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Specific features of Kyrgyz language phonetic system in modern phonology

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Abstract

The specificity of Kyrgyz vocalism lies in its greater rationality, functionality, relatively less variability in the realizations of the units of the system, in the absence of nasalization that is not historically or phonetically conditioned by the context, frequency in the languages of the South Siberian region, in consistent flat-slit labialization in the subclass of rounded phonemes. The phonetic processes peculiar to the Kyrgyz language and South Siberian Turkic cannot be interpreted as the result of contact with any one of the languages of the Siberian area - the commonality of the phonetic landscape, apparently, is due in historical retrospect to regional reasons. The theoretical and practical significance of the study. The theoretical provisions and conclusions of the dissertation work can be used and are already being used - in comparative and typological studies of the phonetics of the Turkic languages, in dialectological and linguistic-geographical developments, when writing phonetic sections in textbooks and textbooks on Kyrgyz, Russian and foreign languages for schools and special educational institutions, when developing lecture courses on Turkic phonetics for linguistic departments of humanities faculties of universities. The clarifications and additions made to the hardware methodology for processing and interpreting data are applicable in the study of sound systems of languages of various families and can be used to obtain important data in the construction of phonetic typology.

Key words: specific, features, Kyrgyz, language, phonetic, system, modern, phonology

Introduction

Recently, there has been an increasing interest in phonetics in studying the characteristics of coherent speech, since it is precisely this that is the most important part of speech activity. providing communication processes. Knowledge about the phonetic characteristics of speech is mainly based on research of special laboratory-prepared material. However, when reading individual words or sentences, the characteristics of speech may differ significantly from those of natural spontaneous speech. In order to study the features of spontaneous speech and determine the parameters by which it differs from laboratory material, it seems interesting to compare it with another type of coherent speech - reading text, which theoretically is "closer" to laboratory material in its characteristics. Therefore, the object of this study is two types of coherent speech - spontaneous speech and reading [1].

The research of coherent speech conducted in recent decades on the basis of both Russian and other languages has allowed us to get an idea of the differences between the characteristics of this kind of material from "theoretical" ideas about speech. However, not all works performed on the basis of the Russian language are based on representative and large-volume material. The current state of processing techniques makes it possible to analyze large amounts of data.

In particular, the present study used an array of recordings of spontaneous speech and reading received from 10 speakers. The relevance of the topic of this dissertation research is determined by its importance for the further development of the linguistics of the text, in particular, the phonetics of the text. In addition, modern methods of automatic processing and statistical analysis are used in this work, which allow us to test existing hypotheses and identify existing trends on a large volume of material [2].

The Kyrgyz language does not have a consonant complex at the beginning of a syllable and a word, therefore, structural types of syllables of the language that have consonant combinations at the beginning of a syllable and a word are absent in the Kyrgyz language. But for the Kyrgyz language, multi-consonant combinations in the postposition of a syllable are not used, in this regard, Russian structural types of syllables with more than two consonants are also not peculiar to the Kyrgyz language [3].

Kyrgyz phonemes distribution by structural types and conclusions about the use of certain phonemes and their combinations by positional placement can be used in teaching Kyrgyz. The purpose of the work is to give a scientific description of the system of vowel phonemes of the modern Kyrgyz language using modern high-precision instrumental methods, interpret it from the standpoint of phonetic typology, by comparative analysis to identify the commonality and determine the specifics of Kyrgyz vocalism against the background of the Turkic languages of the South Siberian area, with which it has actively interacted for a number of centuries [4]. To achieve the intended goal, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

- 1) to identify vowel sounds realized in the flow of Kyrgyz speech, to determine the possibilities of their positional and combinatorial distribution;
- 2) to identify the composition, distribution and compatibility of vowel phonemes and their main positional and combinatorial shades;
- 3) using methods of experimental phonetics, to determine the articulatory and acoustic parameters of speech implementations of vowel phonemes;
- 4) to determine the system of constitutive differentiation-
- 5) describe the phonological system of vowel units of the Kyrgyz language and determine its place in the typological classification;
- 6) by comparing the results of this study with materials published in the Turkological literature on the Turkic languages [5].

Research Methodology

When performing the work, a comprehensive methodology was used, including both linguistic and hardware research methods. At the pre-instrumental stage of the work, methods of direct subjective audio-visual observations of the author and the testimony of informants, methods of distributive analysis using criteria of additional and contrasting distribution and free variation, the method of minimal pairs (quasi-synonymic analysis), the method of residual separability were used. The experimental phonetic stage of the work was carried out using somatic methods of static radiography, dentopalatography, photographing labial articulations, as well as acoustic computer programs for creating and processing sound files [6].

The object of the study is the speech of native speakers of the modern Kyrgyz literary language.

The subject of the study is the system of vowel phonemes of the Kyrgyz language in comparison with similar systems of related Turkic languages and dialects of Southern Siberia.

The research material was Kyrgyz word forms recorded in the Kyrgyz- dictionary compiled by Professor K.K. Yudakhin, and recorded on digital media in the pronunciation of four Kyrgyz speakers, who speak their native language well. The resulting audio recordings were entered into a computer database on the sound systems of the languages of the peoples of Siberia and neighboring regions, created by the Laboratory of Experimental Phonetic Research of the Institute of Philology.

For the first time, the vocal system of the Kyrgyz language was described using computer technologies and modern objective instrumental methods, which made it possible to make significant clarifications to the ideas of the Kyrgyz vowel phoneme system that have developed in Turkology [7]. The inventory of phonological system units and their distributive and combinatorial characteristics were revealed, qualitative and quantitative parameters of vowel phoneme implementations were established, the structural type of vocalism was determined, dominant characteristics of the articulation and acoustic base of the Kyrgyz were revealed, similarities and specificity of the structural and taxonomic organization of Kyrgyz vocalism against the background of the Turkic languages of Southern Siberia were established [8].

The commonality of the processes of leveling the articulatory and acoustic parameters of vowels, which are actively implemented in the South Siberian Turkic languages and, to a lesser extent, in Kyrgyz, is shown, as well as tendencies to minimize oppositions in speech, which, nevertheless, do not lead to convergence, to the loss of phonological opposites for example, simplification of vowel systems. The reason for the convergence of vocal units in their qualitative and quantitative characteristics, as well as an obstacle to their convergence, is the redundancy of maximum oppositions under the conditions of the laws of harmonism within the Turkic word form [9].

An experimental phonetic decoding technique, a system of metric processing and interpretation of labiography data, allowing the use of labiometric indicators as one of the markers in the typological classification of vocal systems, has been developed and applied. Despite the fact that the phonological system of the vowels of the Kyrgyz language is more rational compared to South Siberian Turkic, Kyrgyz vocalism also tends to depolarize the characteristics of vowels according to the parameters of the series, to shift the settings to the center of the oral resonator cavity into the zone of realization of central western articulations, although less pronounced compared with comparable languages. The system-forming in Kyrgyz vocalism are the combined rows - anterior /central-western and central-western / posterior, as well as the central-western slightly extended. The front-row and back-row settings are located on the periphery of the system [10].

The syllable problem is known to be the most difficult in the general theory of language. The relevance of the problem is evidenced by the fact that the identification of the specifics of the linguistic nature of prosodic units is the object of research by many domestic and foreign linguists.

The most difficult problem among the problems related to syllable, syllabic formation, and syllabification is the problem of syllabic boundary. Most Turkologists in their writings, covering the issue of syllable, only touched upon the syllable division in passing, so many issues related to syllabification remain unclear.

The topic of the work involves the coverage of theoretical and linguistic research of the typology of the syllable of the Kyrgyz language. The typology of the syllable should be considered based on the rules of syllabification, in this regard, the syllabic division in the Kyrgyz language has been experimentally determined [11].

A comparative study of the structure of the syllable and syllable division of the Kyrgyz language has not been the object of attention of modern linguistics for a long time.

However, a comparative study of the structure of syllable and syllable division in the Kyrgyz languages has a certain theoretical and practical significance.

The theoretical value is determined by comparing different system languages to find out what is common and specific in them. As for the practical significance, it has a direct bearing on the practice of teaching the Kyrgyz language in a Russian audience.

When determining the types of syllables of the Kyrgyz language, along with the native Kyrgyz words, T.K. Akhmatov includes borrowings from the Russian language, in this regard, the number of structural types of syllables, according to T.K. Akhmatova, exceeds the number of structural syllables according to our data. The above-mentioned work does not present calculated data on individual parameters that are of no small importance for determining the syllabic division.

The task of T.K. Akhmatova's research did not include consideration of the distribution of phonemes in a syllable, identification of signs of syllable selection, positional distribution of structural types of syllables [12].

An insufficiently complete study of the structure of the syllable and syllable division of the Kyrgyz language gives reason to believe that a special in-depth study of the structure of the syllable and syllable division using modern acoustic methods of experimental phonetics is relevant. Typological comparison of languages is currently being put forward as one of the most urgent tasks in modern theoretical and applied linguistics. The comparison of the different system languages will allow us to establish the universal and specific that characterizes the structures of the Kyrgyz syllables. To determine the typology of the syllable, a comparison of the phonological systems of the Kyrgyz and Russian languages was made. The comparison is based on the results of an experimental study of the compared languages.

The formulation of the thesis requires the definition of the concept of "syllable". The problem." Many researchers have been studying the syllable, however, until now the concept of a syllable has not received an unambiguous interpretation. In this paper, we will consider as a syllable the segment of speech enclosed between the boundaries of the syllable division. At the same time, we note that when determining the boundaries of the syllabic division in the Russian language, we adhere to the data obtained as a result of an experimental study by Leningrad phonetists L.V. Bondarko and L.P. Pavlova. According to their interpretation, the syllable division in Russian passes after a vowel, before any combination of consonants, with the exception of syllables, the final element [14]. In the Kyrgyz language, as the obtained instrumental data show, the syllabic division takes place inside the consonant complex. If there are three consonants in the middle of a word, the syllable divides the first two components from the third [15]. In this work, an attempt was made to explore the essence of the phenomenon of syllable and syllable division on the material of the Kyrgyz and Russian languages. Thus, the instrumental definition of the syllabic boundary in the Kyrgyz language, the comparison of structural and positional types of syllables and the frequency of their use in the compared languages represent an urgent linguistic problem.

Conclusion

The main purpose of the study is to identify the typology of the syllable of the Kyrgyz language, instrumentally determine the syllable division in the Kyrgyz language and compare the data

obtained with the Russian language, give a comparative characteristic of structural and positional types of syllables, consider the distribution of phonemes in a syllable. The work is based on the principles of a systematic analysis of prosodic phenomena of the Kyrgyz, including theoretical and linguistic analysis, providing a methodology for instrumental research, the use of data published by syllable, namely those obtained experimentally, based on the material of the language. The study of the factual material, its systematization and generalization were carried out within the framework of the basic techniques that make up the content of the comparative research method. The novelty of the work lies in the comparative study of prosodic units of the Kyrgyz and Russian languages. The paper examines the instrumental data of the syllabic division of the Kyrgyz language, samples of structural and positional types of syllables from literary texts, and an experiment on perception. The analysis of the used material allowed us to obtain the following results: the typology of the syllables of the Kyrgyz language is described, the distribution of phonemes of the Kyrgyz languages based on the material of phonetic words of literary texts is presented, the frequency of use of structural and positional types of syllables in the Kyrgyz languages is presented, comparative characteristics of the typology of syllables of the Kyrgyz languages are given, an attempt has been made to instrumentally determine the syllabic division in the Kyrgyz language. the lack of typological comparison of the syllable in the Kyrgyz and Russian languages.

The material for the experimental study was lexicographic data and texts of works of art. The sample was carried out in accordance with the requirements for the experimental material and was limited to a specific phonetic content of the syllable, a certain word structure /one-, two-, three-syllable words were subjected to instrumental processing/.

In the course of the work, various methods of studying linguistic material were used: a systematic analysis of prosodic phenomena of the Kyrgyz and Russian languages, a method of instrumental analysis, and typological characteristics of the compared languages.

The results of the conducted experimental study of the syllabic division of the Kyrgyz language can be presented in the form of the following main provisions.

- An experimental study of the syllabic division of the Kyrgyz language has shown that the duration and intensity of vowels and the duration of consonants are relevant in relation to the syllabic boundary. The pitch frequency cannot serve as a reliable acoustic criterion for determining the syllabic boundary.

The most controversial issue in the linguistic literature is the question of the syllabic boundary in words with consonant combinations, this problem in the Kyrgyz language is solved by the duration of adjacent consonants and by the existing pause, instrumental data were confirmed by an experiment on perception. So, in the Kyrgyz language, the syllable division takes place inside the consonant complex, but in the presence of three consonants in the intervocalic position, the syllable division separates the first two components from the third (unlike Russian).

The typological characteristics of the syllables of the Kyrgyz languages, which is presented in the second chapter of the dissertation, is a comparison of common and specific syllables, contains materials on the frequency characteristics of structural and positional types of syllables in the compared languages.

To identify the existing structural types of syllables and their use by position, texts of artistic pronouncements were used to determine the phonemic set of syllables in the compared languages.

When characterizing the structural types of syllables of the language, preference is given to the phonetic word, which is explained by the inability to identify all available structural types of syllables using the example of isolated words.

The materials of literary texts served as the basis for determining the distributive relations of phonemes in the syllable of the Kyrgyz languages.

The patterns of the compatibility and occurrence of phonemes in the syllable structure were revealed, and these characteristics were compared for both the Kyrgyz languages.

The compatibility of phonemes in structural types of syllables by position and their use for the Kyrgyz languages are described. Summary tables of the occupancy of a particular STS for each of the compared languages separately are also presented.

The obtained comparative and typological data are summarized in a table that clearly illustrates the distribution of vowels, consonants and multi-consonant phoneme combinations in the Kyrgyz languages.

Summarizing the results of the analysis of positional changes in vowel length, the following observations can be made:

1. The influence of both verbal and syntagmatic stress on the duration of vowels is more consistently manifested in reading. Despite the fact that for most speakers the duration of the stressed vowel in reading is less than in spontaneous speech, the quantitative difference between stressed and unstressed is more pronounced in reading. The duration of closed vowels, for example, [i] and [ʊ], practically does not depend on the presence of verbal stress, especially in the spontaneous speech of male speakers.
2. Our data confirm the fact that the duration of vowels in the intonation center increases: for most speakers, the difference in duration between a vowel under syntagmatic stress and all other vowels is greater than the difference in duration between all stressed and unstressed ones.
3. The length of the vowel increases as it approaches the end of the syntagma. If there is no pause at the syntagma boundary, then the dependence of the duration on the position relative to the syntagma boundaries is weak, especially in spontaneous speech. If there is a physical pause at the border of the syntagma, an increase in duration towards the end of the syntagma is more likely.
4. The presence of a pause affects the duration of the immediately preceding vowel at the syntagma boundary. When analyzing data normalized by duration, for 50% of speakers, the duration of a vowel depends more on the presence of a physical pause at the syntagma boundary in spontaneous speech, for 50% - in reading. However, when taking into account the sign of vowel stress, we get that the stressed vowels lengthen more before the subsequent pause in spontaneous speech.

Additional research is needed to identify trends for unstressed vowels.

5. In reading, the dependence of the vowel length on the position relative to the end of the syntagma is more pronounced, in spontaneous speech there is no significant elongation towards the end of the syntagma.
6. Stressed vowels are more prone to elongation at the end of the syntagma than unstressed ones. Thus, it can be assumed that it is the stressed vowels that carry information about the syntagmatic division of the utterance.

7. The influence of the end of the syntagma is most consistently manifested on the vowels of group [a], obviously, since this vowel has the greatest duration of its own. The least stable are the vowels of the central row Y and [z]. It should be noted that the dependence of the duration of the vowels of the [e] group on the position in the syntagma is not observed at all in reading, but it is manifested for some speakers in spontaneous speech.
8. The presence of a hesitation pause inside the syntagma has a more significant effect on the duration of vowels in spontaneous speech. Moreover, unstressed vowels preceding the intra-syntagmatic pause are subjected to greater elongation.
9. The number of units in the syntagma affects the duration of both stressed and unstressed vowels, although with an increase in the number of units in the syntagma, the duration of stressed vowels is more often reduced. If we compare the two types of speech with each other, then we can note the interesting fact that in spontaneous speech, with an increase in the number of syllables, unstressed vowels change more, and in reading - stressed vowels.

Based on the described observations, the following conclusions can be drawn about the effect of positional factors on the duration of a vowel:

1. Despite the fact that in the studied material it was not possible to conduct a detailed analysis of the duration of an unstressed vowel depending on the position in relation to stress, the data obtained indicate that in spontaneous speech and reading the ratio of the duration of stressed and unstressed vowels is different. In reading, the accentual-rhythmic structure of a word is closer to "ideal" compared to spontaneous speech, since it is in reading that stressed vowels differ more in duration from unstressed ones.
2. The temporal-prosodic design of the syntagma, such as, for example, the quantitative allocation of the intonation center and the final elongation, is more pronounced in reading: the duration of the vowel in the intonation center, as well as the duration of sounds by the end of the syntagma increases, since when reading the utterance is pre-planned. Spontaneous speech is not "correct" and pre-planned, therefore, apparently, changes in the duration of vowels in spontaneous speech depend more on fluctuations in tempo than on intonation emphasis.
3. A pause, both on the border of the syntagma and inside the syntagma, is a signal to increase the duration of the vowel before it, which is especially pronounced in spontaneous speech. It can be said that pauses inside the syntagma are a feature of spontaneous speech, since it is in spontaneous speech that the presence of a hesitation pause inside the syntagma more significantly affects the duration of vowels. "External" pauses have a greater effect on the duration of stressed vowels, while internal pauses have a greater effect on the duration of unstressed vowels.
4. The number of units in the syntagma has a different effect on stressed and unstressed vowels, depending on the type of speech. With an increase in the number of units in the syntagma, the duration of both percussive and unstressed decreases in reading, and the duration of percussive is even more significant, whereas in spontaneous speech, the stressed vowel as the core of the word tends to maintain its duration, and unstressed vowels are subjected to quantitative reduction.
5. It should be noted that in the spontaneous speech of some speakers, the duration of the vowels of the [e] group depends both on the position in the syntagma and on the presence of syntagmatic stress, whereas in reading such patterns are not observed. Thus, it can be said that in reading, combining vowels into the [e] category is too "rude", since the proper qualitative characteristics of vowels are more stable. Unlike reading, the vowels [e] in spontaneous speech form some independent category, within which the patterns that manifest themselves in other categories of vowels are valid.

With regard to the dependence of the relative duration of a vowel on the characteristics of the surrounding phonetic context, the following observations can be made:

1. As for the type of context - consonant or vowel, the observed patterns are different for stressed and unstressed vowels: a. The duration of unstressed is often minimal between two consonants. For some speakers, the duration is minimal after a consonant before another vowel. Unstressed vowels after another vowel before a consonant or between two vowels have the maximum duration. b. The duration of stressed vowels is maximum in the position after the vowel before the consonant. The minimum duration is distinguished by the percussion in the context between two vowels and before another vowel. In reading, the CC context can cause both minimum and maximum duration. C. A vowel between two other vowels behaves rather inconsistently: its duration can be either significantly longer than the duration of vowels in another context, or less.
2. According to the method of education, both the left and right context are influenced. Moreover, the signs of deafness / sonority of the surrounding consonants and the method of formation should be considered together. The way surrounding consonants are formed affects the duration of stressed and unstressed vowels in different ways. a. Sonants in the left context increase the duration of a vowel, and in the right context decrease it. b. In the presence of voiced slits in the context of a vowel, its duration increases; deaf slits in the left context reduce the duration of the vowel, whereas if they are present in the right context, the duration of the vowel can be maximum, especially in spontaneous speech. c. Deaf consonants reduce the duration of a vowel, voiced consonants - depending on the stress of the vowel: the duration of unstressed vowels always increases; in the left context, they increase, and in the right, the duration of the percussion is reduced. d. Affricates in the left context reduce the duration of all vowels; in the right context, they reduce the duration of unstressed and increase the duration of stressed ones.
3. From the point of view of the influence of the sign of hardness / softness of the surrounding consonants, it can be seen that stressed vowels are shortest between hard ones, longest between soft ones. For unstressed vowels, a rather paradoxical result was obtained - their duration is minimal between two soft and maximum between hard and soft consonants.

Thus, the following conclusions can be drawn about the contextual effects on the duration of a vowel:

1. Unstressed ones undergo maximum quantitative reduction in the position between two consonants and in the position before another vowel. Perhaps this happens at the end of a word in inflection before another vowel of inflection or before the vowel of the absolute beginning of a new word.

If the CC position for an unstressed vowel is one of the most "unfavorable", then the duration of the percussion in this position, especially in reading, is even longer than in the position after a consonant before another vowel. In the position before another vowel, the percussive, on the contrary, cannot be fully realized.

2. As for the differences between types of speech, in spontaneous speech, the type of context has a greater impact on the duration of the vowel. In addition, for stressed vowels, the same patterns may appear in spontaneous speech as for unstressed ones, for example, a decrease in duration in the position between two consonants.
3. The method of consonant formation seems to be of primary importance in comparison with the sign of the presence of a voice. This is especially evident from the point of view of the impact of the right context.

4. With regard to the differences between the types of speech, it can be said that the patterns manifested in spontaneous speech "further" depart from the patterns described in the literature. Stressed vowels in spontaneous speech approach unstressed in their characteristics, and in reading there are more significant differences between these categories of vowels.
5. The hardness/ softness of the surrounding consonants has a more significant effect on the duration of percussion in reading.

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