

Role Of Russian Scientists In Latinization Of The Karakalpak Language

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Abstract

In this article transition to the Latin graphics in 1926-1940 in Karakalpakstan on the basis of new archive sources and published materials are revealed. The reasons and consequences of the reform of the Karakalpak written language of are shown as well.

Key words: *Written language, language, alphabet, latinization, adverbs, nationalities, liquidation of illiteracy, orthography, Karakalpak autonomous region, Cyrillic alphabet*

1. Introduction

The reform of the old and the creation of new scripts was actually led by a Caucasian expert NF Yakovlev, the best linguists of the country actively joined in the work. Each of them was a prominent specialist in a certain group of languages: N.F. Yakovlev and L.I. Zhirkov - in the languages of the Caucasus, D.V. Bubrich - in Finno-Ugric, N.N. Poppe - in Mongolian, N .K.Dmitriev and KK Yudakhin - in Turkic languages and others. The outstanding polyglot E.D.Polivanov could simultaneously study a variety of languages, most of all he worked in Central Asian languages from Uzbek to Dungan.

Rich field practice at the beginning of the scientific journey in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan had a beneficial effect on the formation of the interests of N.A. Baskakov. 1930 for N.A. Baskakov was marked by the assignment of the Department of Turkic Philology of Moscow State University for an internship in the Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. He became a researcher at the regional department of public education and executive secretary of the committee of the new alphabet of the autonomous republic.

In a large company of language construction of the peoples of a huge country, the stage of universal latinization of writing has begun - a very important thing in the development of their cultures. And in this matter N.A. Baskakov took an active part. In 1930-1931 He participated in the organization of the Karakalpak Museum of Local Lore and the comprehensive research institute with further admission to full members and the head of the ethnological-linguistic section of this Institute. In 1934, N.A. Baskakov was enlisted as an employee of the Central Committee of the New Alphabet (CCNA) of the RSFSR. In connection with the liquidation of the Central Committee of the RSFSR in 1934, N.A. Baskakov was transferred as a researcher to the All-Union Central Committee of the New Alphabet at the Central Executive Committee of the USSR (CCCCA).

The indigenous people had not only a speech, but also thoughts about replacing the Arabic alphabet. Of course, evolutionary, reformatory development is most acceptable in the field of language, for it is natural. But after October 1917, big politics began to work in this area.

The Latinization movement grew, and political motives constantly penetrate this struggle: “militant atheists” join the supporters of the Latin alphabet, seeing the stronghold of the Muslim clergy in the Arabic alphabet, and all dissatisfied with the Soviet regime adjoin the Arabists, who regard the replacement of the alphabet as “the success of the Bolsheviks” .

I. Hansuvarov even hurried, declaring the Latin alphabet “the alphabet of the communist future”. Since May 1927, the question of the alphabet goes beyond the problems of enlightenment and improvement of writing. Party and power are entering the arena of struggle for a new alphabet. Illiteracy had to be eliminated in the second round, since those who learned to read and write in the Arabic alphabet with the transition to a new font were illiterate.

The picture of Latinization may seem rather dull, since we did not touch on the struggle with which the Latin alphabet was part of the life and life of the peoples of Karakalpakstan. The greatest resistance to the Latinists was provided along with Tatarstan, Kazakhstan and Karakalpakstan. Why exactly with us?

The main reason, presumably, is that in the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (Karakalpakstan was part of this autonomous republic from 1925 to 1930), the issue of reforming the Arabic graphics was successfully resolved, which was successfully adapted to the sound features of the Kazakh and Karakalpak languages and freed from the main disadvantages.

“There is no doubt,” wrote the Russian linguist E. D. Polivanov, “that if the question of Kazakh writing could be resolved“ outside of time and space ”- without having to reckon with the graphics of neighboring nationalities (and even more beyond the tasks of graphic techniques), then Kazakh school could well be satisfied with the "spelling" of 1924. It is also clear that without an example and an appeal from other nationalities (and, above all, Azerbaijan), Kazakhstan did not have enough momentum to replace its letter with Latin. ”

It is not surprising, therefore, that in Kazakhstan and Karakalpakstan, supporters of the reformed Arabic letter continue to operate. One of the leaders of the Kazakh opposition, the responsible worker of Kazakhstan, Smagul Sadvokasov, “was against Latinization,” as a measure imposed by localizers, that is, essentially a measure of further colonization of the region, only colonization of the “red”.

For the first time, the Karakalpak national script was scientifically developed and introduced to the masses in 1924. This alphabet was based on Arabic script and contained 28 letters. In November 1924, the first Karakalpak newspaper Erkin Karakalpak began to print on it, and in 1925 the first textbooks were published. Writers and enlighteners Seifulgabit Madzhitov, Kasym Avezov, Kalla Aimbetov and others played a large role in creating the alphabet and issuing the first primers.

This alphabet had a number of significant drawbacks: there were no letters to indicate a number of specific Karakalpak sounds, and students could hardly learn three different styles of each of the letters present in the Arabic script.

In July 1927, by the decision of the Karakalpak Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (Bolsheviks), the regional Committee of the New Alphabet was created, which was engaged in the development of the Karakalpak Latinized alphabet. In a memorandum addressed to the chairman of the All-Union Central Committee of the new Turkic alphabet, the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Karakalpak Autonomous Region (aka the chairman of the NKT Committee in the KKAO) Kasym Avezov noted that 303460 people live in the 1926 census, of which 116 371 are Karakalpaks, 83068 are Uzbeks. , Kazakhs - 80725, Turkmens - 9020, Tatars - 2000 people. At this time, the Latinization movement quickly turned into official state policy.

Latin supporters emphasized that it is better suited for the Karakalpak language than the Arabic alphabet, which contains few vowels, but has a number of specific consonants that are not used by karakalpaks (useless ballast). There were arguments that the transition to an easier-to-learn Latin script will help the Karakalpak people get rid of illiteracy and overcome age-old backwardness. In total, during such discussions, three points of view were upheld: 1) for preserving the Arabic script, 2) for its reform and adaptation to the Turkic languages, and 3) for abandoning the Arabic script and switching to the Latin alphabet.

On July 30, 1928, a new alphabet, developed under the leadership of K. Avezov and S. Majitov, was submitted to the Government of the Karakalpak Autonomous Region. At the end of 1928, after taking into account a number of comments put forward by experts and the intelligentsia, this alphabet was approved.

He had 32 letters: a, b, c, ç, d, e, ə, f, g, h, x, i, ı, j, k, l, m, n, ŋ, o, ø, p, q, ɟ, r, s, t, u, v, y, z, ş. There were no capital letters in this alphabet. At the beginning of 1929, newspapers and books began to be published

in this alphabet. By 1930, the printing and formation of Karakalpakstan had completely switched from the Arabic alphabet to Latinized.

The Executive Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the New Turkic Alphabet on June 16, 1927, in order to train workers on agitation, the idea of Latinizing the alphabet, organized in Moscow monthly training courses for agitators, where 2 places were allocated for Karakalpakstan. The course program should have lectures on the following topics: the history of writing, the history of Arabic and Latin writing, the pre-Islamic writing of the Turkic peoples, the ideas of the reform of writing in connection with the social development of the Türks.

On June 28, 1927, the publishing plan of the NCC Central Scientific and Technical Council of textbooks in the new Turkic alphabet was approved, where it was planned to prepare and publish the Primer for adult schools of the 1st level, the Arithmetic Tutorial, and the Book for Reading in the 1st year of study in Karakalpakstan. , "The Cut Alphabet," "Metric Measures." In 1930, on the initiative of the Karakalpak intelligentsia, a meeting was held in the editorial office of the newspaper Mijnetkeş Qaraqalpaq (Miyetkesh Karakalpak) on issues of alphabet and spelling. As a result, it was decided to exclude the letter c from the alphabet, and write ş instead. By that time, the question had arisen of establishing firm rules for the Karakalpak spelling.

In 1932, the Ethnological and Linguistic Section of the Karakalpak Integrated Research Institute and the Educational and Methodological Council of the People's Commissariat of Education presented two projects of the Karakalpak spelling and alphabet. During the discussion, both projects were combined into one and in September 1932 at the I Karakalpak spelling conference it was approved. The main change was the introduction of capital letters, as well as a change in the order of letters in the alphabet. Now he began to look like this: Aa, Bb, Vv, Gg, Dd, Ee, Çç, Zz, Ii, Jj, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Rr, Ss, Tt, Uu, Ff, Xx, Şş, Hh, Əə, Qq, Qıq, Nn, Əə, Yy, Ёё.

In June 1935, the second linguistic conference was held in Turtkul, the capital of the Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. On it, in addition to spelling issues, the question of alphabet reform was also touched upon. It was proposed to exclude letters from it Əə, Əə и Yy. However, during the discussion, this proposal was rejected, while the need for further study of this issue was noted.

The 3rd spelling conference was held in Turtkul in October 1938. It again raised the issue of reforming the alphabet. As a result, the letter was entered in the alphabet Ūū, the phonetic meaning of a number of letters was changed, and the order of their arrangement in the alphabet was slightly adjusted. As a result, the alphabet approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Karakalpak ASSR looked like this: Aa, Bb, Vv, Gg, Dd, Ee, Çç, Zz, Ii, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Rr, Ss, Tt, Uu, Ff, Xx, Şş, Nn, Əə, Əə, Hh, Qq, Qıq, Yy, Ūū, Jj, Ёё.

The first results of the transition to Latinization were summed up at a meeting of the expanded Presidium of the All-Russian Central Committee of the NTA held in Makhachkala (July 1-5, 1929). The report of the Kazakh Central Committee of the NTA (rapporteur Kashimbekov) noted that campaigning in the republic ended in 1927, and in 1928 the practical introduction of the alphabet to the masses was begun. If in the academic year 1927/1928 the teaching was conducted in all alphabets in two alphabets, in the academic year 1928/1929 the teaching was completely in the new alphabet. 91537 teachers and instructors were trained in retraining courses, educational programs for the Soviet Union and trade union schools. Educational institutions were provided with textbooks in the new alphabet in the academic year 1928/1929 by 80%. Half of the newspapers and magazines were published in the new alphabet, the main obstacle to publishing was the lack of printing equipment. The government of Kazakhstan intended to completely switch to the new alphabet until January 1, 1930.

The academic year 1929/1930, according to the master plan of Moscow, should have been decisive in introducing a new alphabet. According to the decision of the 1st session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee U1 convocation and the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR of February

26, 1929, all state and public institutions had to switch to the new alphabet. By the decade of Kazakhstan, the new alphabet was to triumph over the old one. To achieve this goal, the government of Kazakhstan decided: to fully adapt the state apparatus to the new alphabet; 100% fulfill the publishing plan in the new alphabet; periodicals should be translated at 50%.

From 1932-33, the Latinization campaign began to decline, and in 1936 the process of translating languages into Cyrillic began. The newspapers appeared numerous letters of appeal from workers and collective farmers stating that the Latin alphabet does not suit them and expressing a desire to switch to the Cyrillic alphabet. The era of the Latin alphabet lasted only 11 years in it.

On March 13, 1938, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks issued a resolution: "On compulsory study of the Russian language in schools of national republics and regions". The memorandum of the Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of Language and Literature stated: We do not know any living or artificial language or alphabet that would have such a gigantic perspective as the Russian language and alphabet. That is why we are raising the question of unification (unification) of the Latinized alphabet with the Russian language. "

Summarizing the studies of cultural change in Central Asia in the 19th and 20th centuries, the director of the Center for Central Asian Studies (London, England) Shirin Akiner notes that after the military confrontation of 1917-1920, the first step in modernization and Sovietization was the creation of new territorial-administrative units - the forerunners of the current independent states of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan. The main principle of national demarcation, according to Width Akiner, was the consolidation of national-linguistic divisions.

Thus, in the history of the Karakalpak writing there are 4 stages:

until 1928 - writing based on Arabic letters;
1928-1940 - script based on the Latin alphabet;
1940-1994 - Cyrillic-based writing;
since 1994 - Latin script.

In these processes, a large role was played by Russian linguists.

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