia as brilliant, as a model, sometimes even better than the Russian speech of the Russians of today's Russia.

One more point. As a result of loose connections of our linguists with researchers representing medicine, informational technology, law, physiology, mathematics, etc. we cannot boast of any serious works in, say, forensic phonetics, joint experimental studies with speech pathologists and physiologists and so on. Works of this kind are very popular abroad.

One of the most outstanding British linguists of the 20th century professor Firth strongly recommended his colleagues and followers from time to time to come back to the most interesting, unsolved or controversial themes of the past and reinvestigate them again using contemporary methodology, new technique and fresh up-to-date ideas. We must recognize that British investigators closely follow the recommendations of their teacher and have done a lot of research which is the reinterpretation of the findings of the previous times. In most cases they sound very modern and useful for the new generations of students and young researchers. Let's take as an example publications of phonetic and phonological character. In the 1960s one could find in bookshops and libraries very few books of some 2-3 authors. Today there are dozens of authors of books in English phonetics and phonology. If you read them you'll find in many cases serious theoretical information and new ideas. At the same time many publications do not change much their content so often. For instance, the second edition comes out in five years with almost no changes. What is positive here? Many authors write books on one and the same topic, so there are many alternative approaches, methodology, etc.

Next positive thing. The number of scholarly journals in linguistics, phonetics and phonology including, is very impressive. I have found more than 30 journals in linguistics, mostly on the basis of the English language, in Great Britain and the USA.

British and American linguists specializing in phonetics and phonology are very ardent followers of Prof. Firth's recommendations. The thing is that by having reconsidered many phonetic and phonological theories they by now have developed absolutely new branches of phonetics and phonology, such as linear phonetics, nonlinear phonetics, autosegmental phonetics, metrical phonetics, atomistic phonetics, lexical phonetics, dependency phonetics, optimality phonetics. These are all in addition to the branches which are well known to us, in our country. I doubt that all English linguists admit all these branches. In the attempt to further develop phonetics and phonology of English some advanced theoreticians have written books and even manuals on too abstract level. The impression is that the practical use and value of such writings are doubtful.

Speaking about English and American linguistics, though very schematically and very briefly, I can't help saying a few words on Corpus Linguistics in these countries. Corpora studies, Corpora centers have been established in many Western countries, primarily in Great Britain and the USA. These centers are defined in books as enterprises, which means how huge and how technically well-equipped they all are, that many people work in them, linguists, engineers, computer programmers, etc. Corpora are large and systematic enterprises: whole texts or extracts from books, articles, journals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts may be included. The corpus as a collection of linguistic data can stand as a reasonable representative sample of the language as a whole.

To be short, it is a national collection of linguistic data and as such Corpus must be developed and constructed in every country. Of course, it is very expensive. It is not an archive. Being a collection of linguistic data it is supposed to be used for getting linguistic data for investigation and description.

Kazakhstan as a highly developed state is able to establish at least one Corpus center, National Corpus of the Kazakh Language. This will be the cultural event of great importance.