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BASIC WAYS OF FORMATION OF NEOLOGISMS IN THE MODERN KAZAKH LANGUAGE

Abstract. In the vocabulary of the modern Kazakh language, there is an active process related to the emergence of many new words in the era of globalization because of the need for words verbalizing new knowledge that appeared in various spheres of public life due to the development of market relations, the intensification of cultural and political contacts, and the emergence of new sciences and nanotechnologies. All of these factors contributed to the "neological boom". This article studies neologisms in the Kazakh language, replenished by internal and external sources. The purpose of this scientific work is to classify neologisms, identify methods of derivation, and identify the frequency of their use in the speech of language personalities. In this scientific work, neologisms of the national language are described and classified, the ways of their formation are revealed, the degrees of competence of individuals in new words are revealed, conclusions are drawn about the novelty of neologisms, the applicability of certain types of nomination, and the ways of formation. The work results have theoretical significance for the development of Kazakh linguistics since they contribute to developing the theory of a new word in linguistics. The main research methods are socio-linguistic monitoring to identify the degree of competence of native speakers, a psycholinguistic experiment, a questionnaire survey, and participant observation.

Keywords: new word uses, lexical and semantic approach to word formation, neology, cognitive character, a series of words from steam.

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Қазіргі қазақ тіліндегі неологизмдердің жасалуының негізгі жолдары

Аңдатпа. Қазіргі қазақ тілінің сөздік құрамында нарықтық қатынастардың дамуына, мәдени және саяси байланыстардың күшеюіне, сондай-ақ жаңа ғылымдар мен нанотехнологиялардың пайда болуына байланысты қоғамдық өмірдің әртүрлі салаларында пайда болған жаңа білімді вербализациялайтын сөздерге қажеттілікке байланысты жаһандану дәуірінде көптеген жаңа сөздердің пайда болуымен байланысты белсенді процесс байқалады. Осы факторлардың барлығы «неологиялық серпіліске» ықпал етті. Бұл мақала

ішкі және сыртқы көздер арқылы жасалатын қазақ тіліндегі неологизмдерді зерттеуге арналған. Бұл ғылыми жұмыстың мақсаты неологизмдерді жіктеу, олардың қалыптасу жолдарын анықтау және тілдік тұлғалардың сөйлеуінде оларды қолдану жиілігін анықтау. Бұл ғылыми жұмыста ұлттық тілдегі неологизмдердің сипатталуы және олардың жіктелуі, неолгизмдерді қалыптастыру тәсілдері, жаңа сөздердегі жеке тұлғалардың құзыреттілік дәрежелері анықталған, неологизмдердің жаңалығы, номинацияның белгілі бір түрлерінің қолданылуы туралы қорытынды жасалған. Жұмыс нәтижелері қазақ тіл білімінің дамуы үшін теориялық мәнге ие, өйткені олар лингвистика саласындағы жаңа сөз теориясының дамуына ықпал етеді. Зерттеудің негізгі әдістері ана тілінде сөйлейтіндердің құзыреттілік дәрежесін анықтаудан тұрады. Осы мақсатта әлеуметтік-лингвистикалық мониторинг, психолингвистикалық эксперимент, сауалнама және қатысушыларды бақылау жүргізілді.

Кілт сөздер: жаңа сөз қолданыстар, сөзжасамның лексикалық-семантикалық тәсілі, неология, танымдық сипат, будан сөздер қатары.

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Основные способы образования неологизмов в современном казахском языке

Аннотация. В словарном составе современного казахского языка наблюдается активный процесс, связанный с появлением множества новых слов в эпоху глобализации из-за потребности в словах, вербализующих новые знания, которые появились в различных сферах общественной жизни в связи с развитием рыночных отношений, интенсификацией культурных и политических контактов, а также появление новых наук и нанотехнологий. Все эти факторы способствовали "неологическому буму". Данная статья посвящена изучению неологизмов в казахском языке, пополняемому за счет внутренних и внешних источников. Целью данной научной работы является классификация неологизмов, выявление способов их образования и выявление частоты их употребления в речи языковых личностей. В данной научной работе описаны и классифицированы неологизмы национального языка, выявлены способы их образования, выявлены степени компетентности отдельных лиц в новых словах, сделаны выводы о новизне неологизмов, применимости определенных видов номинации и способах образования. Результаты работы имеют теоретическое значение для развития казахского языкознания, поскольку способствуют развитию теории нового слова в области лингвистики. Основными методами исследования являются социолингвистический мониторинг с целью выявления степени компетентности носителей языка, психолингвистический эксперимент, анкетный опрос и наблюдение за участниками.

Ключевые слова: новые словоупотребления, лексико-семантический способ словообразования, неология, познавательный характер.

Introduction

The relevance of this article is due to the need to study active processes in the vocabulary of the modern Kazakh language, related to the emergence of a multitude of new words in the era of globalization because of the need for words verbalizing new knowledge that appeared in different spheres of public life due to the development of market relations, the intensification of cultural and political contacts, and the emergence of new sciences and nanotechnologies [1, p. 1318]. All of these factors contributed to the "neological boom" since new words are formed in all languages. The formation of new words is especially intensive during periods of various fundamental changes

in society. The process of neologization is characteristic of all national languages to some extent. In this regard, the interest of domestic and foreign scientists has increased. New words are actively studied in scientific papers [2, p. 409].

The problem's urgency also concerns resolving several contradictions in this sphere. First, the contradiction between the processes of constant formation of new words and the slow pace of their scientific processing and description, since there is still no clear definition of new words, the sources of causes of the emergence of neologisms in different languages have not been identified, and their complete classification is lacking. The second contradiction arises upon linguists' commitment to compile a unified classification of neologisms, but many works provide classifications of neologisms on various grounds [3, p. 641].

The third contradiction arises from the desire of native speakers, scientists, and writers to preserve standards of the language when new words are generated, but in practice, this desire is not implemented, since, at the current stage of the language functioning, traditional word-formation models are modified due to the pragmatic need of native speakers to create emotional-evaluative formations used to characterize a person, to express the speaker's intentions. Therefore, new words are also formed based on jargon, colloquial literary language, and vernacular. The tendency of language toward the formation of non-normative neologisms and their use is due to shifts in the consciousness of people involved in market relations and the influence of mass culture, which is characterized by the violation of the literary language. In the modern era, the facts of speech hooliganism (foul language) and speech fraud are becoming a linguistic norm. Therefore, Sablina's comment seems to be fair. This issue is especially relevant at the turn of the century when one can observe the liberation of native speakers, the weakening of the "internal censor", and, as a result, an abundance of all kinds of neologisms [4, p. 1009].

All these phenomena in the field of neology require description, systematization, and classification. Therefore, this article aims to identify new words in the Kazakh language, systematize and classify them according to word formation, and describe the types of new word-formation models used to form new words.

Research methods and materials

The sociolinguistic monitoring methods and questionnaire survey were based on concepts such as a native speaker's perception of a new word, understanding of its meaning, the degree of its use, and lexical competence, expressed in his/her ability to distinguish new words from common neologisms, occasionalism, and potential words.

The participant observation method is used to observe the speech of native speakers to sample new words used by individuals in their speech. The authors conducted a psycholinguistic experiment to determine the respondents' reaction to words – stimuli (new words) to determine the nature of the relationship between independent variables (nationality, age, educational level) and dependent variables that change depending on age, academic level, and linguistic competence.

The research objectives are as follows: 1) identification, description, and systematization of new words that have appeared in the Kazakh language in the last two or three years and have not been recorded in dictionaries; 2) classification of neologisms by type; 3) classification of neologisms by the method of their formation.

The article has theoretical significance since it explains the Kazakh language's neologisms and describes their types. It can contribute to the development of the denotative and lexicographic theory of Kazakh linguistics.

To achieve this goal, the factual material was collected through sociolinguistic monitoring and a psycholinguistic experiment, the observation method to identify the frequency of the use of neologisms in the speech of native speakers, recognizing new words and understanding them [5, p. 119]. The number of respondents involved in the survey was 200 people. Their selection parameters

were nationality, age, education, and profession. The purpose of the survey is to determine the corpus of new words.

Results and discussion

The problem of classifying neologisms is currently one of the most important objectives of modern linguistics. Since there is still no complete classification of neologisms, the ways of forming innovations are not clearly described. Moreover, the definition of new words has not yet been clarified since linguistics has a terminological disorder in neology.

According to Kotelova, neologisms are new linguistic units in the linguistic sphere and did not exist in the previous period in the same language, sublanguage, and linguistic sphere. At the same time, neologisms mean new words, new meanings of words, and fixed collocations of phraseological and non-phraseological nature [6, p. 53]. According to Alatortseva, new words, meanings, and combinations are defined as new formations of this period, external and internal borrowings, and words and word combinations that became relevant in the specified period [7, p. 127]. In this definition, neologisms are understood broadly since they are considered new words and borrowings from internal and external resources of the language, such as borrowings from other languages, other forms of language existence, jargon, and vernacular. Therefore, Belkova considers as neologisms the words created to denote a brand-new meaning or concept in new areas of knowledge and the words that have come into the literary language [8, p. 43].

As can be seen, most researchers refer to neologisms as the new words formed for nominating new phenomena; the uncertainty of the interpretation of the term "neologism" is due to a different understanding of the essence of the novelty of a word, but also because they are studied in various aspects, such as:

– semantic-derivational, semasiological aspect;

– linguocultural aspect;

– cognitive-nominative aspect.

The classification of neologisms is also carried out on different grounds. Therefore, Rubleva et al.'s work attempted to generalize the classification of neologisms and identify their differential features [9, p. 116].

In this article, the classification of neologisms proposed by these researchers is supplemented, and new differential features are identified. A more complete classification of neologisms is provided due account for new differential features of neologisms, such as:

1) a degree of neologism novelty. In this case, the authors distinguish between absolute neologisms (updated vocabulary) and relative neologisms [10, p. 91];

2) a type of new language unit. Kotelova divides neologisms into: a) neologisms denoting a new reality; b) neologisms denoting an old reality, c) neologisms denoting an up-to-date reality, d) neologisms denoting an outgoing reality, e) neologisms denoting non-existent hypothetically presented realities [11, p. 9]. According to Popova, the following types of neologisms are distinguished: neolexemes, neophrasemes [12, p. 68];

3) a degree of novelty of the meaning and form of neologism. Based on this feature, Zabotkina distinguishes three types of neologisms: a) proper neologisms (the novelty of the form is combined with the novelty of the content), b) transnominations (the novelty of the word form is combined with the meaning that had already been expressed previously by another form), c) semantic innovations or reframes (the new meaning is indicated by the form that already exists in the language) [13, p. 42].Herberg also considers three types of neologisms: new lexemes (Neulexeme), new schemes (Neusememe) and transnominations [14, p. 44];

4) classification of neologisms by condition of creation, it distinguishes general linguistic and individual innovations;

5) stylistic and nominative innovations differ bythe purpose of creation [15, p. 73];

6) classification of new words by their functions. Belkova distinguishes neologisms-occasionalisms, periphrastic and phraseological neologisms by expressive functions performed; neologisms-agnonyms are distinguished byadvertising function performed; neologisms-euphemisms are distinguished by diagnosing function [8, p. 46]. The diagnostic function of neologisms allows determining the time of the word functioning, the era when it was most effective [15, p. 74];

7) classification of new words by sources of their occurrence. Barlybaev distinguishes two sources of occurrence of new words: 1) a common linguistic source of innovations, 2) a dialectal source [16, p. 62]. Belkova points to another source of neologisms – Internet resources [8, p. 46];

8) by the method of formation. New words are currently emerging in a variety of ways. Misuno's classification points to the following ways of neologisms formation: affixation; word composition; abbreviation; semantic derivation; conversions; borrowings [17, p. 255].

The study of neologisms that have recently appeared in the Kazakh language allows making a classification of neologisms based on four differential features:

– the degree of novelty;

– the way of formation: new words formed within the framework of an internal source – the literary language;

– innovations that have appeared through extra-literary sources (dialects, vernacular, jargon, argot);

– neologisms, borrowings from other languages and the ones formed on their basis.

The psycholinguistic analysis of perception and recognition of new words showed that new dialect words occurred due to speakers' desire to clarify something, to enrich their speech with expressive means, in particular, with the use of synonyms (dialecticisms-neologisms), for example, the words *ugly, unremarkable, unattractive* in the literary language are sometimes expressed by the word *ajarsız* (ugly) in Kazakh dialects and subdialects. The word *jankūyer*is used in some places as *sūyermen* – an amateur. Kadyrkulov considers that currently, one can talk about the revival of dialect words. Due to the peculiarities of the local language, some dialects acquire a new applicable meaning while searching for alternatives to new words [18, p. 41]. For example, the dialect word *egemen* has now risen to the level of the literary language.

The word *sodır* is an ancient native Kazakh word that means "bad character", "bully", "fighter". Today, it has acquired a new meaning and has found use as an alternative to the word "extremist". The creation of a new word is associated with the need for speakers to give a negative assessment to someone. At the same time, this word became colloquial and is now used by native speakers of the literary language. Such neologisms-dialects as *köşiqon* (migration), *kireberis* – entrance, *qağïda* – rule, *jarïyalanım* – publication, *aytılım* – speaking, *tıñdalım* – listening, *oqılım* – reading, *lañkes* – terrorist and other word sare actively used in the literary language, actively adopted into the language.

In the literary language, new words appear as a result of derivation by a semantic way, for example, the word *tusawkeser*, which previously designated the name of the rite of cutting the child's fetters, is now used in the meaning "presentation": Şara basında aqın Tilegen Bekarıstanovtıñ sözine jazılğan kompozïtor Säbït Ulıqpannıñ jaña äniniñ jäne "|Turan törindegi Tasböget" attı derekti kitaptıñ tusawkeseri jasaldı (A celebratory assembly to familiarize, popularize any new work, creation, expanding its meaning.At the beginning of the event, there was a presentation of a new song by the composer Sabit Ulykpan, written on the words of Tilegen Bekarystanov and a documentary book "Turan törindegi Tasböget").

Karagulova cites some words that have recently appeared in the literary language: *dabıl* (alarm), *beren* (bulletproof vest), *sarbaz* (soldier), *jasaq* (squad), *jertöle* (dugout), *sıbağa* (ration), *deldal* (intermediary), *ötem* (compensation), *bopsa* (blackmail), *erewil* (strike), *qarımjı jadı* (virtual memory), *oyqulaq* (sign), *nobay* (version) [19, p. 258].

Momynova believes that they are formed by transferring words from the literary language to the sphere of economic terminolog y [20, p. 63].

Semantic innovations also arise as a result of the splitting of meanings of a polysemantic word, when outlying meanings of a polysemantic word fall out of the semantic structure and are converted into separate words with independent meanings, not related in meaning to the meaning of a polysemantic word, for example,*bas* (head). This is a polysemantic word, it has the meaning of a chief, leader, top, edge, head, etc. All these meanings are related to the main meaning of a polysemic word and are its lexical and semantic variants in the semantic structure of the word.

The cognitive method of forming semantic neologisms is associated with actualizing cognitive derivation mechanisms, such as metaphor and metonymy. According to Bondarchuk, cognitive mechanisms and nominations are put into action in the process of cognitive derivation process, which provides the formation of the conceptual foundations of the semantics of language units from individual conceptual representations [21, p. 63]. The conceptual justification of derivation is observed in the process of actualization of conceptualization, when the individual meaning of the word is formed, as a result of its secondary understanding of the word. Golubeva believes that a cognitive metaphor is one of the cognitive mechanisms of understanding the word [22, p. 12]. Bondarenko relate metonymy to the cognitive mechanisms of derivation [23, p. 154]. In the process of metaphorical (by the similarity of features) and metonymic transfers (by the complexity of concepts), the following semantic innovations appear in the Kazakh language: a) formed in a metaphorical way: *juldız* (star), *aralıq* (distance); b) formed in a metonymic way, a common way of forming semantic neologisms: *mersedes* (car owner), *ıli ton*, *qoydıñ terisi* (sheepskin)*, crust* (boutique), etc.

The semantic analogy model forms neologisms in two ways:

1) analogy of the action process. In this case, the old sound shell of the word denoting an action is used in modern language to name new actions: the word *qorğaw* (protection) means *küzetw* (guard); in a new sense, it means *jumıstı tüsindirw*, *janalıqtı usınw* (explanation of work, presentation of news). Besides, in addition to the meaning of protecting someone or a task, the scope of the word has expanded; the word has received the meaning of "protection of scientific work". The scope of some words expands due to the acquisition of new meaning by the word. For example, if the word "discussion" was previously used in the sense of "tanning a strong, dense skin", now the scope of application has expanded, and the word is used in the sense of "to discuss and solve scientific cases". Besides, the word "*qara*" was previously used to mean "see"; a new sense, such as consideration of an issue, consideration of court cases now supplement it;

2) semantic analogy by the functions performed. By this model, semantic neologisms arise as a result of a metaphorical transfer by analogy with a function, for example: *awdan basşısı* (district head), *birinşi xatşı* (first secretary), *äkim* (akim, head of the administration), *ökimet basşısı* (head of government, Prime Minister), *saqşı,küzetşi* (security guard),*tärtip saqşıları* (security forces, police), etc.;

3) the semantic analogy model is an analogy of the external sign of objective and productive actions. By this model, the words *is-sapar,qawımdastıq* are formed. The word "*sapar*" was previously used in the meaning of "*sayaxat*" – a long way. It is currently used for a "business trip".

Most semantic neologisms are formed by morphological wordformation. A productive way of morphological word formation is word composition (analogous way).Tagaev defines composition as "a way of forming new words by combining two or more motivating words or bases with or without an interfix" [24, p. 103].

The following word formation types form new words:

– noun + noun (translated into Russian, this type turns into the adjective + noun "model"). For example, *akcïzdiksalıq* (excise tax), *qonıs toy* (housewarming), etc.;

– isafet construction (in some cases, adjectives are used in translation): *awa bazası* (airbase), *därigerler tobı* (a group of doctors), *aqsaqaldar alqası* (elder council), *narıq ékonomïkası* (market economy), etc.;

– adjective + noun, compare the new words formed by this model. For example: *sïnxrondı awdarma* (simultaneous interpretation), *älewmettik sayasat* (social politics), *ulttıq joba* (national project), etc.;

– a productive way of word formation is forming composite words when new words arise by joining each other, connected through a dash. In them, one component is native, the other is borrowed [25, p. 97]. For example: *dastarxan-keyterïng, awıl-selolar, plaşç-şatır.* The model is complicated because the composite components attach new affixes to themselves.

The next subspecies of morphological word formation is affixal. The type of derivative is the suffix and lexeme attached to the foreign base of the noun: *ïnvestïcïyalıq, awdïtorlıq, dïlerlik, bïrjalıq*, etc. The suffixes *-dıq/-dik, -tıq/-tik* also activate their word-forming potencies by joining the base of English words or whole words: *sertïfikattik, ïmïdjdik, opcïondıq, lïzïngtik,* etc. The suffixes of the Kazakh language *-şçi/-şı, -wşı, -ker/-ger* are also actively used in the process of forming new words: *arbïtrajşı, bïdderşi, djoberşi, ïmïdjmeyker,* etc.

Such a way of word formation as the abbreviation is also productive in the Kazakh language. Such compounded-abbreviated words are formed in the Kazakh language by the following word-formation models: a) initial (by the first letters): *BUO* (carbon dioxide balloon reducer)*, KHŞJK* [*Xalıq şarwaşılıq jetistikteriniñ körmesi*] (exhibition of achievements of the national economy), etc. By this model, abbreviations are also formed based on English ones, for example: *FIFO* (first-in-first-out), *FOB* (Free on Board), etc., b) composition of components of a compounded-abbreviated word by the model "the initial syllable of one word plus the full word: *medbïbi* (nurse), *telesabaq* (TV lesson); c) the formation of a compound word by the model: word (first component) + word or word base + affixes, for example: *däyeksözşilder* (quotes), *jolsilteme* (links), etc.

Borrowing from other languages is the main way to enrich the vocabulary of a modern language. In recent years, the Kazakh language has received many new words from English through Russian, for example, *speaker, test, farmer, investor, Lyceum, master, racket, cafe, ex-President, ex-akim,* etc.

New words are also borrowed into the Kazakh language from related languages (Arabic, Iranian), for example: *payız* (percent), *uşaq* (plane), *räsim* (ceremony), *ökimet basşısı* (Prime Minister), etc. The word *uşaq* was borrowed into the Kazakh language from the Turkic languages. In the Kazakh language, there is a verb *uş* (to fly), *-aq* is a suffix that forms the word.

The word "*räsim*" meant a beautiful sight, a festive event. It is currently used as the name of an official celebration.

Most of the new words are included in the Kazakh language by calquing. Calques are understood as words or word combinations formed by the full or partial use of word-forming means of the native language under the influence of the meaning (motivation) of the structure of foreign words or word combinations in certain historical and social conditions of interlanguage contacts [26, p. 32]. Neologisms appear due to word-forming, semantic and phraseological calques. Word-forming calques are new words that reproduce the morphological structure of the word being calqued, for example: *qujattaw* (documentation), *sayasatker* (politician), *isker* (businessman), *tirkelim* (registration), *müddelik* (interest), *jarïyalaw* (announce), *jañaşıl* (innovator), *ıqşam* (region, area). Semantic calques are native words that have received new, figurative meanings under the influence of a foreign word. Semantic calques are words that are motivated by the meanings of words in English or Russian, for example: the word *möldir* in the meanings of clear, understandable is a semantic calque.

Phraseological calquing from another language leads to the appearance of such phraseological units in the Kazakh language, in which the syntactic links and the semantic relations of words do

not correspond to the rules and laws existing in the native language. This is because, first, in reproducing the structure of a foreign word, a foreign structural model enters the borrowing language. Second, the transfer of the internal form of a foreign word causes semantic shifts in the structure of the native phraseological unit.

New words are also formed by incomplete calquing, resulting in half-calques. In this case, one word in a phraseological foreign combination is not translated: *tura barter* (straight barter), *valyutalıq qor* (external reserves), *kapïtaldıñ qaşwı* (flight of capital), *valyutalıq narıq* (money market), *jarnamalıq prospekt* (promotional pamplet), *jasıl revolyucïya* (green revolution), *alğa-stop* (stop-go), etc.

Conclusion

Analysis of the functioning of new words in the modern Kazakh language has shown that new formations are actively used in various fields of knowledge. The research provided the following results:

1) during the performed experimental research, different types of neologisms in the Kazakh language were identified and described;

2) the sources of the emergence of new words were identified, and their types were described;

3) four new words (telescopic words, acronyms, composites, new calque words) functioning in the Kazakh language were identified. These types of new words were determined by the authors depending on the ways of their formation;

4) the classification of new words based on four differential features was carried out: the degree of novelty, the way of formation, new formations that arose based on non-literary sources;

5) the reliability of the results obtained was determined based on the identification of the competence of native Kazakh speakers in the use and functioning of new words in the language and understanding their meaning (psycholinguistic experiment, sociolinguistic monitoring);

6) the research results make a specific contribution to the development of the theory of neologisms since the work provides a detailed and thorough classification of neologisms based on three differential features, which makes it possible to get a complete picture of both the type of neologisms and the methods of their formation.

The study of the process of enriching the vocabulary of the Kazakh language with neologisms is relevant,which is related to the need to study their types, the methods of their formation, the sources of the emergence of neologisms poorly studied in the language due to the novelty of the material itself, which has not yet been systematized by scientific research. Their analysis of describing their types has shown that the Kazakh language has the same types of neologisms as in other languages. They are classified according to four criteria: the degree of novelty, the way of forming new words from a literary source, new words from non-literary sources, and borrowings from other languages. This classification focuses on the description of neologisms with due account for the degree of their novelty, as well as their sources and ways of formation.

In the course of the research, new ways of forming new words were identified and considered, which are peculiar only to the Kazakh language: the formation of neologisms by construction (noun + noun); the formation of composite words formed by joining two words, one of which is a native word, the other is a borrowed word; foreign word + suffixes of the Kazakh language; the formation of neologisms based on borrowings from Turkic languages; the calquing of borrowed words from different languages, including from the Turkic ones.

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