



Description of One-dimensional and Multi-dimensional Distinctive Features in the Kazakh Phonology

ZEINEP BAZARBAYEVA¹, NAZGUL OSPANGAZIEVA², ROZA SADYKOVA³, AKSHAY ZHALALOVA⁴ and ZHAZIRA ZHAUYN SHIYEVA⁵

¹Professor, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Department of Phonetics, Institute of Linguistics named after Baytursynuly, Kazakhstan, Almaty

²Ph.D. Student, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan, Almaty

³Candidate of Philological Sciences, Department of Foreign Languages, Kazakh State Women's Pedagogical University, Kazakhstan, Almaty

⁴Ph.D., Department of Professionally-oriented Languages, Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Kazakhstan, Almaty

⁵Senior Lecturer, Department of Professional Foreign Language Communication, Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Kazakhstan, Almaty

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the distinctive feature theory, which is one of the main problems of phonetics in linguistics. The distinctive feature theory is important for all languages, especially for the Kazakh language. Despite the articulatory description characteristic of the sounds of the Kazakh language which is partially represented in textbooks and manuals, monographs and scientific works on Kazakh phonetics, distinctive features of sounds or the distinctive feature theory were not considered as a system, as a separate object in the Kazakh language so far. That is, we believe that the formation of distinctive feature theory in the Kazakh language, on the basis of which to determine the structure of the distinctive sound features of the Kazakh language is one of the most actual issues at present time. Since phonological units are the distinctive features of the language sounds, its structure varies depending on the specific language. Therefore, in Phonology, the distinctive features of the Kazakh language sounds are determined in accordance with specific rules of the Kazakh language. Because all the distinctive features of sounds occur from the Phonological phenomenon.

Key words: phonetics, phonology, distinctive feature, one-dimensional distinctive feature, multi-dimensional distinctive feature.

INTRODUCTION

The research works of scientists such as A. Zhunisbekov, M. Zhusipuly, Z. Bazarbaeva, A. Abuov who have developed and systematized the scientific basis of the Kazakh language synharmophonology and synharmophonetics, intonology are the foundation for the majority of research works on phonetics nowadays. Research works, dedicated to the Kazakh language segmental units, suprasegmental units, their sound appearances are being conducted (Badanbekkyzy, 2001). The Kazakh language, like any other language, has its own morphological and syntactic features, its specific

means of segmental organization of the word, the means of speech division, conditioned by the phenomenon of synharmonicity.

Kazakh linguistics including problems of phonetics are currently studied from the synchronic and diachronic point of view compared with other Turkic languages facts in the prepared research works under the guidance of the named scientists above. The sound system of the Turkic language, having its own history, referring to general, acquires its language system peculiar to each language on the basis of the history of the development of languages. It is connected with internal and external factors in that language. Turkic languages do not only differ

by general characteristics but also they have some structural difference.

The classification of the sounds features in the Kazakh language begins from the distinctive and general characteristics. For example, even the classification of the Kazakh sounds divided into vowels and consonants indicates their distinctive features. The phonological system of the language is based on contrasting phonemes by distinctive features. If the phonological signs are peculiar to one sound, but not to another in accordance with which the sounds are distinguished, and this is called the differential features. If a phonological feature is characteristic of one or more sounds we call it a general feature. The phonological feature can be general and distinctive depending on the sound pairs. In order to understand the distinctive features, first of all, it is necessary to define the concept of the phoneme. Recent times the concept of "phoneme" has been described as follows.

There are different sounds pronounced in the speech flow, their pronunciation is different and there is no limit in sounding them but they form a single type of sound that we call a phoneme. So, the phoneme is the smallest functional unit of the language which separates the meaning of the word in speech, and it is the sound type that is included in the composition of the sound.

We consider that the main condition for being a phoneme is the ability to distinguish the sound shells of different words, a meaningful (semantic), word-forming characteristics.

Usually, the phonemes have commonalities but at the same time, they have their own distinctive features.

It is well-known that the phoneme is characterized by its distinctive features. There are different features of a phoneme from the structural side. The given characteristics above are common to most phonemes, but some of them are aimed at distinguishing phonemes from other ones in order to show their specific peculiarities. Accordingly, the designation of phonemes and the identification of distinctive features is a radical aspect. It is widely considered in the article that the phonemes are not equal from the aspect point of view, i.e., the system structure is not sequential. After all, the phonological structure of the Kazakh language (like any other

language) has been formed in the paradigmatic and in the syntagmatic aspects for thousands of years.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Determination of sound composition of the language, its sound system description is fulfilled by distinctive feature theory. Therefore, we believe that the formation of the distinctive features theory and identification of the sounds distinctive characteristics will be one of the most actual studies in the field of Kazakh phonetics.

Distinctive features are usually peculiar to the particular sounds in a manner that no other sound can share them. This is the reason why they are called distinctive features. Each phoneme has its unique singularity which is differentiated from another one and that is called the distinctive feature of the phoneme. A set of distinctive features forms the phonological content of phonemes. For example, phonological content of phoneme <d> are following: 1) voiced 2) occlusive, 3) forelingual. The distinctive features of phonemes may be defined in terms of articulatory and acoustic peculiarities, i.e., distinctive features of phonemes denote their acoustical-articulatory properties which are perceived by speakers and distinguish phonemes from each other, and also contribute to the recognition of words and morphemes. For example, such characteristics as hardness and softness of the vowels <a>~<ä>, <o>~<ö>, <u>~<ü>, <y>~<i> in the Kazakh language are the distinctive features.

Phonetic identification of phonemes according to its position is based on distinctive features. The homogeneity of the phoneme which forms the opposition is expressed in synonymy. If these peculiarities make a basis of opposition, their opposite singularities will form the basics of antonymy. For example, common characteristics of ~<p> consonants in the Kazakh language are: 1) bilabial, 2) occlusive, and their distinctive features are: - voiced, <p> - unvoiced. As for vowels <a>~<y> the common characteristics are: 1) hard, 2) non-labial, and distinctive features are: <a> - open, <y> - closed. And these examples demonstrate an additional scheme of opposition (Bazarbayeva, 2008). The sound features of the

Kazakh language begin with a sound distinction and classification. If the articulatory feature which is peculiar to one sound and it isn't characteristic for the second sound we will call it a distinctive feature. If a phonological feature is characteristic of more than one sound it is called a common feature (Kesenbaev & Musabayev, 1962).

Thus, the phonological feature can be common and distinctive according to the sounds pair.

PHONOLOGICAL FEATURES OF VOWEL SOUNDS

For instance, open sign *a* and *ä* which are formed from the position of the tongue in the pronunciation of the pair of vowel sounds such as *a* and *ä* are common for both of them because they are identical from an articulatory viewpoint. In comparing the pair of vowel sounds *a* and *ı* one can notice the distinctive features. In this case, the distinctive features may be characteristic to the sound *a*, not to the sound *ı*.

PHONOLOGICAL FEATURES OF CONSONANT SOUNDS

According to the position of the tongue forelingual feature is characteristic for the pair of consonant sounds *t* and *т* (pronounced with the tip of the tongue), it is common for both sounds from the phonological viewpoint. If we take a pair of consonant sounds *g* and *p* in the Kazakh language they have the distinctive features. Identifying the phonological features characteristic to *g* and *p* consonants in the same sequence it is possible to determine the composition of the distinctive features of the Kazakh language sounds.

Since the composition of the distinctive features in the Kazakh language is directly related to the synharmonism each phonological feature is internally classified one more time depending on the harmony of the sounds (Clements & Engin, 1982). So, the composition of distinctive features is separately identified concerning to synharmonism in the Kazakh language (Boyce, 1990). Distinctive features concerning to synharmonism are conditionally called

phonological distinctive features. For example, only *t* sound has four different nuances in the Kazakh words *at*, *et*, *ot*, *öt* (unrounded hard, unrounded soft, rounded hard, rounded soft).

A. Dzhunisbekov emphasizes (1980) that the distinctive features are characteristic only for the Turkic languages, including the Kazakh language, according to synharmonism.

The theory of the distinctive features of the phoneme was considered by scientists in a new way from synharmonism viewpoint and they tried to prove it (Bazarbayeva, 2008a). As a result of such research works the Kazakh sound system has been studied on the basis of different theories: Theory of Leningrad phonological school (LPS); theory of Moscow phonological school (MPS); Synharmonic (synharmonophonological) theory. Not only the synharmonic vowels and the synharmonic consonants are the only reason in the manifestation of two words to be in opposition but the synharmonic timbre of the word (synharmonic-hardness, synharmonic-softness) also promotes for it (by opposing each other). So segmental (sounds) and non-segmental (synharmonism) units (language units) are joined and separate words from each other (Zhusipuly, 1998). As Z. Bazarbayeva points (2008b) in her scientific article, mentioned above, that sounds can be viewed in three levels: the first one is based on one distinctive feature: <ö> ~ <ü> (open-closed); <y> ~ <i> (hard-soft) - one-dimensional; the second is based on several distinctive features: <a> ~ <u> (open-closed, rounded-unrounded) - multi-dimensional opposition. The third one is isolated, that is, it is an opposition which does not have a pair but it is based on another distinctive feature: ~ <ş> (voiced-occlusive, unvoiced).

SYNHARMONY AND STRESS IN KAZAKH

Vowel harmony differs somewhat between Turkic languages, but there is always some form of labial and lingual harmony. Kazakh exhibits a type of lingual harmony based on two opposing sets of vowels traditionally called "soft" and hard vowels. The "soft" and "hard" vowel sets in modern Kazakh correlate historically with front and back vowels of Common Turkic (Walker, 2011).

Vowel harmony also affects the pronunciation of the consonants, which assimilate the features of lip rounding or tongue position from adjacent vowels. In most native Kazakh words, every consonant and vowel belong to the same harmonic type: either "soft" unrounded, hard unrounded, "soft" rounded, or "hard" rounded (Kimper, 2011). Homogeneity of articulatory features affecting all the sounds in a given syllable or word is known as synharmony. The presence of some variety of synharmony both unifies the Altaic languages and sets them apart typologically from neighboring language families, which lack this feature altogether.

Synharmony has a greater effect on Kazakh word and syllable structure than any other phonological feature. Two types of vowel harmony are involved: labial harmony, based on lip rounding; and lingual harmony, based on an opposition between "soft" and "hard" vowels. The phonetic composition of each individual Kazakh word is strictly limited because only certain vowels may co-occur (Kirchner, 1998). The initial-syllable vowel affects the rest of sounds in the word so that each word belongs to one of four synharmonic types: "hard" rounded, "soft" rounded, "hard" unrounded, or "soft" unrounded. Synharmony plays a major role in morphologically in an agglutinative language such as Kazakh, where every suffix has several synharmonic variants. In addition, synharmony interacts with the prosodic features of the language in a way understood only recently.

In Kazakh, synharmony gives definition to words as phonological units. In many European languages, the placement of stress defines words as units in much the same way. In a language with dynamic word stress, each word has its own stress, and a change in the place of stress usually alters the meaning of the word. Synharmonic alternations in Kazakh also occasionally produce synonyms rather than words with new meanings, such as *ажым* [azəm] and *азім* [azim], both of which mean 'wrinkle'. Synharmony in Kazakh functions in much the same way as word stress in European languages (Mussayev, 2008).

Kazakh and other Turkic languages have rhythmic, or phrasal stress rather than word stress, as commonly believed. Rather than being a property of each individual word, the rhythmic

stress of Kazakh marks off syntactically relevant segments of the sentence (Sherbak, 1970). Depending upon the meaning of the sentence as a whole, a Kazakh word might have no stress at all. The vowels in unstressed syllables do not differ in quality from stressed vowels. However, unstressed vowels are much shorter than stressed vowels: the low vowels [a] and [æ] reduce by more than 50%, and the mid-high vowels [i], [e], [ü], and [u] reduce almost to the point of elision. Unstressed syllables may elide completely when words in a phrasal group are merged together in speech.

The problem of segmentation of the flow of speech should be considered in close connection with the problems of synharmonic and stress. As has been said many times in linguistic literature, there is no slanging stress in the Kazakh language in its classical sense (as it is, for example, in Russian), but the notion of rhythmic stress (as in French) is introduced. As for the syntagmatic (phrasal) stress, the place of the syntagmatic stress in all languages depends on the meaning, the nature of the utterance, the specific linguistic situation. The following statement by modern Kazakh phonetist A. Dzhunisbekov (1980) is known: "Analysis of the results of various studies shows that we should not speak of verbal accent in Turkic languages, but of phrasal, rhythmic-syntagmatic, logical-expressive isolation of one or another syllable, a word that does not the same thing" (Dzhunisbekov, 1998).

The speech stream in the Kazakh language is divided into segments, including a word or group of words (word combinations, verbal groups) that are syntactic constructions. Modern studies of Kazakh phonetists lead to the conclusion that there is a rhythmic division of speech in the Kazakh language. The rhythmic stress indicates the boundary of the rhythmic groups.

The possibility of syntagmatic division depends on the inter-language typological differences, in particular on the degree of synthetism-analyticity in the language. In analytic languages - more favorable conditions for syntagmatic division, in them - greater fragmentation of syntagmatic division, there is a tendency to isolate each element of the phrase. The lack of syntactic links between words in analytic languages is compensated by the strict

order of words in the sentence (Bazarbayeva & Zhalalova, 2006). This is confirmed by data on the Kazakh language, where the division into syntagmas is a fractional one, as a result of which there is a break in the potential components of the syntagma.

Thus, the syntagma is formed by synharmonic, syntagmatic (rhythmic, phrase) stress, intonation (in particular, melody and pause), word order and assimilative processes. It should be noted that like in other languages, the syntagmatic division in the Kazakh language also depends on the meaning of the phrase, tasks, and conditions of communication.

SYNHARMONIC VARIANTS OF CONSONANTS

Incorrect descriptions of the "soft/hard" opposition in Kazakh vowels also involve misconceptions about the phonetic nature of the "soft/hard" distinction in Kazakh consonants. Soviet linguists have assumed that Kazakh synharmony involves a distinction between palatalized and unpalatalized consonants. In Kazakh, however, the "soft and "hard" consonantal variants occur because the feature [+/-retracted tongue root] is assimilated from the vowels. The feature of palatalization is only marginally involved.

True palatalization in consonants is produced by raising the front central portion of the tongue toward the palate, approximating the articulatory position of the glide [j]. Acoustically, the effect of palatalization is an increase, both in volume and intensity, of the upper formants. Consonants adjacent to Kazakh "soft" vowels exhibit these correlates of palatalization only before the vowel [ji]. Palatograms taken by Dzhunisbekov (1980) of Kazakh consonants pronounced before various "hard" and "soft" vowels reveal palatalization only before the vowel [ji].

It is understandable that at least some degree of palatalization assimilation would occur before Kazakh [ji] since palatalization naturally occurs before [j] in many languages. The terms "palatalized" and "unpalatalized," indeed, have no place in Kazakh phonology except with regard to consonants preceding the vowel [ji]. The

association of front vowels with palatalized consonants and back vowels with non-palatalized consonants plays no other role in Kazakh and has very little to do with synharmony (Benus, 2005).

Since only one of the "soft" vowels, [ji], actually causes palatalization of a preceding consonant, the tongue root position, which affects all consonants in a given word, plays a far more important role in Kazakh synharmony. In proximity to a tongue root advanced vowel, consonants are pronounced with the mass of the tongue relatively farther forward in the mouth, but not raised toward the palate as in the case of true palatalization Dzhunisbekov (1972). Consonants adjacent to a tongue root retracted vowel is compensatorily articulated farther back in the oral cavity. The effect is most noticeable in the production of back consonants, where the change in the point of articulation results in the opposition between the velars [k], [g], and [ŋ], which are relatively more advanced, and the uvulars [q], [h], and [n], which are relatively more retracted. The traditional explanation of Kazakh synharmony as palatalization by front vowels leaves unexplained why such different sounds as velars and uvulars should be synharmonic variants, while variants of the remaining consonants are much less striking (Blevins, 2004). The effect of tongue root retraction easily accounts for the distribution of velars and uvulars, since the position of the tongue root affects back consonants to a greater degree than consonants articulated at the front of the mouth. The "hard" consonants of Kazakh, including the uvulars [q], [y], and [n], are actually tongue root retracted, or pharyngealized consonants. The "soft" consonant variants, including the velars [k], [g], and [q], are actually tongue root advanced, or non-pharyngealized consonants. Dzhunisbekov (1980) has shown that the consonant [j], which by definition is always palatalized, itself exhibits hard and "soft" variants - a fact that is illogical if hardness were understood as [-palatalization] rather than [+retracted tongue root]. In Kazakh, where tongue root retraction (along with lip rounding) provides the basis for syn- harmony, the "hard" consonants are phonologically marked and the "soft" consonants are unmarked. In Slavic languages, where palatalization before front

vowels distinguishes "soft" from "hard" consonants, the "soft" consonants are the marked

members of the opposition (Bowman & Lokshin, 2014).

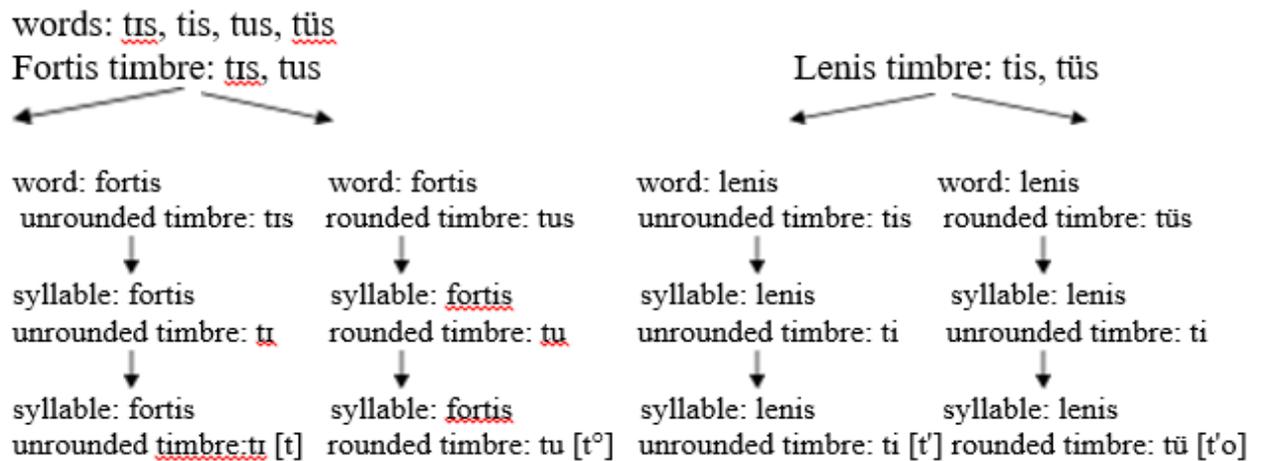


Figure 1 – Synharmonic segmentation of Kazakh speech.

Components of the syllable (closed combinations of vowels and consonants) are relatively predictable, which excludes two closed vowels in the same phonetic allosingem position, therefore, they acquire phonological function only at the level of the syllable: [tis], [tis], [tus], [tüs]. Vowels [i], [i], [u], [ü] form prosodically conditioned phonological subsystem which is realized by four allosingem of one vowel singem (Vajda, 1994). As sound segments, they play syllabic role functioning as a vowel. As sinharmono-segment they act as vocal sinharmono-component of sinharmono-syllable, functioning as four sinharmono-vowels.

Next, the lower vowels form one singem, because they like syllable segment cannot be opposed to each other. The components of the syllable (a combination of open vowels and consonants) are relatively predictable, which excludes the formation of two open vowels in the same phonetic allosingem position, therefore, the phonological function is acquired only at the level of the syllable [al] - [al']. Vowels [a], [ä] form prosodically conditioned phonological subsystem which realizes two allosingem of one vowel singem (Ualiev, 1993). As sound segments play a syllabic role, functioning as a vowel. Sinharmono segments act as vocal sinharmono components of sinharmono syllable, functioning as two singarmono vowels.

And, singem form one diphthong, because they like syllable segment also cannot be opposed to each other. Syllable components (combination of diphthongs and consonants) are relatively predictable, which eliminates the appearance of two vowels in the same phonetic diphthongs position, therefore, they acquire phonological function only at the level of the syllable: [en], [on], [ön]. Diphthongs [e], [o], [ö] form prosodically conditioned phonological subsystem of implementation of three allosingem singem of one vowel. As sound segments they play syllabic role, functioning as one vowel. Sinharmono segment as they act as vocal sinharmono component sinharmono syllable, functioning as three sinharmono diphthong.

Hence in the Kazakh language, there are 75 (9 vowels + 66 consonant allosingem) sinharmonic sounds. Kazakh sinharmonic word is formed (drawn) from the combination of allosingem (Zhumabayeva, 2006).

It turned out that phonetic features of vowels of sinharmonic options in articulatory and acoustic terms are highlighted more clearly than the features of embodiments of consonants. The articulatory vowel of central row makes s group of sinharmonic lenis vowels. They are characterized by the front position of language, i.e. smaller mouths and larger pharyngeal cavities. Articulatory vowels of back row constitute a group of sinharmonic fortis vowels.

They are characterized by the back position of the tongue, i.e. mouths and lower pharyngeal cavities. It seems that for the realization of synharmony extremely comfortable front and outer back articulation of vowels. However, it is surprising that in the Kazakh language, all vowels are articulated in close proximity to the central row, lenis vowels are pushed back to the middle row, and fortis vowels are moved forward to the back row (Hulst & Moslak, 2013).

It turned out that on the articulatory and perceptual level, you can find signs corresponding to each tonal group and of sinharmony-vowels and sinharmony-consonants.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To make understanding of one-dimensional distinctive features we can give examples as follows.

One-dimensional distinctive features of vowel sounds:

a) tor=tör toz =töz

o	ö	o	ö

- 1) hard + soft
- 2) rounded
- 3) open

b) san=cän bal=bel

a	ä	a	e

- 1) hard + soft
- 2) unrounded
- 3) open

c) sur=syr tur=tür

u	ü	u	ü

- 1) hard + soft
- 2) rounded
- 3) closed

d) tis = tis tıl=til

I	i	I	i

- 1) hard + soft
- 2) unrounded
- 3) closed

As you can see, all of these examples are differentiated by hardness and softness distinctive features. Despite the fact that they have the same distinctive features, their general characteristics are different. For example: a) if hardness - softness characteristics of sounds are distinctive features, then rounded, open characteristics will be common features; b) if hardness - softness characteristics of vowel sounds are distinctive features, then, unrounded, open vowel sound characteristics will be common features; c) if hardness - softness characteristics of sounds are distinctive features, then, rounded, closed characteristics will be common features; if hardness - softness characteristics of sounds are distinctive features, then, unrounded, closed characteristics of vowels will be common (general) features. That is, the words are differentiated from each other by one distinctive feature and are one-dimensional.

One - dimensional distinctive features of consonant sounds:

a)jara = sara jaq = saq

j	s	j	s

- 1) voiced + voiceless
- 2) constrictive
- 3) tongue

b) dop= top dos =tos

d	t	d	t

- 1) voiced + voiceless
- 2) plosive
- 3) tongue

c) durıs=burıs dări=bäri

d	b	d	b

- 1) voiced
- 2) plosive
- 3) tongue + labial

d) däm=dän kem=ken

m	n	m	n

- 1) sonorant
- 2) plosive
- 3) labia l+ tongue

We make the same conclusion according to the consonant sounds: it is shown above that a) if voiced-voiceless characteristics of consonant sounds are distinctive features in a pair of words, then, constrictive, tongue characteristics will be common features of consonant sounds; b) if voiced-voiceless characteristics of consonant sounds are distinctive features in a pair of words, and plosive, tongue will be common (general) features; c) if tongue – labial are the distinctive features, then, voiced, plosive will be common features; d) if tongue, labial are a distinctive features, sonorant, plosive characteristics will be the common (general) features of the consonant sounds.

Multi-dimensional distinctive features of vowel sounds:

a) qaz = quz taz = tuз

a	u	a	u

- 1) hard
- 2) unrounded + rounded
- 3) open + closed

b) saz = söz jan = jön

a	ö	a	ö

- 1) hard + soft
- 2) unrounded + rounded
- 3) open

c) tün = tän tūs = tes

ü	ä	ü	e

- 1) soft
- 2) rounded + unrounded
- 3) closed + open

d) tor = tüp ton = tün

o	ü	o	ü

- 1) hard + soft
- 2) rounded
- 3) open + closed

We tried to identify different kinds of distinctive features, comparing a pair of words and as a result, it is shown from the examples that the pair of words are based on the different distinctive features will have multi-dimensional characteristics. Thus, analyzing, for example, the imitative words: sart-surt, qalt-qult, jalt-jult, tars-turs we can observe similar results in which two distinctive features are revealed.

Multi-dimensional distinctive features of consonant sounds:

a) paŋ=şaŋ

p	ş

- 1) voiceless
- 2) plosive + constrictive (narrow)
- 3) labial + tongue

b) taq=laq

t	l

- 1) unvoiced + sonorant
- 2) plosive + constrictive (narrow)
- 3) tongue

If you choose only one word from the examples below, such as qulaq=bulaq, küz=jüz, sert=mert, bastıq=jastıq, kelbetti=jeldetti, taraq=jaraq, qan=jan, qal=sal, tal=jaletc. and analyze it according to the scheme you can notice two distinctive features.

QAN = JAN

– voiceless – voiced

/ /

Q – plosive J – constrictive

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– tongue – tongue

According to the distinctive feature theory, if a sound does not have the feature, which clearly differentiates it from another one, in that case, a sound unit will not be recognized as a phoneme, i.e. it is not included into the language paradigm.

Table I

Kazakh	Kyrgyz	Turkish
<i>jasıl</i>	<i>jaşıl</i>	<i>yeşil</i>
<i>teñiz</i>	<i>teñyz</i>	<i>Deniz</i>
<i>bulbul</i>	<i>bwlbwl</i>	<i>bül-bül</i>
<i>miñ</i>	<i>miñ</i>	<i>Bin</i>
<i>şaң</i>	<i>şaң</i>	<i>Şan</i>
<i>japıraq</i>	<i>jalbıraq</i>	<i>Yaprak</i>
<i>tülki</i>	<i>tülkül</i>	<i>Tülki</i>
<i>jubay</i>	<i>jwbay</i>	<i>Jubay</i>
<i>bas</i>	<i>baş</i>	<i>Bas</i>
<i>şayqau</i>	<i>Şaykaoo</i>	<i>Şayga</i>
<i>tazalau</i>	<i>tazaloo</i>	<i>Tazalav</i>

Different languages vary considerably in the number of phonemes they have in their sound systems. Therefore, the distinctive feature of phonemes is determined in accordance with the regularities of each language. Speaking about Kyrgyz, Kazakh and Turkish languages one can show them in the following way.

Although it is considered one of the Turkic languages, the Kazakh language belongs to the Kypchak-Nogai group of the Kipchak languages, the Kyrgyz language concerns to Kyrgyz-Kipchak, the Turkish refers to the Oguz-Selcuk group (Johanson, 1998a). So, we would like to emphasize that when describing the modern sound systems of the languages being compared their similarities, peculiarities, and features, we defined the following:

- hard and soft types of sounds;
- preservation of stretching vowels;
- loss of sounds;
- the correspondence of sounds is pointed to their kinship;
- the classification of vowel sounds much more complicated than the vowels themselves;
- consonant sounds have more similarities than differences;
- and also one can observe the features in pronunciation and writing.

RESEARCH NOVELTY

In these studies, there is considered to design the basis of Turkic languages, problems of their common regularities development related to the modern Turkic languages and actual issues according to the comparative grammar of Turkic

languages on the basis of related languages. We tried to determine the linguistic cause of the Kipchak group - the Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Oguz groups belonging to the Turkic-speaking group, as well as the peculiar similarities and differences in each language (Walker, 2001).

The theory of distinctive features was first studied in the diachronic aspect on the materials of Turkic languages. It was also determined by the distinctive features of phonemes, having meaningful abilities according to the development of language. For the first time one-dimensional and multi-dimensional features, consisting of imitative words have been proved in the Kazakh linguistics.

In accordance with this, the sounds of the Turkic languages have not primarily used at the level of the phoneme, and it was known that the sounds had not classified according to the distinctive features.

CONCLUSION

Thus, if we compare the features of the formation and application of the sound system of other languages in the Turkic language, then one can observe the presence of certain factors. Sounds that do not have a self-semantic meaning as phonemes do not play any role in the meaning of words, that is, they are unstable in quality. It is undeniable that such examples are more common in other Turkic languages.

Moreover, since the historical system and the quality of the development of these comparable languages are common, one can notice the main differences and similarities of the

general nature. It was found that in the application of some sounds there is no uniformity in the Turkic languages, despite the fact that they have the same basis.

The result of recent studies on Kazakh phonetics has made many changes in the composition and structure of the Kazakh language sounds. As a result, phonetic concepts are expanding, and their names are growing every day.

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