Grammar and Phonetics as Branches of Linguistics: Their Relationship with Linguistic Culture

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DOI: 10.18355/XL.2026.19.02.17

Abstract
The study analyzes the interaction between grammar and phonetics in the process of learning Kyrgyz as a native language and English as a foreign language, with an emphasis on their linguacultural features. The study aims to identify how grammatical and phonetic structures of both languages contribute to the transmission of cultural meanings, shape communicative strategies, and influence speakers' perceptions of the world. Methodologically, the study is based on a comparative analysis of texts in Kyrgyz and English that represent fictional, journalistic, and official styles. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of pronouns, tenses, case systems, intonation patterns, and their role in expressing social and cultural norms. The analysis covers such categories as the expression of respect through grammatical structures in Kyrgyz and the emphasis on individuality in English. For example, in Kyrgyz, the use of pronouns, intonation, and case forms is closely linked to social hierarchies and collectivist values, which are manifested in forms of respectful address and the clarification of contextual meaning. In contrast, in English, grammatical and phonetic elements are often oriented towards universality and personal expression. The study demonstrates that the Kyrgyz language emphasizes completeness and structural coherence of utterances through intonation patterns and vowel harmony, whereas English focuses on dynamics and flexibility. In addition, the analysis of texts from social networks and media revealed the active influence of English on Kyrgyz, as evidenced by the integration of borrowed words and the simplification of grammatical constructions. The findings emphasize that grammar and phonetics not only represent the technical aspects of language but also play an important role in shaping culturally conditioned models of communication. Taking into account the cultural and linguistic characteristics of the Kyrgyz language can enhance the effectiveness of language learning and contribute to the preservation of linguistic identity in the context of globalization.
Key words: phoneme, communication, Kyrgyz language, English language, linguistic identity, intonation patterns

Introduction

Language, as an important component of culture, expresses and transmits society's fundamental values and norms. Grammar and phonetics, as structural elements of language, perform not only communicative but also cultural functions, conveying unique aspects of national identity. Understanding culture through the prism of language becomes particularly significant in the context of globalization, where it is essential to recognize the specificity of different cultures while preserving their unique linguistic features. Therefore, it is necessary to study language not only from a structural perspective but also from the standpoint of linguacultural studies, which allow for the exploration of the relationships among language, values, and the worldview of a particular ethnic group.

The issue of preserving the Kyrgyz language is becoming even more urgent amid educational policies aimed at expanding the use of English. The teaching of English often fails to account for the cultural features of the Kyrgyz language, creating

pedagogical and communicative challenges (Romaniuk, 2021; Kaiypova & Elebesova, 2022). For example, differences in sentence structure or speech rhythm can result in a sense of foreignness or hinder comprehension. These aspects highlight the importance of considering the cultural specificity of language in educational programs.

Globalization has led to the growing influence of English in various spheres of life, including education, business, and media, making the study of English essential for professional development and international communication (Dagnev, 2025; Doszhan, 2023). At the same time, the strengthening of bilingualism in Kyrgyzstan, where Russian remains the dominant language in many spheres, poses an additional challenge to the preservation of the Kyrgyz language's national identity. Under these circumstances, there is a pressing need to examine more closely the interaction between the Kyrgyz and English languages at the levels of grammar and phonetics, in order to understand how to preserve and adapt the cultural elements of the native language in the context of globalization.

Modern studies, such as those by Abylova and Chepekova (2024), confirm that language functions not only as a means of communication but also as a mechanism for expressing and transmitting cultural concepts. Research by Ivenz and Reid (2022) demonstrates that intonation, accent, and phonetics play a crucial role in how speakers are perceived as representatives of particular social groups. In particular, accented speech may be associated with cultural identity and, in some cases, with social status. However, these aspects remain insufficiently explored in the Kyrgyz context, where phonetics is often studied solely in terms of articulation and pronunciation, without consideration of its cultural and social dimensions.

Some studies, including those by Mosa and Ali (2023) and Semenova (2022), have shown that intonation and accent can significantly influence how speech is perceived, thereby affecting perceptions of a speaker as belonging to a specific social group. Similarly, research by Ghosh (2019) and Muratov and Parpieva (2024) highlights the role of phonetics as a marker of social status and group belonging in certain cultural contexts. For instance, in Western countries, accented speech may be linked to cultural identity or educational background, underscoring the role of phonetic features in shaping cultural identification. Nevertheless, these issues remain under-recognized in scholarly discourse, and their cultural potential is often left unexplored.

Grammatical structures, like phonetics, can serve as important carriers of cultural content (Volkov, 2025; Aidralieva, 2023). Research by Akmatov (2024) and Machonis (2024) has demonstrated that the use of pronouns and grammatical forms in different languages reflects social norms and cultural preferences. For example, in Kyrgyz, politeness is conveyed through grammatical elements such as affixes and honorific constructions, whereas in English, similar functions are expressed through lexical choice or intonation patterns. However, despite significant contributions to the study of these phenomena, previous research has often been limited to describing isolated linguistic features, without providing an in-depth analysis of their relationship with cultural context or their impact on intercultural communication. Furthermore, the influence of globalization and bilingualism on the grammatical and phonetic structures of the Kyrgyz language, particularly in terms of their adaptation to modern realities, remains insufficiently explored.

The primary concern of this work is the inadequate integration of grammatical and phonetic analysis with a linguacultural perspective in the Kyrgyz-English relationship. Despite analyses of individual linguistic features, a comprehensive investigation of these structural elements as carriers of cultural meanings and of their transformation under the conditions of globalization and bilingualism remains lacking.

This study aims to address this research gap by offering a comprehensive examination of grammatical and phonetic features as culturally conditioned phenomena. Such an

approach is significant for theoretical linguistics, for improving language education practices, and for safeguarding national linguistic identity in a globalized context.

In light of these gaps, the present study aims to examine how the grammatical and phonetic elements of Kyrgyz and English not only reflect but also contribute to the transformation of social roles and cultural values in the context of globalization.

The purpose of this study is to identify the cultural determinants of grammatical and phonetic elements in the Kyrgyz and English languages, and to explore their influence on the formation of social roles and cultural values in the context of globalization. Particular attention is given to the adaptation of these elements within a bilingual environment and their significance for intercultural communication.

To achieve the aim of the study, the following research objectives were formulated:

1. To analyze the grammatical and phonetic structures of the Kyrgyz and English languages from the perspective of their cultural significance.
2. To identify similarities and differences in the transmission of social roles and cultural values through grammar and phonetics.
3. To assess the impact of globalization on the adaptation of the Kyrgyz language and its interaction with English.

The study's hypothesis is that grammatical and phonetic aspects of language are key factors in shaping perceptions of social roles and identity, as well as in reflecting cultural norms and values during intercultural interaction.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted based on texts from the following categories. Literary works: Kyrgyz classical literature, including “The Day Lasts More Than a Hundred Years” by Aitmatov (1988) and the epic “Manas: The Kyrgyz Epic” by Bashiri (1999). English classical literature, including “Pride and Prejudice” by Austen (1991) and “The Old Man and the Sea” by Hemingway (2023).

Official documents: legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, such as the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Cooperation in the Field of Education and Science” (2024); U.S. legislative materials, including the “Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act” (2023); and UK laws and regulations, including the “Veterans Advisory and Pensions Committees Act 2023” (2023).

Journalistic articles: English-language materials from the popular newspaper The Guardian, particularly the article “Haruki Murakami: 'My Books Have Been Criticized So Much Over the Years, I Don’t Pay Much Attention” (Self, 2024). Kyrgyz-language materials were sourced from the article “Ecological Crisis – A Problem for All Humanity”, published in the Kyrgyz magazine “Kut Bilim” (Jumabayeva, 2024).

Textbooks: teaching materials for studying Kyrgyz and English were also analyzed, including “English Grammar in Use” by Murphy (2012). Dictionaries, such as “El-Sozduk” and the bilingual Kyrgyz-English dictionary “Kyrgyz: Kyrgyz-English/English-Kyrgyz Dictionary: Glossary of Terms” by Krippes (1998), were used to support lexical and grammatical analysis. To ensure representativeness, texts from various genres and styles were selected. The total volume of analyzed material was evenly distributed between the Kyrgyz and English languages.

A grammatical analysis was conducted to examine sentence structures, word order, case usage, and grammatical categories (e.g., tenses, articles, modal verbs). Based on this analysis, differences and similarities between the languages, reflecting their cultural characteristics, were identified. For instance, metaphors, symbols, and idioms typical of each language, along with their translations, were considered.

In the analysis of grammatical structures, particular attention was paid to word order (i.e., Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) in Kyrgyz and Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) in English), the use of articles, case systems, tenses, and modality. For example, the following comparison was made: the Kyrgyz sentence "Мен китепти окудум" ("I read the book") and the equivalent English sentence "I read the book".

Phonetic analysis included the examination of sound systems, rhythm and stress patterns, and pronunciation features. Particular attention was paid to sounds absent in one of the language systems, such as [θ] and [ð] in English and their Kyrgyz counterparts. In addition, intonational and rhythmic differences were analyzed, contrasting the relatively uniform intonation of Kyrgyz with the more dynamic intonation patterns of English.

The linguocultural analysis explored the interaction between phonetics and grammar and their connection to linguocultural features, enabling a deeper understanding of how language reflects cultural and social values. The analysis demonstrated that grammatical and phonetic aspects of both Kyrgyz and English play a crucial role in shaping cultural identity and influence ways of expressing thoughts, constructing sentences, and conveying emotions, particularly in a bilingual context.

Linguocultural analysis focused on the cultural context of the texts, including metaphors, symbols, and idioms, and on their significance for native speakers. For example, in Kyrgyz texts, the image of "жайлоо" (summer pasture) frequently served as a symbol of the traditional nomadic way of life, closely connected to nature and collective values. This image plays an important role in conveying cultural identity and a sense of rootedness in traditions.

By contrast, urban imagery, such as city landscapes and industrial symbols reflecting the modern urban context, was more prevalent in English texts. These images emphasize pragmatism and individualism, which are characteristic features of Western culture.

Thus, the interaction of phonetics and grammar with linguocultural elements helps to reveal key differences in world perception between speakers of different languages. This is particularly important for the translation of texts from one language to another, where aspects of cultural context are often lost.

Geographical limitations of the study included a restriction to texts available in digital, open-access sources, which limited coverage of lesser-known regional materials. Nevertheless, the methods and materials employed in this study enabled the identification of key grammatical and phonetic features of the Kyrgyz and English languages, as well as their cultural significance.

Results

The study's results demonstrate that grammar and phonetics, as key elements of the language system, play an essential role in shaping cultural identity. These aspects significantly influence how thoughts are expressed, sentences are constructed, and emotions are conveyed, particularly in a bilingual environment where Kyrgyz is a native language and English a foreign language.

The Kyrgyz language, being agglutinative, follows a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) word order, whereas English, as an analytic language, employs a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) structure. The analysis of texts from various genres revealed that these structural differences affect the organization of thought and sentence construction in both languages.

For example, in Kyrgyz: "Мен китепти окудум" (I read the book). Here, the verb placed at the end of the sentence provides logical completeness to the utterance. In contrast, in English: "I read the book". The verb appears in the middle of the sentence, emphasizing the action itself. Furthermore, the Kyrgyz language has a well-developed case system, which plays a crucial role in indicating relationships between words within a sentence. In English, similar relationships are often expressed through

prepositions. The analysis of texts also showed that the use of case forms in Kyrgyz is closely tied to conveying context and to social and cultural relations (Table 1). For instance: Kyrgyz: “Китепти окудум” (I read the book). Here, the case ending -ти marks the object of the action. English: “I read the book”. Although the definite article “the” serves a formal indicative function, it lacks the cultural or contextual nuance embedded in the case system of Kyrgyz.

Table 1: Comparison of the case systems of the Kyrgyz and English languages

Case	Kyrgyz	English
Nominative	Китеп	The book
Genitive	Китептин	Of the book
Dative	Китепке	To the book
Accusative	Китепти	The book
Instrumental	Китепменен	With the book
Prepositional	Китепте	In the book

Source: created by the authors based on Murphy (2012) and Krippes (1998).

The Kyrgyz language emphasizes the completion of an action. For example: “Мен бул ишти бүтүрдүм” (I have completed this work). Here, tense affixes explicitly highlight the action's result. In contrast, English emphasizes the process, result, and intention through complex tense constructions: “I have completed this work”.
This difference reflects a deeper cultural perception of time: for Kyrgyz speakers, it is important to stress the completion and outcome of an action, which reflects a cultural focus on results, whereas in English, the focus on process and continuity reflects the dynamic nature of Western cultures. Modality in Kyrgyz is primarily expressed through verb affixes, often supplemented by contextual words, whereas in English, modal meanings are most frequently conveyed by auxiliary verbs, making its grammatical system more analytical. For example: Kyrgyz: “Ал келишим мүмкүн” (He may come). Here, the verb contains an affix expressing presumption. English: “He might come”. Here, the modal meaning is conveyed through the auxiliary verb “might”.
In addition, Kyrgyz grammar is actively used to express respect and politeness. For example, the polite form of address “сиз” and verbal affixes of politeness emphasize the social status of the interlocutor (Table 2). For instance: Kyrgyz: “Сиз бул ишти бүтүрдүңүз” (You have finished this work). Here, both the pronoun “сиз” and the verb affix “-үңүз” express respect. In contrast, in English: “You have finished this work”. Respect is conveyed implicitly through the general context and tone, without specific grammatical markers.

Table 2: Forms of expressing respect

Language	Forms of expressing respect	Example
Kyrgyz	Pronouns and affixes	Сиз жакшыадамсыз
English	Vocabulary and intonation	Excuseme, sir

Source: created by the authors based on Krippes (1998).

An analysis of examples from “Kyrgyz: Kyrgyz-English/English-Kyrgyz Dictionary: Glossary of Terms” by Krippes (1998) demonstrated the simplicity and logicality of tense forms in Kyrgyz. The Kyrgyz language employs three basic tense forms – past, present, and future – whereas English uses up to 12. This structural difference

necessitates not only the acquisition of new tense forms in English but also the ability to distinguish their use in specific contexts (Table 3).
For example: Kyrgyz: “Мен иштейм” (I work/I will work). English: “I work”, “I am working”, “I will work”.

Table 3: Comparison of tenses of Kyrgyz and English languages

Tense	Kyrgyz	English
Past	*Мен иштедим*	*I worked*
Present Continuous	*Мен иштепжатам*	*I am working*
Future	*Мен иштейм*	*I will work*

Source: created by the authors based on Murphy (2012) and Krippes (1998).

The analysis of “Manas: The Kyrgyz Epic” (Bashiri, 1999). “English Grammar in Use” (Murphy, 2012), “Kyrgyz: Kyrgyz-English/English-Kyrgyz Dictionary: Glossary of Terms” (Krippes, 1998), and “The Old Man and the Sea” (Hemingway, 2023) revealed that the vocabulary of the Kyrgyz language reflects a close connection with nature, traditions, and national culture. By contrast, English is dominated by universal terms that are less tied to a specific cultural environment. This creates difficulties in translating Kyrgyz texts into English, as many culturally specific concepts require a descriptive approach to accurately convey their meaning and context.
Examples of lexical concepts include:
1. Kyrgyz: “Жайлоо” (Zhailoo) – a temporary summer dwelling on a pasture, deeply associated with the traditional nomadic way of life. “Төө” (Töö) – camel, a symbol of fortitude and endurance, frequently used in proverbs and cultural expressions.
2. English: “Summer pasture” – a descriptive translation of “жайлоо”, which fails to fully convey the cultural and historical significance of the term. “Camel” – a direct translation of “төө”, which does not reflect its symbolic meaning within Kyrgyz culture.
Furthermore, textual analysis revealed that vowel harmony is a fundamental principle of Kyrgyz phonetics (Table 4). Vowel harmony simplifies pronunciation and ensures phonetic coherence within words. In contrast, English lacks such a system, which creates difficulties for Kyrgyz speakers learning English phonetics.
Kyrgyz word: “Китептер” (books) – all vowels are harmoniously coordinated, following the rules of vowel harmony. English word: “Books” – there is no system of vowel harmony, and vowel sounds are not required to follow phonetic agreement.

Table 4: Comparison of the vowel sound system

Language	Number of vowels	Sound examples
Kyrgyz	8	/a/, /o/, /y/, /ы/
English	12	/æ/, /ʌ/, /iː/, /ɔː/

Source: created by the authors based on Krippes (1998).

Intonation and rhythm in Kyrgyz are characterized by relative uniformity, which makes speech patterns predictable and consistent. In contrast, English intonation varies depending on emotional context or sentence structure, which creates difficulties in perceiving for Kyrgyz speakers learning English (Table 5).
Kyrgyz: “Мен үйгө барам” (I am going home). Here, the stress consistently falls on the last syllable, and the intonation remains smooth and even throughout the sentence. In English, the stress can shift, often falling on either “going” or “home”.

Table 5: Comparison of intonation and rhythmic characteristics

Language	Intonation	Rhythm
Kyrgyz	Regular	Monotonous
English	Dynamic, multi-layered	Complex rhythm

Source: created by the authors based on Bashiri (1999) and Austen (1991).

Text analysis confirmed that many English phonemes, such as [θ], [ð], [æ], are absent in the Kyrgyz language, which leads to pronunciation difficulties for Kyrgyz speakers learning English (Table 6). These sounds require unfamiliar articulatory movements, often resulting in phonetic errors during English acquisition.
Kyrgyz: "Биз ойлон жатабыз" (We are thinking). Here, the sound [о] is familiar and natural within the Kyrgyz phonetic system. This sentence contains the complex sound [θ], which does not exist in Kyrgyz phonology.

Table 6: Problematic sounds for Kyrgyz speakers

Sound (English)	Example word	Pronunciation difficulties
[θ]	*Think*	Absent in Kyrgyz
[ð]	*This*	Requires unusual articulation
[æ]	*Cat*	Has no analogues in Kyrgyz

Source: created by the authors based on Murphy (2012) and Nycz (2020).

The intonation analysis of "Manas: The Kyrgyz Epic" (Bashiri, 1999) and English Grammar in Use (Murphy, 2012) demonstrated that Kyrgyz is characterized by a stable rhythm, with stress most frequently falling on the last syllable. In contrast, English intonation is more dynamic and variable, which complicates perception and interpretation for Kyrgyz speakers. Kyrgyz: "Мен базарга барам" (I am going to the market). In this sentence, the intonation emphasizes the end of the utterance. In English, the stress may fall on different words depending on the context.
Additionally, examples from "Kyrgyz: Kyrgyz-English/English-Kyrgyz Dictionary: Glossary of Terms" (Krippes, 1998) show that grammatical constructions, such as the use of the respectful pronoun "сиз", frequently highlight social hierarchy and respect in Kyrgyz. In contrast, English relies more on intonation and specific lexical choices to convey politeness or formality. Kyrgyz: "Сиз жакшы иш кылдыңыз" (You did a good deed). Respect is conveyed contextually.
The analysis of these examples identified several key linguistic challenges that Kyrgyz speakers encounter when learning English. These difficulties relate to both grammatical and phonetic aspects, arising from fundamental differences in linguistic structure and cultural specificity between Kyrgyz and English. In Kyrgyz, there are no articles, and definiteness is expressed either through word order or context. In English, articles ("a", "an", "the") play a key role, which creates additional difficulties. Kyrgyz: "Бул китеп жакшы" (This book is good). The article "a" indicates indefiniteness.
English widely uses diphthongs such as [аɪ] and [еɪ], which are absent in Kyrgyz. This leads to their simplification in speech. For example: "My" is pronounced as "Май", which sounds closer to the Kyrgyz "май" (butter). Analysis of literary texts, such as "The Day Lasts More Than a Hundred Years" (Aitmatov, 1988) and "Pride and Prejudice" (Aitmatov, 1988) and Pride and Prejudice (Austen, 1991), revealed that the use of complex grammatical constructions contributes to a better understanding of cultural and linguistic features.

From the Kyrgyz text: “Анасы уулуна жомок айтып берди” (The mother told her son a story). The emphasis at the end of the sentence corresponds to the SOV order. The SVO order shifts the emphasis to the central action.

The analysis of Kyrgyz and English texts showed that texts play an important role in the formation and maintenance of linguistic identity. The Kyrgyz textual tradition reflects cultural values such as collectivism, respect for elders, and connection with nature. In contrast, English textual culture is oriented towards individualism, pragmatism, and globalism.

Kyrgyz texts emphasize the use of metaphors and symbols that reflect a connection with nature. For example, Chingiz Aitmatov’s works often feature images of mountains, rivers, and nomadic life, symbolizing national identity. An example from “The Day Lasts More Than a Hundred Years” (Aitmatov, 1988): “Жайлоонун шамалы жан дүйнону сергитет” (The wind of the summer pasture refreshes the soul).

English texts tend to use universal concepts that are often not associated with a specific cultural environment. This makes the text easier to understand for a global audience, but it loses the uniqueness of local elements. Example from “The Old Man and the Sea” (Hemingway, 2023): “The wind carries the freshness of the mountains”. Here, the emphasis is on the description of the action, without a deep cultural subtext.

Kyrgyz texts show a significant influence of English borrowings, especially in the fields of technology and business. However, these words are adapted to Kyrgyz phonetics and grammar. Using “Kyrgyz: Kyrgyz-English/English-Kyrgyz Dictionary: Glossary of Terms” (1998), we can see that the English word “computer” is adapted as “kompyuter”, with the addition of affixes. “Компьютерлер” (computers), “Компьютерге” (to the computer).

The word “Internet” retains its form but is used in a local context: “Internet аркылуу байланышуу” (Internet communication). These examples demonstrate how textual culture integrates new concepts while maintaining traditional language norms.

The translation of Kyrgyz texts into English and vice versa poses several challenges related to the transfer of cultural features. Texts rich in national symbols are difficult to adapt without losing the original meaning. Examples from El-Sozduk: The word “жомок” (zhomok, fairy tale) carries deep cultural associations with oral tradition and upbringing.

Translation into English as “fairy tale” loses this cultural depth. Examples from English Grammar in Use (Murphy, 2012):

The word “privacy” (personal space) has no exact equivalent in Kyrgyz, as the concept of individual space is less prominent in traditional Kyrgyz culture.

1. Idioms and metaphors often lose their meaning in translation due to cultural differences. For example: Kyrgyz idiom: “Ат жаында чоңойгон” (I grew up on the back of a horse). Literal translation: “Grew up on horseback” – this fails to convey the deeper meaning of independence and the nomadic way of life. English idiom: “Break the ice”. Translation: “Музду сындыруу”, which can be misinterpreted in Kyrgyz as a literal action, losing its metaphorical meaning of starting a conversation or easing tension.

The Kyrgyz written tradition, although actively developed only relatively recently (since the 20th century), is based on a rich oral culture, including epics, tales, and proverbs. This has had a significant influence on works such as Manas: The Kyrgyz Epic (Bashiri, 1999) and The Day Lasts More Than a Hundred Years (Aitmatov, 1988).

Features of the Kyrgyz textual tradition include the use of metaphors and symbols: The image of mountains: “Тоолор али унчукпайт” (The mountains are still silent) is often used as a symbol of stability, grandeur, or difficulty. Water and rivers: “Суу – өмүр булагы” (Water is the source of life) symbolize movement, life, and time.

2. Respectful forms of address: Official texts, such as the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Cooperation in the Field of Education and Science" (2024), include obligatory forms of respect, e.g.: "Сиздин кайрылууңуз каралды' (Your appeal has been considered). These forms reflect the social and cultural norms of Kyrgyz society. The English textual tradition, by contrast, emphasizes universality and standardization, which makes texts easily readable for a global audience. The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (2023) often uses formal but concise constructions.
3. Minimizing symbolism: English texts prefer straightforward descriptions. For example, instead of using a metaphor for water, English texts describe its properties directly: "Water is a vital resource for human life".
4. Standardized style: Official documents are clearly formulated and well-structured: "Your application has been reviewed". The process of globalization and the active use of English have led to changes in the structure of Kyrgyz texts, especially in business and scientific spheres. As a result, certain features of English have begun to be transferred into Kyrgyz.
Examples of changes in El-Sozduk:
1. Use of foreign terms without adaptation: "Бизнес стратегиясы" (business strategy); "Маркетинг планы" (marketing plans).
2. Simplification of sentence structure: Traditional Kyrgyz structure: "Биз бул маселени изилдеп чыктык" (We researched this issue). Under the influence of English: "Биз маселени изилдедик" (We researched the issue).
The reverse process also occurs: Kyrgyz texts are adapted for an English-speaking audience, and in this process, the cultural context is often lost. For example, in the original text of "The Day Lasts More Than a Hundred Years" (Aitmatov, 1988): "Жайлоодо өткөн бала кезимди эстедим". Translation: "I remembered my childhood spent in the summer pastures". In the translation, the emotional coloring and cultural significance of the word "жайлоо" (jailoo) are lost.
Additionally, the analysis of *"*El-Sozduk*"* showed that the traditional grammatical structures of the Kyrgyz language remain largely stable, but changes are observed under the influence of English, particularly in business and scientific vocabulary. Traditional structure: "Биз бул маселени терең изилдедик" (We have studied this issue in depth). Modern structure: "Биз маселени анализ кылдык" (We have analyzed the issue). This simplification is influenced by English texts, where grammar and sentence structure are more compact and concise.
Regarding social networks, the Kyrgyz language is actively adapting to digital communication formats, as highlighted in "How We Created and Promoted the First Kyrgyz Social Network" (2024). Simplification of syntax, along with the frequent use of English words and abbreviations, has become a characteristic feature of this emerging text genre.
Using Latin script to write Kyrgyz text has become common in informal digital communication: "Salamdostor!" (Hello, friends!). English borrowings are frequently used in everyday speech: "Like басып койгула" (Put a like). Mixing languages is also widespread: "Кечээ Zoom аркылуу жыйын болду" (Yesterday, there was a meeting via Zoom).
E-mail correspondence in Kyrgyz demonstrates the influence of international communication styles. Texts are becoming more direct and concise, reflecting the standards of business communication in English. Traditional style: 'Урматтуу коллегалар, сиздерге бул маалыматты жөнөтүп жатам, бул маселени талкуулап көрүү үчүн" (Dear colleagues, I am sending you this information for discussion). Modern style: "Коллегалар, маалыматты көрүп чыгыңыздар" (Colleagues, review the information).

Under the influence of English, new meanings of existing words are emerging in Kyrgyz, alongside the creation of new words and terms. Existing Kyrgyz words are adapted to denote new concepts. For example: “Тармак” (traditionally meaning “network”) is now used to refer to social networks: “социалдык тармактар”. As a result of borrowing, new words are being integrated into the Kyrgyz textual tradition: “*Онлайн*” (from English online): “*Онлайн сабактар популярдуу болуп жатат*” (Online lessons are becoming popular), “*Контент*” (from English content): “*Контент жаратуу маанилүү*” (Content creation is important).

The texts analyzed in the study demonstrated their high cultural significance for preserving national identity and for understanding English culture. Kyrgyz texts, such as epics and literary works, form the cultural foundation of the language. For example, “Manas: The Kyrgyz Epic” (Bashiri, 1999) teaches the importance of heroism and national unity, serving as a key reference point for cultural and moral values.

Through English texts, Kyrgyz language students gain a better understanding of Western values, such as individualism, freedom of speech, and scientific progress. For instance, literary works like “Pride and Prejudice” (Austen, 1991) demonstrate cultural norms and social expectations, offering insights into English-speaking societies.

In Kyrgyz, many linguistic constructions are closely connected to nature and rural life. Expressions such as “жазгы жамгыр” (zhazgy zhaangyr – spring rain) or “жылкычы” (zhylkychy – horse herder) reflect the traditional way of life and environment of the Kyrgyz people.

By contrast, the English language, shaped by urbanization and technological advancement, increasingly incorporates terms related to innovation and abstract concepts, such as “digital transformation”.

Kyrgyz express spatial relationships through metaphors related to nature (Aliyeva, 2025; Skliarenko et al., 2019). For example, “тоонун ар жагында” (“on the other side of the mountain”) or “жол түштүккө карай” (the path goes to the south). In contrast, English more often uses standard prepositions, such as “across the mountain” or “to the south”, which simplifies interpretation but loses the connection to geographical specificity and cultural context.

An analysis of the work “The Day Lasts More Than a Hundred Years” (Aitmatov, 1988) demonstrates how grammatical structures convey cultural meanings. The use of long, multi-part sentences reflects the complexity of the narrative and the richness of the Kyrgyz language, characteristic of oral storytelling traditions.

In contrast, in “The Old Man and the Sea” (Hemingway, 2023), the emphasis is on short, clear phrases, which align with the pragmatic, concise nature of English. For example, the phrase “He was alone in the world of words” conveys a powerful meaning with minimal grammatical structures, highlighting the economy of expression typical of English literary style.

Grammar in fiction functions not only as a tool for conveying information but also as a means of creating style, emotional impact, and narrative depth. Examples from Kyrgyz literature: “In the Day Lasts More Than a Hundred Years” (Aitmatov, 1988), long and complex sentences are widely employed to emphasise the sequence of events and enable the author to convey philosophical reflections. Example: “Күн бою тынбай жааган жамгыр тоолордун ар кайсы бурчун аңчыкылдаган сууларды жаратып, жайлоонун коюн-колтугуна жашыруун жолдор менен агып бара жаткансып, көрүнбой кетти” (“The continuous rain all day long created streams that, like hidden paths, flowed into the depths of the grazing land”).

Comparison with English Literature: In contrast, English literature, such as “The Old Man and the Sea” (Hemingway, 2023), is characterized by short sentences that create a dynamic and minimalist effect. Example: “The rain stopped. The mountains stood still. Everything felt empty”.

Phonetics, including rhythm, intonation, and sound harmony, play a key role in creating artistic effect, especially in poetry and song lyrics. Kyrgyz poetry: Kyrgyz poetry makes extensive use of alliteration (repetition of the same sounds), which enhances the emotional and rhythmic impact of the verse. Example: "Тоолор тооруп, турмуш жолун бурат" (Mountains, like obstacles, bend the path of life). English poetry: English poetry often employs rhyme and sound repetition to create musicality and rhythm. Example: "The light of the moon, the still of the night".

Dialects play an important role in shaping the language system, as they reflect local pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. A comparison of the dialects of the Kyrgyz language with the dialects of English demonstrates how regional differences influence phonetics and grammatical structures. The Kyrgyz language has two main dialects: northern and southern, which differ in pronunciation, vocabulary, and some grammatical constructions. Referring to El-Sozduk, several key differences can be noted:

Phonetic differences:

In the southern dialect, the sound [н] can be replaced by [n]:

- Northern: "Жеңең" (your wife/husband's sister);
- Southern: 'Женең".

Vowel harmony also demonstrates variations:

- Northern: "Үйдө" (at home);
- Southern: "Үйдө", which may be pronounced with a more open vowel sound.

Grammatical differences:

Use of affixes:

- Northern: "Китепти окуп жатам".
- Southern: "Китепти окуватам".

Lexical differences:

- Northern: "Базар" (market);
- Southern: "Дүкөн" (shop).

Similarly, English has many dialects, including British, American, Australian, and regional varieties within them (Table 7). These dialects differ in phonetics, vocabulary, and grammar, affecting both spoken and written communication.

Table 7: Difference between American English and British English

American English	**British English**
Phonetic differences	
The [r] is pronounced clearly (e.g., "car" – [kar])	The [r] sound after vowels is often not pronounced (e.g., "car" sounds like [ka:])
Grammatical differences/Vocabulary	
Apartment	Flat
Use of tenses	
I have	I have got

Source: compiled by the authors.

A comparison of Kyrgyz and English dialects demonstrates how regional differences influence language learning. Each dialect of the Kyrgyz language preserves unique elements of cultural heritage. For example, in the southern regions, there is a greater variety of words related to agriculture, such as "Бээ сааган" (milking a mare) and "Мал базар" (livestock market). In contrast, in the northern regions, terms related to urban life are more common, such as "Бус" (bus) and "Маркет" (market).

English dialects also retain unique elements of local culture: British English is rich in words associated with tradition, such as “Teatime” and “Pub”, whereas Australian English contains words that reflect nature and rural life, such as “Billabong” (body of water) and “Outback” (wilderness).

Additionally, an analysis of texts from official documents and journalistic articles was conducted. The analysis of official texts included legislative documents from the Kyrgyz Republic, the USA, and the UK, such as: Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Cooperation in the Field of Education and Science” (2024); Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (2023); Veterans Advisory and Pensions Committees Act 2023 (2023).

Kyrgyz official documents emphasize respect and collectivism through the use of case forms and formal modes of address. For example, the formal pronoun “сиз” reflects social hierarchy and respect for the interlocutor: “Сиз бул ишти бүтүрдүңүз” (You have completed this work). In contrast, English official texts are concise and standardized, making them accessible for global use: “Your application has been reviewed”.

The analysis of documents revealed that Kyrgyz texts often employ metaphorical vocabulary to convey cultural context, whereas English legislative texts are formal, neutral, and universal in tone.

Furthermore, the analysis of journalistic materials revealed that English articles often reflect individualism and the personal perspective of the author on the world around them. For instance, an article in The Guardian focusing on Haruki Murakami highlights his unique outlook, underscoring the pragmatism and emotional depth typical of English journalistic writing (Self, 2024). Conversely, Kyrgyz materials, such as the article “Ecological Crisis – A Problem for All Humanity” (Jumabayeva, 2024), emphasise collective efforts in addressing global issues like the environmental crisis. This reflects the core values of Kyrgyz culture, where a connection to nature and collectivism plays a fundamental role.

The study demonstrated that the grammatical and phonetic aspects of the Kyrgyz and English languages are not only tools of communication but also key elements shaping the cultural identity of their speakers. Textual analysis revealed that the grammar of the Kyrgyz language, with its case system and word order, reflects respect for social hierarchy and collectivist values, whereas the English language, with its analytical structure and emphasis on intonation, supports individualism and pragmatism. The phonetics of the Kyrgyz language is characterised by harmony and uniformity, in contrast to the dynamic and multi-layered intonation system of English. The results highlight the importance of considering linguacultural differences in education and intercultural communication, as well as the ongoing relevance of preserving national language and identity in the context of globalisation.

This study has shown that the grammar and phonetics of Kyrgyz and English are not merely structural components but also vital carriers of cultural identity and social values. Issues such as the expression of respect, collectivism, individualism, and perceptions of time and space are deeply embedded in the grammatical constructions and phonetic systems of both languages. The analysis demonstrated that the Kyrgyz language, through its case system, intonation patterns, and vowel harmony, emphasises completeness, collectivism, and a profound connection with tradition, while the English language, with its analytical structure and focus on intonation, reflects dynamism, pragmatism, and individualism.

The findings confirm that grammatical and phonetic elements of a language are closely linked to cultural norms and cognitive models that shape how speakers perceive the world around them. This underlines the significance of linguacultural approaches in language studies. The conclusions drawn from this research allow for a

deeper understanding of how language shapes worldview and sustains cultural traditions. The hypothesis has been confirmed: grammatical and phonetic elements of language play an essential role in the formation of social roles and cultural identity, and their consideration contributes to effective intercultural communication.

Discussion

The results of this study confirmed that grammar and phonetics play a key role in the language system and significantly impact the perception of cultural differences. The analysis of textual materials, including literary works, official documents, journalistic articles, and textbooks, demonstrated that the grammatical and phonetic features of Kyrgyz and English are deeply rooted in their respective cultural contexts. These differences pertain to the structure of the languages, their functions, and the ways in which they express meaning. The data obtained indicate that the Kyrgyz and English language systems developed under different cultural and historical conditions, which explains their linguistic and cultural distinctions.

Comparison of the findings with the research of other scholars confirms that the peculiarities of grammatical and phonetic structures influence the success of foreign language acquisition. Thus, the studies conducted by Oancea (2022) and Kolesov (2023) demonstrated that effective mastery of a foreign language requires attention not only to vocabulary but also to grammar and phonetics, as these elements form the core of a linguistic worldview and influence language perception. These findings align with the present study, which showed that Kyrgyz-speaking students face the greatest challenges in mastering English phonetics and grammatical structures absent in the Kyrgyz language.

Particular attention in this research was given to the cultural significance of grammatical and phonetic elements. For example, forms of politeness in English, often expressed through grammatical constructions such as modal verbs, do not always have direct equivalents in Kyrgyz. In Kyrgyz culture, politeness is more often conveyed through intonation or set expressions, which aligns with Archibald's (2024) findings on learners of English and the perception of cultural norms through grammar. Moreover, the analysis of texts revealed that Kyrgyz grammatical constructions, such as the case system, serve not only structural functions but also convey essential social and cultural meanings that differ from those in English.

Phonetic analysis of the texts revealed that sounds absent in the Kyrgyz language, such as [θ], [ð], and [æ], pose significant challenges in perception and interpretation. This finding is consistent with the results of studies by Wildan (2022) and Bayastanova (2023), who observed that the absence of similar sound structures in a native language makes their acquisition particularly difficult. For example, in English, the sounds [θ] and [ð] can function as markers of social status or regional affiliation, a feature absent in Kyrgyz culture. The analysis demonstrates that Kyrgyz speakers learning English encounter not only mechanical difficulties in pronunciation but also cultural barriers in understanding the social and contextual significance of these sounds.

The results also showed that the absence of articles in the Kyrgyz language leads to difficulties in interpreting their use in English texts. In Kyrgyz, definiteness and indefiniteness are generally conveyed through context or word order, whereas in English, articles carry an important cultural and grammatical function, often emphasizing specificity or generality. Research by Ashby (2020) supports this conclusion, showing that learners whose native languages lack articles face comparable challenges. These findings highlight the importance of recognizing and accounting for such grammatical and phonetic differences when translating and interpreting texts from Kyrgyz to English and vice versa.

The study also revealed difficulties with tense usage. English has a more complex tense system, including perfect tenses, which often prove challenging for Kyrgyz speakers to understand and interpret, as such grammatical categories do not exist in their native language (Issakova et al., 2025; Mizin et al., 2023). Text analysis showed that the Kyrgyz language tends to emphasize the completion of an action, while English focuses on process and aspectual nuances. These findings are consistent with those of Anggraeni et al. (2021) and Salih and Jawad (2024), who observed that learners of foreign languages often simplify complex grammatical structures absent in their native linguistic systems.

Moreover, cultural differences between Kyrgyz and English significantly affect the interpretation of texts. For instance, Kyrgyz texts frequently include metaphors and symbols connected to nature and traditional lifestyles, such as “тоолор” (mountains) and “жайлоо” (summer pasture). In contrast, English texts typically rely on more universal imagery, making them more accessible to a global audience, though often less rich in local cultural nuances. These observations align with the findings of Meisarah (2020) and Cappelli (2022), who emphasize the importance of considering cultural context when analyzing texts, especially in the field of intercultural communication and translation.

This study also demonstrated that exploring the cultural determinacy of grammar and phonetics contributes to a deeper understanding of texts as carriers of cultural meaning. As Keshavarz (2018) notes, learning foreign languages facilitates a better understanding of one's own cultural identity and strengthens critical thinking skills. The analysis of Kyrgyz and English texts revealed that comparing the linguistic systems of these two languages can foster the development of analytical abilities and greater flexibility in adapting to different cultural environments.

Furthermore, differences in intonation patterns and speech rhythm, which play an important role in text interpretation, were identified. In English, intonation often varies with sentence structure and emotional context, whereas in Kyrgyz, it tends to be more stable and predictable. These findings are confirmed by the studies of Kapranov (2022) and Rankinen and Andrzejewski (2023), who emphasize that the transmission and acquisition of intonational features remain among the most challenging aspects for bilingual speakers.

In addition, the differences in sound systems and grammatical structures can serve as a basis for developing students’ analytical and synthesis skills. As Tadjimuratovna and Kongratbayevna (2023) and Wang (2024) argue, learning new phonetic sounds, such as [θ] and [ð], as well as grammatical categories, including articles, helps learners gain a deeper understanding of cultural identity and language preferences. This process, in addition to language acquisition, develops critical thinking and enhances students’ flexibility in adapting to other linguistic and cultural environments, as also noted in the studies of Kramar and Ilchenko (2023) and Pang (2024). Such an approach helps reduce the stress and alienation experienced by individuals facing language-learning barriers, a point also emphasized by Bezliudnyi (2021) and Qader et al. (2023).

The findings of this study highlight the importance of developing teaching materials that take into account the cultural and linguistic characteristics of Kyrgyz-speaking students. Incorporating examples and exercises that link grammar and phonetics to the Kyrgyz cultural context, as suggested by Erdogan and Wei (2019), can contribute to more effective English acquisition. This approach not only reduces stress among students but also helps them better understand both a foreign language and their native culture.

In conclusion, this study confirmed the importance of accounting for cultural and linguistic differences when studying and interpreting texts in Kyrgyz and English. Grammar and phonetics, as key elements of the language system, play a crucial role not only in conveying information but also in fostering intercultural understanding.

The results obtained provide a solid foundation for further research aimed at overcoming cultural barriers in foreign language learning and developing methodologies that facilitate the successful adaptation of students to new linguistic environments.

Conclusions

The analysis of texts demonstrated that the grammar of Kyrgyz and English differs significantly in both structure and function. Kyrgyz, with its case system and SOV (Subject-Object-Verb) word order, emphasizes completeness and the logical sequence of statements, which is closely associated with collectivist values and respect for traditions. In contrast, English, characterized by an analytical structure and SVO (Subject-Verb-Object) word order, emphasizes dynamism, individualism, and action. These differences illustrate that grammar serves not only as a tool for sentence construction but also as a medium for transmitting cultural patterns and values.

The phonetics of Kyrgyz is characterized by vowel harmony and uniform rhythm, which contribute to clarity and predictability in speech. By contrast, English is marked by a greater variety of vowel sounds, dynamic intonation, and alternating stressed and unstressed syllables. These phonetic features pose particular challenges for Kyrgyz speakers learning English, especially when pronouncing sounds such as [θ], [ð], and [æ], which are absent from Kyrgyz phonology. Such phonetic differences necessitate adaptation and a tailored approach in English language teaching.

Furthermore, grammatical constructions and intonation patterns are closely tied to the expression of cultural values. In Kyrgyz, grammar is often used to indicate social hierarchy and respect, for example, through the polite pronoun "сиз" and specific verb forms expressing politeness. In English, cultural meanings are more frequently conveyed through intonation and lexical choice, reflecting individualism and neutrality in communication. These differences are crucial for understanding intercultural communication and should be carefully considered in foreign language education.

The analysis also revealed that the Kyrgyz language actively borrows lexical units from English, particularly in the fields of technology, business, and science. These borrowings are adapted to the phonetic and grammatical features of Kyrgyz, thereby gradually integrating into the language system. Conversely, English maintains a high level of universality and standardization, making it well-suited for global use, though it is sometimes less closely connected to specific local cultures.

The results of this investigation possess numerous significant ramifications. Theoretically, they enhance linguacultural studies by illustrating that grammatical and phonetic structures serve as vessels for cultural meanings and social values, rather than simply as formal linguistic components. The results indicate the need to include cultural studies alongside grammatical and phonetic studies, especially in bilingual settings. The study suggests that English language instruction in Kyrgyzstan should integrate culturally sensitive methodologies that account for structural disparities between Kyrgyz and English to mitigate phonetic interference and improve intercultural competence. The findings emphasize the necessity of balancing the proliferation of English with the preservation and advancement of the Kyrgyz language as a symbol of national identity.

One limitation of this study was its exclusive focus on textual materials, which prevented the analysis of spoken language and the identification of subtle nuances in pronunciation and intonation that may emerge in real communication. Furthermore, the limited volume of analyzed texts did not allow for a comprehensive examination of dialectal differences within the Kyrgyz language, which could influence the interpretation of cultural features. Future research is recommended to expand the range of materials, including oral speech and audiovisual data, and to conduct an in-

depth analysis of dialects and regional linguistic features in both Kyrgyz and English. Additionally, it is important to consider the influence of modern technologies and the digital environment on the evolving grammatical and phonetic systems, which may offer further insights and complement the present findings.

Declaration of AI Use

The authors declare that generative AI or AI-assisted technologies were not used in any way to prepare, write, or complete this manuscript. The authors confirm that they are the sole authors of this article and take full responsibility for its content, as outlined in COPE recommendations.

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Words: 9257
Characters: 66 496 (37 standard pages)

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