

Шет тілді аудиторияда технологияларды тиімді қолдану сабақта оқушыларға ғылыми және білім беру арақатынасты. жеке творчестволық жұмысты жетілдіруді жүзеге асыруға мүмкіндік береді.

### Resume

The article is devoted to formation of the creative activity of foreign students of modern pedagogical technologies at Russian lessons. Creative activity develops students' independence and teaches them self to move from one stage to another, to seek their most rational way of solving non-standard problems.

Using of modern educational technologies at Russian lessons in a foreign audience, the rational choice educational technology, the use of computer (information and communication) technology, gaming technology allow the teachers to implement educational and scientific interaction with learners, develop individual creativity and personality.

### Özet

Makale Rus dersler modern pedagojik teknolojilerin yabancı öğrencilerin yaratıcı etkinliklerin oluşumu için ayrılmıştır. Yaratıcı aktivite öğrencilerin bağımsızlığını geliştirir ve bunları standart dışı sorunların çözümünde onların en akılcı yol aramaya, bir sahneden diğerine geçmek için kendini öğretir.

Yabancı izleyiciye, rasyonel seçim eğitim teknolojisi, bilgisayar kullanımı (bilgi ve iletişim) teknolojisi Rus derslerinde çağdaş eğitim teknolojilerinin kullanılması, oyun teknolojisi öğretmenler, öğrenciler ile eğitim ve bilimsel etkileşim uygulamak, bireysel yaratıcılık ve kişilik geliştirmesine olanak sağlar.

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## INVENTORY OF PHONEMES IN KAZAKH LANGUAGE

The Kazakh language has its history more than a century, however, the sound inventory and its quantity which makes the sound system of the Kazakh language has not systematized yet. For example, one of the famous Turkologist – scientist who investigated and analyzed the structure of Kazakh sound system N.I. Ilminsky showed 8 types of vowels (a, / ä, e, ы, i, o, / ö, y). He said that the vowel [ə] is a variant of the vowel [a]. He named 19 types of consonants (п, б, м, w, т, д, н, ж, з, ш, с, р, л, j, к, г, қ, ғ, ң). Outstanding orientalist V.V. Radlov who paid a special attention to the main problems of Kazakh phonetics, analyzed the sound structure of the Kazakh language noticed that it consists of 9 vowels: (a/ä, e, o, /ö, ý, i, ы, y); and paid his attention to 20 consonants:

voiceless - (қ, к, т, п, с, ш)	q, k, t, p, s, š;
voiced - (ғ, г, д, б, з, ж)	y, g, d, b, z, ž;
sonorous - (н, м, р,	n, m, q, r, l, l;
adjacent - y (w)	w, j

One of the outstanding Turkic scientists P.M. Melioransky also investigated the sound system of the Kazakh language and he came to conclusion that the system of vocalism consists of 9 vowels: (a/ä, e, o, /ö, ý, i, ы, y) and system of consonantism consists of 21 (п, б, м, т, д, н, ж, з, ш, с, р, л, к, ғ, қ, г, ң, ч, й, дж) consonants.

There were other several Turkologists who investigated the phonetic system of the Kazakh language such as V. Katarinsky, I. Laptev, N. Sazontov etc. In his research works about the history of Kazakh phonetics Zh.A. Aralbaev wrote: "We can name the works of : V. Katarinsky – "Kirghiz grammar" (Phonetics, ethymology and syntax. Orenburg, 1897). I. Laptev- "The materials of

Kazakh- kirghiz languages" (Moscow,1900) , N.Sazontov-"The notes of Kirghiz grammar" (Tashkent, 1912) which were written before the October revolution. But there is no fresh idea in the sphere of phonetics in these works, generally they repeated the problems which were considered till that time".

Thus, at the early stage of investigations about the Kazakh phonetics some opinions such as: the sound [ə] is the variant of the vowel [a] (N.I.Ilminsky), the hard and soft types of the consonant [л] were recognized as a separate consonant (V.V.Radlov, P.M. Melioransky), the consonants [к],[г],[к],[ғ] were shown as guttural sounds according to the place of articulation (P.M. Melioransky) etc.were transitional.

V.V.Radlov's and P.M.Melioransky's thoughts and conclusions about Kazakh phonetics hasn't been losing their scientific importance. Their scientific analysis and opinions were the basis of investigations. That is why the works of V.V. Radlov and P.M.Melioransky were included to the main fund of Turkic investigations.

The first Kazakh phonetician-scientist A. Baitursynuly had his own opinion about the Kazakh sounds. And it is seen from his alphabetic system."There are 24 sounds in Kazakh language: 5 of them are vowels and 17 are consonants.The vowel sounds are: ../a/,.../o/,.../y/,.../ы/,.../e/. The consonants are: /б/,.../п/,.../т/,.../ж/,.../ш/,.../ д/,.../р/,... /з/,.../с/,.../ғ /,.../к/,... /к/,.../г/,.../н/,.../л/,.../м/,.../н/. The half vowel sounds are: short .../y/ and short .../й/."

According to the position of the tongue and the lips professor K. Zhubanov acoustically divided the vowels into three groups: the complete vowels (а-ə, е , о-ө); the short vowels (ы-і, ы-ү) and compound vowels (уу,уу,ый,ій). He divided the noise consonants into 3 groups (except sonorous consonants): labial (п,б),dental (т,с,ш,д,ж,з) and glottal (к,к,ғ, г) sounds.He defined the place of articulation of sonorant consonants and divided them into: direct (у,й) and roundabout (р,л,м,н,н) sonorants. The roundabout sonorant consonants were subdivided into: nasal (м,н,л) and the oral (р, л). Professor K. Zhubanov defined 32 sounds in the Kazakh language: 13 (а/ə, е, о/ө, ы/і, ы/ү, уу, уу, ый, ій) vowel sounds , 19 (п,б, т, с, ш, д, ж, з, к, қ, ғ, г, р, л, м, н, н, у, й) consonant ones.

Academician I.K.Kengesbaev specifies that the system of the Kazakh vocalism consists of 9 pure vowels (а, ə, е, о, ө, ы, ү, ы, і) and from the diphthongoids у and и. He shows the place of articulation of consonants and divides them into 8 groups: labial (п, б, м, у), labiodental (в,ф), dental (т,д,с,з,ц), forelingual (н,к,л,ч), front (р,ж,ш,й), mediolingual (к,г), backlingual (к,ғ,н,х) and glottal (h).

He divides consonants according to the manner of articulation into: occlusive ( т,д,к,г,к,ч,ц) and constrictive ( в,ф,с,ш,з,ж,ғ,х,h) . He considers that the affricate <дж> is a sound variant of the phoneme <ж >. So, I. Kengesbaev shows 36 sounds- 11 vowels,25 consonants in the Kazakh language. Present-day's textbooks, educational means are based on this system.

Professor K.Akhanov in his textbook " The Basis of linguistics " which is used at the universities of philological faculties shows 23 consonants (б,п,м,ф, в,т,д,с,з,н,л,ч,ш,р,ж,й,к,ғ,н,к,г,х), 9 pure (а,е,ы,і,ə,о,ө,ү,у) vowels and two diphthongoids ( у,и). In K. his opinion the Kazakh sound inventory consists of 34 phonemes.

There are 9 vowel monophthongs- а,ə,е,о,ө,ы,і,ү,у and 25 consonants: п,к,қ,т,с,ш,ф,ш,х,ц,ч,б,г,ғ,д,з,ж,һ,р,л,й,у,м,н,н in professor A. Hasenov's opinion. And he pointed out 34 phonemes.

The author of educational means which is used in the higher schools, K.Bejsenbaeva considers that there are 12 vowel phonemes: а,ə,о,ө,ы,ү,у,ы,і,и,ə,е and 25consonant phonemes: б,п,в,ф,д,т,з,с,ж,ш,щ,ч,ц,г,к,к,ғ,м,н,н,л,р,һ,х,й in the Kazakh language.She says there are 29 phonemes in primordial sound system of the Kazakh language. :а,ə,б,г,ғ,д,е,ж,з,и,й,к,к,л,м,н,н,о,ө,р,с,т,у,ү,ш,ы,і,п.

Scientist S.Myrzabekov specially investigated the sound combinations of the Kazakh language and has brought them into the educational means. And in his researches: "...there are 9 vowel sounds in ancient words of the Kazakh language... But it is impossible to limit to these 9 sounds. The opinions, that there are 11 or 12 vowels sounds in Kazakh language is close to the reality.... There are 25 consonant phonemes in modern Kazakh language.... "

a) sonorants: л, м, н, п, й, у; b) voiced: б, в, г, ф, д, ж, ж; c) voiceless: п, ф, к, қ, т, ш, с, х, һ, ц, ч.

We have looked through the basic textbooks and educational means and have done analysis. There are different conclusions in other educational means and methodical literature, in comparative researches: 11 vowels, 25 consonants, totally 36 phonemes ( A.N.Nurmahanova ) ; 12 vowels, 26 consonants, totally 38 phonemes N.Oralbaeva and others) ; Sergaliev M.-12 vowels, 25 consonants, totally 37 phonemes; Karaev M.-9 vowel monophthongs, 2 vowel diphthongs, 25 consonants, totally 36 phonemes; Turkbenbaev N.U.-9 vowels, 25 consonant phonemes, totally 34 phonemes. A special attention should be paid to the fact that there is no sequence and coordination in defining the sound paradigm even there are opinions which completely contradicted each-other.

In the last centuries some problems of the Kazakh sound structure had been investigated by means of technical equipments. For example, the system of vowels (Z.Aralbaev, A.Zhunisebekov), an accent, reduction (B.Kaliev) , the spectral analysis of vowels and consonants (S.Tatubaev, A.Koshkarbaev, M.Rajymbekova) etc.

Basing on an instrumental method A.Zhunisebekov describes the phonetic structure of the Kazakh language in this way: "... there are not 9, but 6 vowel monophthongs, also three monophoneme diphthongs in the Kazakh language. The results of experimental-phonetic analysis shows that [e], [o] and [ö] are the monophonemic false ascending diphthongs consisting of following compound components: [e] - [j+i], [o] - [w+u].

" Hence, the Kazakh vowel system consists of 6 monophthongs: [a], [ä], [y], [i], [u], [ü] " ...

"... Thus, We singled out the following 17 consonants: [b], [q-y], [d], [z],[ž] ,[j], [k-q], [l], [m], [n], [ŋ'-ŋ], [p], [r], [s], [t], [w], [š] in primordially Kazakh consonantism, the consonants в, ц, ф, ш, ч came from the Russian language and is recommended to pronounce them according to their origin. "

Thanks to the last successes of linguistics, especially different elements in the structure of the literary language are investigated by the method of experimental phonetics. Earlier the phonetic units (a sound, a syllable, a phonetic word etc.) were investigated by the subjective method, as the acoustical method taking into consideration the movements of organs of speech.

Now articulation features of the certain sound or phonetic unit are investigated through cinema-X-ray of organs of speech and ways, and acoustic features are investigated through special devices which make the spectral analysis.

The method of experimental phonetics hasn't only supported and investigated the subjective method from the new side, but also offered the conclusions differing from the traditional ones.

For example, the conclusion that the language unit which unifies the sounds is a word stress was predominant in Kazakh Linguistics and in Turkology . The section of phonetics in textbooks is written in this way.

We have made a brief analysis of some investigations and textbooks where the inventory of Kazakh phonemes were shown . We noticed that there are a lot of contradictions in defining the exact inventory of phonemes in Kazakh language. For example, V.V. Radlov considered that there are 9 vowels, and A.Bajtursynov defined 9 vowels including their invariants and variations. In this case we can say that the opinions of V.V. Radlov and A.Bajtursynov are coincide.

The conclusion which was made by N.I.Ilminsky that [a] and [ə] is one phoneme without taking into consideration the hard and soft variants of other vowels is impossible from the linguistic and scientific point of view. A.Bajtursynuly defined the system of consonantism of the Kazakh language exactly.

So, under the phonological conception A.Bajtursynuly there are 19 consonant invariant phonemes in Kazakh language. It is necessary to pay a special attention that A. Bajtursynuly was the first scientist who showed the invariant and variant types of phonemes. For example, he has shown 9 variations of 5 vowels, 34 variations of 19 consonants, and as a result he pointed out 43 sounds.

A.Bajtursynuly considered that the phonetic system of the Kazakh language consists of 24 invariant phonemes. To our mind this conception is very close to the reality.

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### Түйін

Ғылыми мақалада қазақ тіліндегі фонемалардың дыбыстық парадигмаларын анықтаудың негізгі принциптері мен әдістері қаралады. Сонымен қатар ғалымдардың қазақ тіліндегі фонемалардың дыбыстық парадигмасын қарастырған бірқатар ғылыми жұмыстар мен оқу құралдарына талдау жасалынады.

### Резюме

В научной статье анализируются научные труды ряда ученых и учебные пособия, в которых представлены выводы и предложения об инвентаре звуковых парадигм казахских фонем.

### Özet

Sonuçlar ve Kazak sesleri ses paradigmaların envanter için öneriler sunmaktadır birçok bilim adamı ve öğretmenler, bilimsel makale analiziruyutsya bilimsel çalışmalarıyla.