

From the History of Latinization in Karakalpakstan for the Years of Independence

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Abstract: In the article, at the beginning of 1990s in Independent Uzbekistan began work on transferring the records of the population of this country to the Latin alphabet. At the end of 1993, the project of the Latin alphabet was approved. According to this Charter, the gradual transition of the new national Uzbek Alphabet began on September 1, 1995, and the tasks for its full completion were defined until 2000. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the alphabet was approved, the spelling plan was developed, on the basis of which new textbooks and educational tools for the 1st classes of preschool institutions and schools were prepared and published. In the preparation of the Karakalpak alphabet based on Latin script in Karakalpakstan, a working group consisting of scientists, methodists, teachers was actively working in the terminology Department under the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and as a result, in February 1994 a new alphabet of Karakalpak language was approved. Also, amendments and additions were introduced to the regulations adopted in September 1994 and the alphabet consisted of 32 letters. In 1995, Uzbek and a little later Karakalpak alphabet was revised. The terminology consists of 8 specialists, the alphabet has been improved by introducing changes and additions depending on the sound of the letters of the accepted alphabet. According to the law of October 8, 2009, some letters were replaced. In order to re-examine the alphabet of Karakalpakstan based on Latin script by the Jokargy Kenges of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the relevant commission was formed. This issue was studied by the commission and some changes were made in order to improve the Latin alphabet and spelling rules of the new spruce. In 2016, the next reform of the Karakalpak alphabet was carried out. The reform of 2009 year abolished the rules on the spelling of certain letters.

Keywords: Romanization, Alphabet, Karakalpak

1. Introduction

The Latin alphabet has appeared since ancient times when in history human consciousness woke up, after pictography writing letters began to be used in ancient Rome, in the VII-th century before C.E.

Latin letters came from an Etrus branch of the west-Greek group of «Phoenician writing», and «Aramey» of Phoenician writing came from our off-springs' Aramey-farci writing. This writing came with the Akhemenids in the IV-VI- th centuries before C.E. Our off-springs made up Aramey writing again, and created writings of ancient Khorezm, Bakria, Sogda, Parfia, ancient Orkhon-Enesei. They wrote of animals' skins, wood, stones and ceramics. If we compare the place we live in with the world history, the first ancient manuscript was considered to be Aramey writing that was

found out in the town Koy kirilgan kala in the VI-th century before C.E.

This fact proves that Latin is not so far from us, it is the first manuscript of our off-springs in ancient Khorezm. With the help of this writing science and culture developed till the VII-VIII-th centuries of C.E. With the conquering by the Arabs in Musulman religion the books written in Aramey-farce were exterminated, writing papers was forbidden. Thus, beginning from the VIII-th century till the 30-s of the XX-th century we used the Arab alphabet [1].

In 1928 there was a transition from Arab into Latin, in 1940- from Latin into Cyrillic alphabet, then into Latin again [8].

In the beginning of the 90-s of the XX-th century in the neighbouring Turkic republics the important work on the publication of new national primer books based on the Latin alphabet and writing began to be done, it made the

requirements of time, it was one of the greatest events in the life of the country. The implementation of this work into practice was of a great importance. Firstly, the Turkic peoples had the same writing, they had wide opportunities to read and understand each other, secondly, they joined the writing system of the whole world, scientific-technical achievements created wide opportunities to use them, because Latin writing is the language of machines and, the language of technical management by production [6]. That's why many peoples of the world use Latin writing today.

Taking into account these conditions neighbouring Turkic peoples in Central Asia, for example, Kazakh, Turkmenian, Azerbaidjan, Tatar and others worked out their national primer books based on Latin writing, and adopted their programmes on transition to the new primer book.

2. Material and Methods

The theoretical and methodological basis of the article is based on an interdisciplinary approach. During the study of the works of modern historians on the problem of Latinization in Karakalpakstan during the years of independence, various methods were used.

3. Theory/Calculation

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the positive experience-transition of Uzbek writing into Latin alphabet in the 1929-1940-s, wishes and inquiries of the representatives of the society promoted to the creation of all necessary conditions in the republic to enter the world communication system as quickly as possible [7].

On September 2 in 1993 there was adopted the Uzbek alphabet consisting of 26 letters and 3 letter combinations based on Latin writing and Law 931-XII «On transition to Uzbek alphabet based on Latin writing» [4]. According to this Law it was planned to transmit to the new national Uzbek alphabet gradually, step by step beginning from September 1 in 1995 and to finish it on September 1 in 2000. In Uzbekistan the new alphabet was confirmed, its project was worked out, and the new textbooks and teaching materials for pre-school children and the 1-st class schoolchildren were published.

On the basis of Law "On transition to Uzbek alphabet based on Latin writing" of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted on September 2 in 1993, Jokargi Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan took into account the people's inquiries, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan accepted the decision on September 8 in 1993 to prepare the new primer of the Karakalpak language. There was organized the state commission and work group out of a number of the outstanding scientists, methodologists, experienced teachers with the purpose of realizing the plans. They took part in this significant and meaningful work. The work group had discussed in detail all the sounds and letters, in the result they prepared the project of the new Karakalpak primer book consisting of 34 letters, based on Latin writing

and recommended it to Jokargi Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan for further public discussion and analysis.

The project was published on the pages of mass media, and was widely discussed among the people. During the discussions there were many recommendations and inquiries on the side of scientists, teachers, specialists in other subjects and representatives of different organizations directed to the improvement of the quality of the new Karakalpak primer book. There were special programmes on radio and television, seminars at scientific and pedagogical institutions, exchanging opinions and ideas, discussions among the teachers in the Karakalpak language and literature. Thus, there was gathered a great number of ideas and recommendations.

The internal work group examined and investigated all the ideas and recommendations and accepted useful positive features. The first variant of the primer book changed and was improved. For example, a number of letters in the new Karakalpak primer book was 31 from the first 34. From the first project the consonant sounds *u*, *u* that exist in the words *uex*, *чек* and came from Russian into vocabulary were exterminated, they were written in Latin as *m+c*, *m+u*, instead of *Ж* there were accepted the letters *Jj*. An affrikat (*В вазон*) was shortened.

The project of the new Karakalpak alphabet was discussed at the republican scientific-practical conference that was held in Karakalpakstan, and the representatives of many organizations and establishments took part in it. In the focus of attention there were the issues of scientific and practical features of the new alphabet, the national primer book based on Latin writing, its qualities and useful features. This issue was also discussed at the meetings held in regions by deputies.

4. Results

The latest project of the new Karakalpak primer book was also discussed at the meetings of the Committee of science, public education, health service and social protection at Jokargi Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. There was a wide exchange of opinions and ideas with the participation of scientists, specialists and representatives of different organizations on the new Karakalpak primer book.

5. Discussion

Thus, the project of the new Karakalpak alphabet and a primer book was steadily improved. Many outstanding scientists, scholars, teachers, methodologists, linguists had been working hard for a long time in preparing the new Karakalpak alphabet and primer book based on Latin writing and contributed much into this work. The leader of this work group was an outstanding scholar, Doctor of Philological sciences, professor, a head of Terminological Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan E. Berdimuratov.

Based on Law of the Republic of Karakalpakstan 405/ XII "On introduction of the new Karakalpak primer book based

on Latin writing” adopted on February 26 in 1994, the new Karakalpak alphabet consisting of 31 letters based on Latin writing was accepted ([9]) (*Appendix 1.*).

On September 24 in 1994 at session XVII, convening XII of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, a deputy Ch. Abdirov, a representative of the Committee on the issues of Health service, public education, science and social protection of citizens stated about changes and Appendixs that were brought into Law of the Republic of Karakalpakstan “On introduction of the new Karakalpak primer book based on Latin writing”, and changes that took place in the structure of the republican state commission. He also stated that at the previous session Law “On introduction of the Karakalpak primer book based on Latin writing” had been accepted. After the adoption of this Law the alphabet and primer book were discussed, many valuable recommendations were given by scientists, linguists, specialists. Taking into account recommendations and inquiries, the state commission investigated the Karakalpak alphabet and primer book based on Latin writing and suggested the Committee bringing in some changes and Appendixs. Firstly, it was recommended to change a number 31 for number 32 according to article 1 of Law “On introduction of the Karakalpak primer book based on Latin writing”. It means that there are 32 letters in the alphabet instead of former 31. A letter «B» was written in double, there were many tasks relied on it, about 6 tasks, and it is included into all other Turkic languages. That’s why it was advised to include a letter «B» into the alphabet. This recommendation was approved by all scientists and specialists, this issue was assigned at the Council of the Soviet of Ministers and it was recommended to include a letter “B” into the alphabet, because it was in the alphabet of other Turkic peoples, and instead of former 31 there were included 32 letters.

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LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN ABOUT INTRODUCING CHANGES AND APPENDIXS INTO LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN «ON INTRODUCTION OF THE KARAKALPAK PRIMER BOOK BASED ON LATIN WRITING »

The Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Karakalpakstan decrees:

To bring in the following changes and Appendixs into Law of the Republic of Karakalpakstan «On introduction of the Karakalpak alphabet based on Latin writing»:

1. According to article 1 of Law “On introduction of the Karakalpak alphabet based on Latin writing ” to change a number 31 for 32.
2. To complete the Karakalpak alphabet based on Latin writing by a letter «B» and it should be placed between letters Ü and W.
3. This Law should be realized since the date of its adoption.

Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Karakalpakstan: U.ASHIRBEKOV

City of Nukus.

September 24, 1994.

№405/XII.

The issue on bringing changes and Appendixs into Law “On introduction of the Karakalpak alphabet based on Latin writing” was on the agenda of the session of Jokargi Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan that was held on June 10 in 1995. The chairman of the Committee on the issues of science, culture and social development K. Mambetov made a report on the project of Law. Being situated in the northern part of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the sovereign Republic of Karakalpakstan is striving for democratic reforms and tries to achieve success in knowledge, science and other spheres of life that makes the requirements of time and world scale. Karakalpak people have their own native language, and they try to study the culture of other countries as well. This issue is closely connected with the study of computers on the international level, and it’s not a secret that all computers in the world are based on Latin alphabet [10].

The Latin alphabet is not something strange for us, in the 1930-1940-s the Karakalpak alphabet and writing was based on Latin alphabet. Taking into account this experience, Jokargi Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan accepted Law “On introduction of the Karakalpak alphabet based on Latin writing” at session XV, convening XII on February 26 in 1994. According to this Law the Karakalpak alphabet was based on Latin writing and it consisted of 34 letters.

It’s natural that each Law should be improved according to the period of time. Soon it was found out that the Law accepted in our country took into account national peculiarities of the Karakalpak language, but the position of all these letters in all international computers was not taken into account. The Latin alphabet includes 26 letters, we built our alphabet within these 26 letters but the peculiarities of letters, their position in computers were not taken into account. They were apart from computers. That’s why it’s recommended to bring changes in the structure of some letters. Such changes took place in the Uzbek alphabet as well. The new Uzbek alphabet consisting of totally 30 letters: 26 letters, 3 united sounds (ligatur) and one mark (opostrophitan) based on Latin alphabet was accepted at session II of Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan [2].

In connection with this issue there was organized the work group consisting of 8 people at the Committee on issues of social development, science and culture at Jokargi Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. They approved and supported that 23 Latin letters accepted by Uzbekistan Parliament were necessary for the Karakalpak alphabet as well. In Appendix, they approved the changed variants of the letters Ø, F, K, and to accept completely 26 letters. But the sounds C (си, Q (к), W (y) transferred by Latin letters were not used in the Uzbek alphabet, instead of them there were used other letters formed with auxiliary marks. Among them the sounds Q, W correspond to the rules of our alphabet. While working over 23 letters accepted by the Parliament, the specialists came to the conclusion that the new Karakalpak alphabet based on Latin writing included 32 letters [3].

The specialists came to the conclusion that the former accepted sounds «И», «Ч» that were not typical to the Karakalpak alphabet and entered it under the influence of the language of other relative peoples, the sound И is the combination of sounds (Т-С), the sound Ч is the combination of sounds (Т-Ш). Thus, the activeness of 32 letters was approved.

Among them 28 letters have their own names. The other 9 letters change by marks.

For example:

The letters О – Ø, К – К̇, Г – F, А – Ə, С – Ш, В – Ў are pronounced by the following way.

The inverted commas put above the letters and other marks present them as other letters.

The sounds «И», «Ч» are not typical to the Karakalpak alphabet, they are written and spelt in combination of two ligature sounds. The mark (apostrophe) that is used in words under the influence of the Arab language, is not used in the Karakalpak language. The Karakalpak alphabet based on Latin writing consists of 32 letters (9 letters with marks above) corresponds to computer.

The project of this alphabet was discussed widely at the Council of specialists, meetings of Jokargi Kenes and on the pages of republican newspapers. At the session of Jokargi Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan deputies discussed this issue, they showed the difference between «y» and «B» and advised to introduce and put double «B» instead of «B». They stated that double «B» meant a word «bay» but this letter is not included into all systems of modern computers. Why do we bring in changes into a letter «б»? The answer is: to use the system of computers produced in the world, and to use these computers for the Karakalpak language. If there were no letters of our accepted alphabet in computers we should produce computers at the international level ourselves. We use letters included into the system of computers at the international level. It should be emphasized that from 26 letters the letters «кy», double «B» are not present in many systems of computers. Taking into account these points of view we come to the conclusion that these letters shouldn't be used in the Karakalpak alphabet [7].

As we have mentioned above three letters were put away and the new alphabet was built on the basis of 23 letters, the Law was accepted.

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LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

ON INTRODUCING CHANGES INTO LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN «ON INTRODUCTION OF THE KARAKALPAK PRIMER BOOK BASED ON LATIN WRITING»

The Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Karakalpakstan decrees:

To bring the following changes in Law of the Republic of Karakalpakstan «On Introduction of the Karakalpak primer book based Latin writing» adopted on February 26 in 1994:

1. To introduce the Karakalpak primer book in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, consisting of 32 letters (8 letters with marks above) based on Latin writing.

2. Letters Ww, Ll should be exterminated from the list of letters, the sound Ll should be marked by signs ŸŸ.
3. A letter Ää should be written in the form A'a'.
4. This Law should be realized since the date of its adoption.

Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Karakalpakstan: U.ASHIRBEKOV

City of Nukus.

June 10, 1995.

№50/I.

On the agenda of session XIV convening III of Jokargi Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan that was held on October 8 in 2009 there was an issue on bringing changes and Appendixes in Law of the Republic of Karakalpakstan «On introduction of the Karakalpak primer book based on Latin writing» [4].

At the session a deputy of Jokargi Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan from election circle №71 «Aktuba», the chairman of the Committee on issues of social development and social associations K. Reyimov made a speech. In his speech he stated that «The Karakalpak primer book based on Latin writing has been used for fifteen years. For this period of time to introduce the new Karakalpak primer book into practice much work has been done: textbooks, manuals, dictionaries were published. During this work there have been found out some shortcomings in the new primer book and rules of writing letters. This issue was discussed and analyzed at the republican conference in which participated the representatives of Karakalpak state university named after Berdakh, Karakalpak department of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, teachers and professors of Nukus state pedagogical institute, workers of the Ministry of public education of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Publishing houses «Bilim», «Karakalpakstan».

Besides, the opinions and ideas of many scientists and teachers (A. Dauletov, M. Dauletov, B. Kutlimuratov, N. Ayimbetov, N. Jiemuratov, J. Pirnyazov, A. Erjanov, A. Aliev and others) were published on the pages of mass media. In most of them it was recommended to bring some changes in the present primer book and orthographic rules. Taking into account the opinions of scientists, scholars and teachers, Jokargi Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan organized the Commission for examining and investigation of the Karakalpak primer book based on Latin writing. The Commission examined and studied in detail the new Latinized Karakalpak primer book and with the purpose of its further improvement advised to bring in the following changes:

1. It is recommended to include a letter C into the alphabet. In all the alphabets of the world based on Latin writing this letter is in the third place according to the list (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, ...). But in the Latin graphics of the Karakalpak language this letter was dropped out. It is suitable to use this letter instead of y in Cyrillic in the words that entered from Russian or other European languages. In this case we consider that

it's more suitable to write the words not in the form *tsement, tsentner, tsirk*, but in the form *cement, centner, cirk* and others.

2. Using a letter *E, e* instead of *э* at the beginning of words that entered from Russian or other European languages (*elektr – электр, ekran – экран, ekonomika – экономика*), but in other words it's not recommended to write *e* at the beginning of words, but to give it by the combination of letters *y* and *e* (in the form of *ye*), like in the words (*yelek, yeki, yer, yertek, yesap, yetik* and others).
3. The same recommendation was given concerning a letter *O o* at the beginning of words. It is recommended to use a letter *o* only at the beginning of those words that entered from Russian or other European languages (*opera, orkestr* and others), but at the beginning of other words it's recommended to give it by the combination of two letters (in the form of *wo*) (*wot, woqpan, wol, woy* and others).
4. A letter *o'* used in significant words in the analogy according to listening at the beginning of words should be written in the form *wo'* (*wo't, wo's, wo'mir, wo'r, wo'kiniw* and others).
5. Instead of a letter *ы* in the Latin variant it is recommended to write an apostrophe in the form of *I'* *i'*. It is suitable for computer technologies. In this case it is not necessary to introduce new letters to the computer keyboard (*XI'RMAN, xi'rman, TAMI'R, tami'r, I'qlas* and others).
6. It's better to use a combination of letters *ch* instead of *ч* that exists in the words that entered from Russian or other European languages. In this case a letter *sh* is used in such words as *shash, shana, ash, shigit*, and a letter *ch* is used only in the words *chex, chex, Chexov* that were borrowed from Russian or other European languages.

Thus, the number of letters in the recommended Latin graphics of the Karakalpak language is 34 (*Appendix 1*), among them there are 9 vowels, they are the following: (*A a*), (*A' a'*), (*O o*), (*O' o'*), (*U u*), (*U' u'*), (*I i*), (*I' i'*), (*E e*).

We recommend to study the tables that reflect the structure of the Karakalpak alphabet based on Latin writing and correspondence of Cyrillic to Latin. It should be emphasized that this recommended structure of the Latinized Karakalpak alphabet doesn't demand to introduce any Appendixes to the computer keyboard (*Appendix 2*).

The latest changes and Appendixes were discussed in Law "On introducing changes and Appendixes to the Law of the Republic of Karakalpakstan", "On introduction of the Karakalpak alphabet based on Latin writing" at the session of Jokargi Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan that was held on June 10 in 2016. The change "at the beginning of significant words before the letters «e, o, o'» the letters «y» and «w» will be written together as letter combinations «ye, wo, wo'» was exterminated [5].

The mark apostrophe put near the letters «*A'a', U'u', O'o', G', g', N'n', I'i'*» that shows the peculiarities of the Karakalpak language was exterminated and changed into the

mark acute put above letters: «*Áá, Úú, Óó, Ññ, Íí*».

An apostrophe in the vowel letters «*I'i'*» was exterminated, a capital letter is recommended to write with an acute «*Í*», but a small letter is written without an acute. These recommendations were accepted.

The work on improving the Karakalpak alphabet based on Latin writing and making writing and spelling easier has been done. Despite this fact there are some shortcomings in the Karakalpak alphabet. For example, the writing and spelling of the words «etik», «chay», «ekonomika», «elektr», «chyotka», «cheben», «borch» are the same. In this connection we recommend to leave the spelling of letters *Ee, Chch* in this form, and to write the Cyrillic letters *Ээ, Ии* in the form of Latin *Éé, Ččč*. In the result of it such words as *электр, энергия, экономика, щётка, щёбен, борщ* will be written in the specific form. For example, *élektr, énergiya, ékonomika, chyotka, cheben, borčh*.

6. Conclusions

Thus, in conclusion, it can be said that the Karakalpak alphabet was developed based on the requirements of the primitive times, based on the writing and spelling graphics and the Latin script. And to ensure that the Karakalpak language is valid in all spheres of life, as already said above, a permanent, indefinite task. Consequently, the level of development of Karakalpak linguistics is also determined by the extent to which it meets this requirement, the extent to which it serves to achieve this goal. If we look from the point of view of this requirement, we cannot ignore the fact that in later times the linguistics of karakalpak, there are works that do not meet the requirements, even those that interfere with the proper way, the implementation of tasks related to the practice of Karakalpak language. Frankly speaking, without eliminating such situations, it will not be possible to properly conduct the next work related to the practice of the scab language, to solve the existing problems in this regard at the required level. The same is clear that without a thorough and correct solution of theoretical issues related to the formation of language systems and the definition of the essence of language phenomena that occur in the process of this formation, it will not be possible to create textbooks and textbooks that meet the demand of the period. Therefore, serious attention began to be paid to the solution of language phenomena associated with the formation of language units, their essence and on the basis of which language systems were formed, which later formed language systems, and, therefore, theoretical issues.

Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 61 of February 10, 2021 «On measures to ensure a complete transition from stage - by - stage to the Uzbek alphabet based on the inscription «Latin» was adopted. In addition, decisions of the Presidium of the Jokargy Kenges of the Republic of Karakalpakstan on July 16, 2021 «On measures for further development of the Karakalpak language and development of language policy» № 410 have been adopted, and now a gradual full transition to the Karakalpak alphabet based on full Latin script is being carried out. One of the main issues of the rapid introduction

of the state language is the transfer of the system in the conduct of work to the full state language. New textbooks, manuals, monographs and publications of encyclopedic understandings are being intensively published in the Karakalpak alphabet based on Latin script. Of course, the spelling of letters in the alphabet is convenient and easy, it is incredibly important. Changes and additions to the

Karakalpak alphabet based on Latin script, which is considered only to be an improvement of that Alphabet and adapted to computer graphics.

In summary, the writing and reading graphics of the Karakalpak alphabet based on Latin script were facilitated. Currently, computer graphics of the Latin alphabet of Karakalpakstan are created and used in practice.

Appendix

Table 1. The proposed Karakalpak Latin alphabet.

№	Printed	Writing	Pronunciation	Cyrillic alphabet	Examples
1	Aa	Aa	A	А	adam, at, ata
2	Ää	Ää	Ä	Ә	äne, sāne, ālem
3	Bb	Bb	B	Б	bala, bazar, tabıs
4	Dd	Dd	De	Д	dala, ada
5	Ee	Ee	Je	Е	er, erik
6	Ff	Ff	Ef	Ф	fermer, Fatima
7	Gg	Gg	Ge	Г	gäp, güz
8	Ğğ	Ğğ	Ğa	Ғ	ğaz, ğarğa, qağaz
9	Hh	Hh	Ha	Х	häm, bähär
10	Xx	Xx	Xa	Х	xabar, xat
11	Iı	Iı	I	Ы	ıdıs, sarı
12	İi	İi	I	И	ini, diniy, siz
13	Jj	Jj	J	Ж	baja, bajban
14	Kk	Kk	Ka	К	kel, köz, sök
15	Qq	Qq	Qa	Қ	qala, aq
16	Ll	Ll	Il	Л	lala, bala
17	Mm	Mm	Em	М	mal, salma, samal
18	Nn	Nn	En	Н	nan, ana
19	Ññ	Ññ	Eñ	Ң	sañlaq, tañlay, mañlay
20	Oo	Oo	O	О	otaw, top, tomar
21	Öö	Öö	Ö	Ө	ömir, kömir, öner
22	Pp	Pp	Pe	П	paxta, sapar
23	Rr	Rr	Er	Р	ar, bar
24	Ss	Ss	Se	С	san, as, asa
25	Şş	Şş	Şa	Ш	şana, şaş, Şımbay
26	Tt	Tt	Te	Т	tas, tat
27	Uu	Uu	U	У	un, ul, bul
28	Üü	Üü	Ü	У	gül, süt
29	Ww	Ww	W	Ў	ataw, waz
30	Yy	Yy	Ye	Ў	ay, ayaq
31	Zz	Zz	Ze	З	zaman, siz

Table 2. Recommended Karakalpak Latin alphabet.

1	Aa	18	Rr
2	Bb	19	Ss
3	Cc	20	Tt
4	Dd	21	Uu
5	Ee	22	Vv
6	Ff	23	Ww
7	Gg	24	Xx
8	Hh	25	Yy
9	Iı	26	Zz
10	Jj	27	A'a'
11	Kk	28	O'o'
12	Ll	29	I'i'
13	Mm	30	U'u'
14	Nn	31	G'g'
15	Oo	32	N'n'
16	Pp	33	Shsh
17	Qq	34	Chch

Table 3. Table of correspondence of Karakalpak Cyrillic to the Latin alphabet.

1	Aa	Aa	21	Өө	WO' Wo' wo'
2	Әә	A'a'	22	Пп	Pp
3	Бб	Bb	23	Рр	Rr
4	Вв	Vv	24	Сс	Ss
5	Гг	Gg	25	Тт	Tt
6	Ғғ	G'g'	26	Уу	Uu
7	Ее	YE ye	27	Ўў	Ww
8	Дд	Dd	28	Үү	U'u'
9	Ёё	YO Yo yo	29	Фф	Ff
10	Жж	Jj	30	Хх	Xx
11	Зз	Zz	31	Хх	Hh
12	Ии	Ii	32	Цц	Cc
13	Йй	Yy	33	Чч	Chch
14	Кк	Kk	34	Шш	Shsh
15	Ққ	Qq	35	Щщ	Ch ch
16	Лл	Ll	36	Ыы	I'i'
17	Мм	Mm	37	Ээ	Ee
18	Нн	Nn	38	Юю	Yu Yu Yu
19	Ңң	N'n'	39	Яя	YA ya
20	Оо	WO wo wo			

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