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NEW SEMANTIC UNITS IN THE MODERN KAZAKH LANGUAGE SYSTEM

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Annotation: Language development is directly related to the process of creating new words in the language structure. This process, unlike other areas of the language, is primarily reflected in the vocabulary, because any news that occurs in society is primarily formed in the language. And since the current period is the period of globalization, the nature of cultural, political and economic news also affects the language. This is especially evident in the lexical and word-forming system of this language. Since new structures appear and are used at all levels of the language, neologisms include not only words, but all new language units include both structure and meaning. Therefore, the study of this issue is one of the most pressing issues in modern linguistics. In this article, we will talk about the above problem in linguistics, that is, the problem of neologization. In particular, the origin and types of neologisms are described, and ways of their inclusion in the ranks of neologisms are analyzed. On these issues, the opinions of scientists are attached, and the specifics of the work are outlined. The ways in which semantic neologisms arise are proved by specific examples. Comparative, comparative, and linguistic approaches are used in the analysis.

Basic concepts: neologism, neologization, semantic neologism, evolution of the meaning of a word, expansion of the meaning of the word, narrowing of the meaning of the word.

Introduction. It is known that modern linguistics considers language to be a complex dynamic system. The dynamic nature of the language was described by representatives of various scientific schools and directions in their works. In his work, the scientist V. Humboldt wrote: "When we look at the real being, language, being constant, changes at every moment... Therefore, it is not the result of action, but of action itself," he says [1,177]. Therefore, the emergence of a new one is constantly connected with historical changes in the language system. It follows that the introduction of linguophilosophical meaning into a new category is primarily a transfer of meaning within such dialectical categories as "Movement, Time, Space". The path of systematic research is the mutual conditionality of the components of movement, elements of movement [2,177]. that is, without understanding the structural types of movement, it is directed to consider the nature of

lexical renewal of a word as a structure that cannot be understood. This is primarily an irreversible, directed, legitimate development of material and ideal objects; as a result of development, a new quality of the object appears and manifests itself as a change in the composition or structure of the object [3, 90].

The main part. Neologisms are a reflection of the development process, because only they have absorbed the features inherent in this form of movement:

- transition from one variety to more variety, i.e. transition to higher stages;
- the direction of development, that is, the new, is the connecting link between the past and the future, which means that its irreversibility is reflected here.

- there are certain qualitative changes in the language, as a result of which there is a complication of language construction; the emergence of new words a) new paradigms: synonymous mergers (vanity, variety, variety; work, hard work, zeal), antonyms of meaningful words (vanity – beauty; vanity - lazy), thematic groups (euro, lit, lat – monetary units; Vysotsky, tsvetaevtanushy, Chekhovtanushy – specialists who study the work of any writer); B) New syntagmatics: comfortable profession – "morally satisfactory profession", pilot project – "Practical Project"; new word-forming contacts: deputy prime minister – "deputy prime minister", deputy prime minister-"related to the deputy prime minister", deputy prime minister – "characteristic of the deputy prime minister"; genoineak (tusovka) - "any informal meeting", zhinoinak - "participation in the genoineak", genoineak – "participant in the genoineak", film Game - "The Demon of cinema players", etc.

Analysis. New is one of the stages of development, including the stage of emergence. It follows only one law of dialectics – development is formed by resolving contradictions, including, first of all, contradictions in the relationship of language with society, by striving for more adequate, different styles, logically clear thoughts and feelings of people [4, 89]. Anti-system impulses lead to a certain level of instability, the appearance of new elements in the language construction. This, in turn, is the beginning of the formation of a new system. The illustration of these contradictions mentioned is extralinguistically determined, that is, the relationship with the language system, on the one hand, and the relationship between the social system and thinking, on the other. For example, isotherapy – "treatment with a positive effect of the image", Robotics – "the science of creating and using robots", racketeering – "extortion, intimidation", non – proliferation – "transition to a form of ownership other than state property (joint stock, cooperative, etc.)", yushkinite -" new mineral", azagul-wreath, a bouquet of colorful flowers tied around an object, such as a circle or arc, intended for laying on the dead [sozdirqor.kz].

System-forming factors can also act within a particular system. By joining or acting independently in the action of external factors, they create a conflict between the elements of the system. Conflict causes differentiation of elements and changes in the nature of relationships between them. The word "nationalization" was used as an antonym for the word "nationalization", but the word "nationalization" was defeated in the competition and entered the passive fund of the word. As a result, the lexical and semantic group formed contradictions of similar elements (words) within the lexical system: the words "non-popularization" and "nationalization" formed a counterintuitive relationship, "non - popularization" and "privatization" - only the relation of species; at the edge of the group of words remained the word "nationalization" with a relative relation to the word "nationalization" and the word "nationalization" as antonyms to the word "nationalization". If we compare some words in the Kazakh language, for example, "image - character, killer – killer, pilot - experimental, sponsor - patron, they are translated and give the same meaning, but the previous ones have an additional semantic tone (in the above order, there are meanings "deliberately embodied image", "hired", "first, experimental version", "financial and advertising interest").

It is well known that in an ideal language system, the form and content of each element retains the requirement to create an equal relationship. Living languages are devoid of the overflow isomorphism of the speech plan and the content plan, and language units cannot exist and function without instruction, the language system does not correspond to the above-mentioned ideal principle and therefore leads to a conflict between the lexeme and the sememe. A single token reflects a tendency to shorten the code by manifesting different meanings, but at the same time, there is a mandatory extension of the required context.

"Many modern abbreviations ("explosives – explosives, MKO – short – term government bonds, IMF – International Monetary Fund, mass media – mass media", etc.), budgeting – "public sector worker", protocol – "protocol worker", sociologist – "Social Security Service", etc. supports code change trends.

The antinomy of code and text reflects the psychological contradiction between the interests of the speaker and the listener. Thus, from the systematic form, including the innovation system, three types of contradictions are observed: between opposing systems, between qualitatively similar and different elements within the same system. Contradictions are resolved at the expense of the priority of one objection over another, as well as their differentiation, differences that eliminate the cause of the contradictions between them. The resulting new source of life, by changing the property nodes of elements, eliminates their competition, that is, qualitative reality. Thus, the resolution of contradictions is a pattern in which the connection of two qualitative rivalries is formed, which is

manifested in the process of dialectical negation. As we can see, the mechanism of the emergence of a new one is not limited to a dialectically unique law – the transition of quantity to quality; causal meaning, which is of considerable importance for the process of emergence, has the principle of consistency, differentiation of elements and their functional orientation. Philosophical research works have proven that movement is manifested not only by the process of development, but also by interaction, mutual transformation into each other, reversible change and displacement. Accordingly, the process of creating a new quality also takes place in various forms. Neologisms (communicologist – "researcher of the impact of journalism on society", retirement – "formalization of pensions", cave – "simple", etc.) are consequences of the development process; new grammatical meanings of words (anthogonisms, TV words), stylistic, expressive and emotional meanings (business, commerce-words that were not previously approved) reflect the consequences of the interaction of different systems or different units of the same system; the actualization of already known lexical units (gymnasium, Lyceum, marginal) and the penetration of new words from other languages occurs as a result of such a form of movement as displacement; the process of mutual interchangeability leads to the appearance of new homonyms (the word "treugolka" means "milk in a triangular paper box", "hose"- "stupid person"). Parallel to philosophical terms denoting types of movement, a number of different names are used without differentiation: diachrony, variability, transposition, evolution, etc.

As for the term evolution, we can observe its general nature in general science, so it is correct to use this term as the name of one form of development from a linguophilosophical point of view. One of the defining factors of the system as a categorical system of the new category is the time factor. The time factor connects the concept of "new" in two places. First, it is the negation of the repetition of previous events, i.e. external, background, calendar time. In this case, the dating of language facts is carried out on the basis of events in the history of society (absolute or relatively common, new – words that did not exist in the Kazakh literary language until the 70s: body art-the trend of avant-gardism in art, computerization – the introduction of computers, Cactus scientist – gardener engaged in Cactus cultivation, comfort – comfortable life, urbanism – theory and practice of urban planning, etc.). Many words with a mini component (mini suit, mini dress, mini skirt; mini-referendum, mini-state farm, mini-bakery, etc.) can be considered to have appeared after 1965, when short skirts became fashionable. Absolute dating of the origin of a new word is very rare.

According to V. G. Gak, External time Representatives the question "when?" gives the following answer, because the external structure of the time field is determined by its connection with other phenomena [5, 123]. Secondly, it is the uniqueness of the qualitative feature of a new thing

(thing, phenomenon, sign), that is, the internal linguistic time measured by transformations of the linguistic status of a word.

The associative connotation of new words is absorbed in the consciousness of the people over time and manifests itself in the form of a new word expression. The latter is matured on the basis of knowledge of native language words, which is accumulated in the language experience of speakers with the modern language system.

The system-structural approach presupposes the relationship of a new category with a spatial category. The mutual arrangement of systems or their elements relative to each other determines the scope of operation of the new one.

The new space is distinguished by its own volume, which is relatively refined with only one observation area. In relation to the language, the following areas of origin of the new are distinguished: 1) in the general language; 2) in the specific national language; 3) in the general literary language; 4) in the specific of Astarte [6, 16]. Thus, we see that the question is not only about the novelty of the object, but also about the renewal of some space, about entering another system of relations.

Thus, the content of the emergence process includes: universal qualitative change, the introduction of real possibilities into life, and the new concept itself has the following features: uniqueness (temporal, ontological, spatial parameters), relativity, comparability and pragmatic dependence [7, 43]. In general, new words appear in three main ways: first, through the word-forming derivation method: the creation of new words by connecting applications in the language. "I don't know," he said. The second, through the method of semantic derivation: the meaning of words that already exist in the language is the emergence of additional meanings. For example, a presentation (the first time a child begins to walk, let it go quickly, but the tradition of the presentation (scene, cinema, any event) is a word used in connection with the character of a person, and recently it has been used as the equivalent of the word "extremist" due to the political and social situation in the country. Third, new words that have entered from other languages, i.e. lexically new words. For example, instagram, Facebook, advisor, doner, etc.

The application of the linguophilosophical meaning to the new category allows us to solve the question of the scope of the concept of "neologism". Because a neologism is an element of a particular system, or rather a lexical system, the scope of this concept should not include units of another system. It follows from this that, first of all, it is wrong to classify units that are separated from words by their structural affiliation, i.e. morphemes and phrases, as neologisms. The most important parts of words involved in creating a new lexical unit attract the attention of scientists, allowing them to make a clear

decision on the activity of the structural tools of the language. However, morphemes are units of another level of language, according to which they should be considered not in lexicology, but in research papers on word formation and grammar. The consideration of word particles in the vocabulary violates the integrity of the lexicological object taken for study – the word.

As you know, recent changes and innovations in the country have led to an increase in the vocabulary of our language and are reflected in the mandatory form of the language. A lot of new words appear in our language, there are changes in the meanings of some words in this direction, that is, their meanings expand, that is, new meanings are added on top of the existing ones and acquire a new meaning, and this is done through a semantic approach. Changes in the lexical composition of a language and the meanings of words in it are a continuous phenomenon in the language. G. Musabayev says: "the origin and formation of the meaning of a word does not depend on the properties, types, signs of a thing, phenomenon, but on social experience, life, traditions" [8, 10]. A similar opinion is expressed by the scientist R. Barlybayev: "the emergence, creation of new words, the development and expansion of the meanings of existing words are associated with changes in public life, the emergence of new concepts for the development of production, culture" [9, 6]. Therefore, the basis for the emergence of new words and the expansion of the meaning of words is innovations and changes in society. And the main part of these words is made up of words that are already present in the dictionary of the Kazakh language. The scientist R. Syzdyk says: "a small group of lexical discoveries consists of indigenous words that have been" resurrected " in use for a certain period of time, for example, cancer (cancer), eykaman (nihilist), which are called aelogisms in the linguistic literature... another small group of new words is formed by those that have taken their place in the dictionary of some indigenous words that have not been registered in the published dictionaries, but are still visible in use, which are called neolexisms, for example, Egemen, oryntak, domkamak...» [10, 204]. At the same time, in the modern language, there are enough words that reproduce their meaning by expanding the meaning of the word. For example, the word "charge" used to be used in the sense of a crime, a sin, and recently the meaning of this word has expanded and acquired the meaning of the term. Modern meaning of the term: a penalty is a type of penalty paid by one of the parties for violating the obligations under the contract. Similarly, if we talk about the word "ecology", when the word first appeared in relation to air, then over time the scope of this word has expanded, and new concepts related to such phrases as the ecology of language and the ecology of the soul have appeared. First, a word that becomes a term serves the literary language and its terminological system equally in both cases. In the case of a homonym, the mentioned word refers to two other concepts, the sound and content side, that is, the lexeme is common to both systems. At the same time, this

common feature is not the main one that unites the two phenomena. Here it should also be taken into account that there are certain similarities (form, service, etc.) between concepts that already exist in a literary language, where these names have a common name for both systems. Without this similarity, there would be no motivational basis for the formation of a word that already exists in the native language as a name.

For example, the word sponsor means "help, support" in the literary language, sponsor means sponsorship, and in the economic dictionary - a new word. "I don't know," he said. Participle, as a rule, is carried out without participation in the received income" [sozdirqor.kz] as we can see, there is a common similarity between a common word and a word in the meaning of a term.

Here is the similarity of the functions of both concepts that distinguish between something, which served as the basis for the homonym of a term and a common word.

Conclusion. Thus, if we consider the concept of neologism on the basis of the lexical and semantic system, new names in modern Kazakh linguistics are a multidimensional phenomenon. The scientist B. S. Karagulova, who studies the process of neologization of word meanings in Kazakh language education, in her work "fundamentals of the field of Neology" shows the following ways of changes in word meanings: "semantic neologisms arise mainly as a result of internal semantic derivation of the word-analyzes their ways [11,18].

The concept of a new word has undergone significant changes: specific language processes have contributed to the expansion of the scope of language units covered by the term "neologism".

The essence of the new category in language lies in the triad of dialectical categories, such as "movement", "Time", "Space". Movement, understood as the interdependence of the various processes that make up it, requires the consideration of a new word as a structural element of a particular dynamic system. The category of linguistic space includes the sphere of activity of the new one, which is inherent only in this system and differs from the space of other systems. As for the category of time, the system-forming Factor twice refers to the concept of "new", firstly, a number of previous events (external, background time), and secondly, to the exclusion of qualitative clarity of the object itself, phenomenon, attribute (internal language time).

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ҚАЗІРГІ ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІ ЖҮЙЕСІНДЕГІ СЕМАНТИКАЛЫҚ ЖАҢА БІРЛІКТЕР

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Аңдатпа: Тілдің дамуы – тіл құрылымында жаңа сөздердің пайда болу үдерісімен тікелей байланысты. Бұл үдеріс тілдің басқа салаларына қарағанда, алдымен, лексика аясында көрініс табады, себебі қоғамдағы болып жатқан кез келген жаңалық, алдымен, тілде қалыптасады. Ал қазіргі кезең жаһандану кезеңі болғандықтан мәдени, саяси және экономикалық жаңалықтар сипаты тілге де өз өрнегін салып жатқаны белгілі. Бұл, әсіресе, бұл тілдің лексикалық және сөзжасамдық жүйесінен көрінеді. Жаңа құрылымдар тілдің барлық қабатында да пайда болып, қолданылып жататындықтан неологизмге тек сөздер ғана жатпайды, барлық жаңа тілдік бірліктер құрылымы да, мағынасы да қоса алынады. Сондықтан аталған мәселені зерттеп-зерделеу қазіргі тіл біліміндегі өзекті мәселелер қатарында. Бұл мақалада тіл біліміндегі жоғарыда көрсетілген мәселе, яғни неологизация мәселесі сөз болады. Атап айтар болсақ, неологизмдердің пайда болуы мен оның түрлері баяндалады және олардың неологизм қатарына ену жолдары талданады. Аталған мәселелерге қатысты ғалымдардың пікірлері қоса көрсетіліп, ерекшеліктері қоса баяндалады. Семантикалық неологизмдердің пайда болу жолдары нақты мысалдармен дәлелденеді. Талдау барысында салыстырмалы, салғастырмалы, лингвистикалық тәсілдер қолданылады.

Кілттік сөздер: неологизм, неологизация, семантикалық неологизм, сөз мағынасының эволюциясы, сөз мағынасының кеңеюі, сөз мағынасының тараюы.

СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИ НОВЫЕ ЕДИНИЦЫ В СИСТЕМЕ СОВРЕМЕННОГО КАЗАХСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Аннотация: Развитие языка - непосредственно связано с процессом формирования новых слов в структуре языка. Этот процесс, в отличие от других областей языка, проявляется, прежде всего, в рамках лексики, поскольку любое новшество, происходящее в обществе, формируется, прежде всего, в языке. Как известно, современный период-это период глобализации, а характер культурных, политических и экономических открытий вкладывает свое выражение и в язык. Особенно это проявляется в лексической и словообразовательной системе языка. Поскольку новые структуры появляются и используются во всех слоях языка, неологизм включает в себя не только слова, но и все новые языковые единицы имеют как структуру, так и значение. Поэтому изучение данного вопроса является одной из актуальных проблем современного языкознания. В данной статье речь пойдет о вышеуказанной проблеме в языкознании, то есть проблеме неологизации. В частности, излагаются происхождение и виды неологизмов и анализируются пути их вхождения в число неологизмов. По данным вопросам будут представлены мнения ученых, а также изложены их особенности. Пути возникновения семантических неологизмов доказываются конкретными примерами. В ходе анализа используются сравнительный, сопоставительный, лингвистический подходы.

Ключевые слова: неологизм, неологизация, семантический неологизм, эволюция значения слова, расширение значения слова, сужение значения слова.