

New Words in the Kazakh Language of the Period of Independence and Translation

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the analysis of neologisms and new uses selected from famous newspapers and magazines and which have rapidly become the part of Kazakh language in the first years of independence. Splash of lexical tumors led to the emergence of lexical doublets, synonyms, nonce words. Their researches let it discover what semantic and stylistic differentiation of new words and meanings is going on. However, new words and uses, their meanings lead to the need to create special dictionaries of neologisms. The theoretical and practical studies of the Kazakh neography, their social significance and relevance and requirements for the creation of a dictionary body, its dictionary entry are considered. Also, a brief review of the conceptual provisions of neology, as well as propositions in the lexico-graphic practice is analyzed.

Keywords

Neologism, new use, neology, dictionary

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Introduction

Kazakhstan's independence influenced to all fields of society, including system of government and economic situation, development of scientific-educational system, political life and domestic, foreign relations, well being of Kazakhstani people - in one word it brought changes of high cultural-historical importance. Particularly its impact on the development of Kazakh language that was given the status of official language, especially its influence on the establishment of many changes and reforms in the lexicon is an indicator of close link between language and society and one of the main consistent patterns of the language. The appearance of new phenomena and concepts in various fields like politics, legal affairs, economy, science and technology, culture and art affected the filling of Kazakh lexicon with new notions and their potential to be a part of the literary language is increasing.

Making a long story short, establishment of different political-cultural reforms after obtaining the sovereignty influenced not only to the appearance of new concepts, new phenomena but also to the establishment of these units in the linguistic usage due to communicative requirement, emergence of many neologisms (lexical units). This is a social activity of language that has an aim to fulfill its main function as the main tool of communication towards various changes happening in our society and it is a natural behavior of the language.

Despite the fact that neologisms have always been of great interest, systematic investigation of the neologisms in

Kazakh linguistics started from the second half of the 20th century. Thus, neologisms and problems appearing in the process of description of its types, ways and methods of formation, compliance with the norms of the literary language and etc., are considered along with the general issues of dictionary in the works of the classics of Kazakh linguistics such as: N. Sauranbayev, S. Kenesbayev, M. Balakayev, K. Akhanov, A. Bolganbayev, R. Syzdyk, B. Kaliyeva, as well as in the works of more recent linguists that deal with the issues of Kazakh neology such as: M Orazova, A.N. Uali, Sh. Kurmanbay, A.K. Zhumabekova and others.

Research Methodology

The main methods used in research are:

- Descriptive method (analysis of the scientific and theoretical literature on research);
- The method of linguistic and cultural-cognitive and conceptual analysis;
- The method of theoretical modeling;
- Component analysis method;
- Method of the contextual analysis,
- Method of the component analysis,
- Method of the comparative analysis,
- Method of the metalanguage description,
- Methods of the analysis of language of fiction, dialogical method and others.

The purpose of the article is to identify the features of [neologization](#) process of the Kazakh language at the current

stage and to investigate the neologisms on the basis of a multidimensional analysis.

Research Results

Therefore we consider the appearance of many neologisms in the period of independence as a common phenomenon for all languages of multinational Kazakhstan and active conduction of neological investigations in the Kazakh language in comparison with other languages, factors of formation of new lexical units due to official status of Kazakh language cause a special interest and lots of attention of the researchers. Speaking on the acquisition of a new meaning of some words in Kazakh language and the appearance of many neologisms in an initial period of independence, we would like to mention that the emergence of great opportunity in the past 50 years for the enrichment of Kazakh lexicon with neologisms can be considered as "lexical explosion". In this turn, the results of research on materials given by mass media tools, which is always abreast of changes happening in our world, shows the appearance of various characteristics and trends peculiar to the process of lexical innovation within the initial period of independence [1, p.23-27].

Neologisms, as well as new uses appear in our language and the number of potential words and nonce units in terms of development potential is increasing. In connection with this investigation of new lexical units' role, function, stylistic shade, sphere of usage, systematic interrelation and mutual relation with native words of Kazakh language requires the conduction of special research. Because we have noticed the existence of several denominations, in other words variety of alternatives, [doublet](#) words defining single notion or phenomenon [2]. In linguistic practice, "language user", especially beginner, who is poorly aware of linguistic performance's features, will face with the challenge of choosing the appropriate lexical doublet corresponding to the situation. For example, in the following sentence the notion 'passport' was given by Kazakh word "tolkuzhat": «according to recently adopted laws on independence and citizenship, every citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan must be given a special document "tolkuzhat" (passport), I think it's right to write in the "zhekebas kuzhat" first the name of the clan to determine in a written form the clans in which marriages between themselves are not allowed, then the name of the father, and only at the very end to write the own name of the person». Syzdykova R. (1992, 23.01) [3]. If we pay attention to the sentence, it is possible to notice that the word "tolkuzhat" become an important part of Kazakh lexicon after 20 years since the general usage in an initial period and in contrast parenthetical word "passport" is getting out from the Kazakh lexicon. Also, alternative word phrase "zhekebas kuzhat", which was used in a periodical press in 1990th of XX century, was considered as a synonym of the word "tolkuzhat", but it wasn't a full synonym of this word, it was used in a certain context due to specific reasons, and was known as a nonce unit that did not become the part of linguistic norm. The evidence of this is that the author gave an explanation of the word "zhekebas kuzhat" in brackets with a word "passport". We believe that this analytical [denomination](#) "zhekebas kuzhat" that was used in order to

avoid the tautology and repetition of the word "tolkuzhat" belongs to nonce formation appeared in the period of independence. We consider this in that way because: firstly, a solid word "tolkuzhat" and concordance of its internal meaning and external representation is shorter than in the word phrase "zhekebas kuzhat" (according to conformity with a law of parsimony of language units in speech act), secondly, the first root (tol) of this word is a complete part of Kazakh literary language and a native word of Kazakh lexicon. In the late of XX century, to be precise in 1996-1998, its figurative meaning "own, peculiar, extraordinary", which was derived from its direct meaning that has following original meaning "animal yield up to 6 age", was frequently used and later created a new word phrase "own books" [4]. It is evident that the [multivalent, native word](#) "tol" was combined with the word "kuzhat", which has a meaning "business papers", and then transformed into the neologisms. The evidence of this is the fact that within the period of 20 years the complex neologism "tolkuzhat" was in eager rivalry used with the borrowed word "passport" (in Russian: "паспорт"). Currently, this neologism is actively used in all forms of communication, especially in the written texts, oral discourse and it is becoming the part of literary language as a prescriptive unit.

The first decade of independence is characterized by the appearance of several mutually viable neologisms defining the name of single notion or phenomena. For example, instead of [household word](#) "aylyk" (aylyk is a lexical unit of Kazakh language, it is the word "salary" in Kazakh language) were formed words that carry out the nominative function like enbekaky, zhalaky and nonce word "aylykpul" (aylykpul is a nonce unit of Kazakh language, it is the word "salary" in Kazakh language), kuntizbe (kuntizbe is the word "calendar" in kazakh language) and kunparak (kunparak is the word "calendar" in kazakh language)) were formed instead of «calendar» (календарь) – issapar (issapar is lexical unit of kazakh language, it is the word "business trip" in Kazakh language) and zholsapar ((zholsapar is a lexical unit of kazakh language, it is the word "business trip" in Kazakh language)) were formed instead of «komandirovka» ((komandirovka is a lexical unit of Russian language, it is the word "business trip" in Russian language)), unparak (unparak is a lexical unit of kazakh language, it is the word "newspaper" in Kazakh language)) and unkagaz (unkagaz is a lexical unit of kazakh language, it is the word "newspaper" in Kazakh language) were formed instead of «gazeta» (gazeta is a lexical unit of Russian language, it is the word "newspaper" in Russian language), auezhai (auezhai is a lexical unit of Kazakh language, it is the word "airport" in Kazakh language)) және aeroturak (aeroturak is a lexical unit of Kazakh language, it is the word "airport" in Kazakh language) instead of «aeroport» (aeroport is a lexical unit of Russian language, it is the word "airport" in Russian language), elbasy (elbasy is a lexical unit of Kazakh language, it is the word "president" in Kazakh language) and nonce word eltore (eltore is a nonce unit of Kazakh language, it is the word "president" in Kazakh language) instead of «president» (президент), anuran (anuran is a lexical unit of Kazakh language, it is the word "anthem" in Kazakh language) and nonce word eluran (eluran is a lexical unit of Kazakh language, it is the

word “anthem” in Kazakh language) *instead of* «gymn» (гимн), *otbasy* (*otbasy* is a lexical unit of Kazakh language, it is the word “family” in Kazakh language), *zhanuya* (*zhanuya* is a lexical unit of Kazakh language, it is the word “family” in Kazakh language) and nonce unit *uyelmen* (*uyelmen* is nonce unit of Kazakh language, it is the word “family” in Kazakh language) were formed instead of «semya» (*semya* is a lexical unit of Russian language, it is the word “family” in Russian language) [3, 8, 9].

Formation of the words (*kuntizbe* and *kunparak*, *oramzhapyrak* and *kyrykkabat*, *issapar* and *zholsapar*, *ikshamaudan*, *shagynaudan* and *moltekaudan*, *auezhai* and *aeroturak* and etc.) vying with each other in a communication process determines the topicality of issues such as: acceptance of word as an integrated linguistic unit and their usage in the linguistic practice, in other words identification of words, lexical doublets and synonyms, peculiar features to these words. For this reason, several investigated neologisms were the basis for emergence of the following characteristics: taking into account stylistic neutral meaning and similarities of lexical meaning (*kuntizbe* and *kunparak*, *oramzhapyrak* and *kyrykkabat*, *issapar* and *zolsapar*, *ikshamaudan*, *shagynaudan* and *moltekaudan*, *auezhai* and *aeroturak* and etc.) of any words with context or without it we call them as lexical doublets. To be precise, the first word among the mentioned above is a constant lexical unit with an active usage in the communication and the second doublets may be considered as the units of usage or as the units using to avoid the tautology in the sentence. The interrelation of alternative neologisms of this group like *shagynaudan* (*shagynaudan* is the word “microdistrict” in Kazakh language), and *moltekaudan* (*moltekaudan* is the word “microdistrict” in Kazakh language) is slightly different, because the first two words are equal units corresponding with the linguistic consistent pattern in terms of lexical meaning, stylistic shade, frequency of use and that is why these words are not lexical doublets, both variants are figurative words competing with each other in the act of communication. However, an absolute equality (sameness) is not accepted by the language. In the subsequent decades, we can observe that the first word (*ikshamaudan*) is slightly replaced the latter word (*shagynaudan*) from the language, in general both variants were made on the basis of single linguistic unit. Because we can observe the predominance of the word “*iksham*”, while considering some aspects such as frequency of use, polysemy (level of formation in a norm) and the seme of this word has a meaning of the word “small” (*iksham bolme* «small room») in its relation with the space [4].

The word “*shagyn*” which is a synonym of this word denoting the meaning of the following words like «*kyshy*; *shektelgen*; *kyshkentai*; *olshemi kyshy*» (for instance, *shagyn kasiporyn* “small business”) [4]. In this case the seme of the notion “space” has an implicit meaning, therefore the word *ikshamaudan* (*ikshamaudan* is the word “microdistrict” in Kazakh language) in comparison with the word *shagynaudan* could be established as a normative unit.

There is no doubt that the word *moltekaudan* is gradually joined the ranks of lexical doublets and it is not accepted by the language and not used in the process of communication. Despite the fact that the words like *kuntizbe*, *oramzhapyrak*,

issapar, *ikshamaudan*, *shagynaudan*, *tosap*, *auezhai* and *aeroturak* have similar meanings and stylistic features with the words like *kunparak*, *kyrykkabat*, *zholsapar*, *kainatpa*, *aeroturak*, they are considered as the lexical doublets because of the rare use in the communication process. The sameness of lexical meanings of the words gives a possibility to use the doublets in order to avoid the repetition in the sentence [5, p.120].

The first two lexical units of the group consisting of the words *otbasy*, *zhanuya*, *uyelmen* are gradually using as the synonyms, while the word *uyelmen* according to the analysis of linguistic material is acquiring the characteristics of nonce words. Let's compare the following sentences: 1) *Otbasy* (new lexical unit having meaning of the word “family”) is an object of many investigations as a very important social structure. According to the population census, the number of *otbasy* (new lexical unit having meaning of the word “family”) was increased every year [6, 19.09]. 2) In *otbasy* we had many children [7, № 2]. 3) *Otbasy* (new lexical unit having meaning of the word “family”) that do not speak Kazakh largely lived in the cities and due to the fact that they did not have elderly people, who limit the number of children, such families in demography were called as small “*uyelmen*” (new lexical unit having meaning of the word “family” but which is used according to specific purposes) [3, 21.04].

As we have observed from the linguistic practice, the neologism *otbasy* is completely become the part of literary language as a normative unit and this word is replacing the notion *semya* from the language. The word *zhanuya* is a synonym which differs with its emotive/expressive meaning, possibilities of artistic description and if we consider the content of this words, the same of this word has the meaning “personal; own, proper”: the word *otbasy* defines the notion ‘*semya*’, while the word *zhanuya* along with its direct meaning (own/ my family) has an expressive meaning. The neologism *uyelmen* is known as the nonce unit due to the rare use in the communication and its function according to which its meaning can be used only in a context.

The parenthetic words entering Kazakh language from Russian language such as: *gazeta* (газета), *komandirovka* (командировка), *calendar* (календарь), *kapusta* (капуста), *varenie* (варенье), *semya* (семья) and *e.t.c.*, these words are not fully replaced with other words in a communication, however they are still used by the majority of population. In the process of investigation, we have observed that in most cases many Kazakh language speaking people use such kind of parenthetic words in order to carry out quick exchange of information or to understand each other in a prompt manner (especially during not prepared face to face communication).

Discussion

The vast majority of neologisms subject to a certain communicative situation can be differentiated in accordance with the social-communicative requirements of language users, a number of lexical doublets couldn't consolidate with linguistic practice and for this reason they can be out of use in the process of communication. Possibilities of synonyms' usage in a context become clear after the classification of these words in conformity with their semantic, stylistic or

emotional-expressive peculiarities and quality status. To sum up, after the achievement of independence in the late of XX century Kazakh language acquired a status of official language and the lexicon of Kazakh language was enriched with a large amount of neologisms and new uses than ever before, in the past decade neologisms were arranged and their lexical- semantic, stylistic meaningful units were defined and after that, they were systematized according the ratio of word usage.

The main issues among scientific lexicographical works appearing due to innovations and changes in a dynamics of Kazakh literary language's lexicon to deal with is to know new notions and uses that appeared in a certain period of time and to systematize these notions, to observe their states in a communication process. Primary scientific- practical researches of this direction were composite book "New uses of kazakh lexicon" prepared by the authors' collective during 1985-1990 years, dictionary "New notions". Currently, the works describing the development of Kazakh lexicon on the basis of scientific-theoretical investigations and word-formation, term formation practices are considered to be as a continuation of above mentioned works. Therefore, the grouping of lexical innovations of the Kazakh literary language, determination of their normal boundaries, meanings is an important issue. The need for special attention of linguists to this issue is clearly explained in the following statement of scholar Sh. Kurmanbayuli: "In the past years, word formation and term formation processes of Kazakh language were slightly revolved and our Kazakh language's lexicon was filled with hundreds of notions. It is pivotal to collect these words at a time and to observe their usage in the process of communication. If linguists do not carry out such kind of activities, we unhand the opportunity of analyzing the new uses at a time and selecting successful works [10, p. 4].

Appearance of neologisms and new meanings is an evidence of language's vitality. It happens due to the innovations and changes of surrounding reality and it describes all languages as an indispensable part of them. Except for the natural and social changes, constant changes of cognition are also important in the formation of neologisms and meanings and their results can be represented in the neologisms. Due to this reasons, neology as a scientific discipline that investigates the neologisms is comprised of following elements such as: a) investigation devoted to the issues of replenishment of lexicon that are responsible for finding and describing the mechanism of nominative processes that serve as social-historical convention in the system of language development b) meanings of each lexical-semantic neologisms are comprised of the neologisms' definitions and dictionaries consisting of the list that in turn is comprised of the combinations with other words of each lexical-semantic neologisms and which show the results of such kind of investigations. In this case, according to some scholars, it is very important to include into the dictionary the neologisms appearing in a certain period of time because the word is considered as a nonce word even if it is used only once in the process of communication [11, p.126].

According to the investigation data, in a course of only one year, the number of neologisms taken from the newspapers and magazines in advanced languages can include tenth of thousands of units , new notions. It is impossible to the

ordinary language user to control the usage and thoroughly observe these words, to understand the meaning, to know in a detail the stylistic features and innovations occurring in the vocabulary. In this case, one of the approaches to this issue is to systematize the neologisms appearing in a certain period of time, to give an explanation of these words, in other words, to compose dictionary of special neologisms defining the development characteristics of the process of lexical innovation.

Why it is important to show the chronological period of new dictionary's formation? Several theoretical implications concerning this issue were made in Russian linguistics. Aiman Aldash, who has investigated the unification of Kazakh terminology and new uses appearing as a result of the translation process in terms of speech culture, named several approaches given in a Russian language to emphasize the lexical innovations as the following way: "the most important things used by the scholars is a period of formation of neologisms. This unit is very important because it is closely associated with the creation of word list and formation of card index's fund" [12, p.43]. Consequently, grouping of new lexical units according to the linguistic, chronological measurement is of great importance. A small number of works concerning this direction were published and several issues of their word formational, terminological nature, level of normalizability and their formation in the literary language were considered. Especially, these issues were widely considered and analyzed from linguistic perspective, as well as formulated with linguistic facts in the works of academic R. Syzdyk [13]. For instance, let's consider following conception of the scholar: "I think that we do the right things by starting the binding, giving the examples and explications of new uses of Kazakh language. It is efficient to carry out these activities of collecting the neologisms and new meanings by separating these words in accordance with the period of 10-15 years and considering these words as the lexical innovations. In this case, we can observe the complete consolidation or moving back of recent neologisms and neologisms appearing decades ago and restitution of flawed units, in a one word, motion state of the units will be recognized" [14, 136].

This is due to the rapid disposal of the neological units from the innovational characteristics and their integration with the common literary language. Subsequently, the aim of the dictionary of neologisms and meanings is to observe recently appeared neologisms at a time, to know their meanings and peculiarities of usage by making all language users equally understand their meanings and by encouraging them to use these words in the communication process. This, in turn, creates favorable conditions to all members of society for effective and efficient communication.

If the language user is a multilingual person, so there will appear an urgent need for the creation of the dictionary of neologisms and meanings and the main issue here is to achieve an aim of integrating people of different linguistic origins, ensuring mutual understanding and cooperation between them. This problem should be solved from the perspective of official language learning. Because it is impossible for people that fluently speak in language to learn all the neologisms, not to speak of people, who is barely learning the language and has a great willingness to

communicate by using this language, for this reason many language barriers may appear, therefore it is of great importance to explain the neologisms to the vast majority of population. The dictionary of neologisms and new meanings has a special importance in the lexicographical practice.

Because such types of dictionaries have a great influence to encourage linguists to pay attention to the formation, usage of recent neologisms and no doubts that it will be a right direction for them to know in a detail the neologisms and their meanings used by language users to learn the principles of proper usage. The need for the creation of special dictionary having aim at explaining their exact meanings, peculiarities of usage was appeared because of social-economic and linguistic factors. The importance of Kazakh dictionary of neologisms and their meanings in the context of "lexical explosion" that is currently happening in our society is appeared because of the fact that this turned into the social problem for people trying to speak in an official language. Due to the fact, that neologisms are considered to be the main source of replenishment of lexicon, binding of the new lexical uses, evaluation of their states associating with the language or word are the main goals of neological dictionaries. These are devoted to undertake some practical objectives such as: defining the small context and to show the usage conditions of the lexical neologisms taking into account its lexical importance and grammatical, stylistic peculiarities. And they serve as the markers of linguistic innovation. Understanding the mechanism of neologism's appearance makes it possible to determine the objective laws and causes of their emergence, to denote their statuses in each period of language development and also to comprehensively display the process of lexical innovation in Kazakh language.

Dictionaries of neologisms can be the part of the general system of dictionaries by forming the special microsystem. It is important to take into consideration the practical classification of dictionaries in the field of lexicography, the current classification of Kazakh neologisms' dictionaries in use is as follows: according to language – monolingual, according to lexical content – special, according to the volume – complete, according to decoration and clarification of information – typographic, according to the order of materials' presentation in a dictionary – frequency [15, p.256]. Speaking about neological dictionaries, it is necessary to mention the active development of neography as a scientific discipline describing the neologisms from the point of view of lexicographical description. Works of Russian scholar N.Z.Kotelva, who is an author of multi-stage idea in the life of neologisms, can be an evidence of this fact. This idea is based on the hypothesis of 3 steps or 3 stages of the life of words. So, the first stage of life of word – this was formed due to various communicative requirements, it is an appearance of word in the lexicon of the real speaker, the second stage – it is the integration of this word with the lexicon of the listener, the third stage – it is the general use of this word by many people.

It is possible to distinguish 3 types of publications showing the life of neologisms according to the typology of neological dictionaries based on the stadial development of words: a) annual dictionaries showing unexpected linguistic changes; b) look-up dictionaries covering the period of one decade or according to N.Z. Kotelova "decennial"

dictionaries on the basis of terminology, meanings, and neologisms [15,16,17]; c) non-logical look-up dictionaries or a bank of neologisms consisting of words appearing over several decades and using in a communication process but which are still not the part of an academic look-up dictionaries [17, p.210]. The first two types of dictionaries only describe the neologisms and do not have any normative purposes, and the third kind of dictionary belongs to the normal system of dictionaries, in other words this dictionary consists of words that have long been used in the communication process and which have turned into a linguistic benefit and become the part of the literary language. The lexicographic practice consists of certain positions that determine the external measures (the presence of the introductory part, the list of abbreviations, dictionary itself, the purpose of the dictionary), the quality and quantity of dictionaries intended for linguistic personalities (writers, journalists, philologists, translators), students, communication workers, macro and microstructure of dictionaries (the arrangement of words in the dictionary according to the traditional system, in other words, arrangement of words in an alphabetical order, the compulsory availability of 4 parts of the dictionary entry such as: main word, grammatical sign, definition, quotation).

In addition, in today's neography, special proposals were made to form the body of the dictionary and prepare definitions of the neological dictionary entry.

For example, dictionary of neologisms should meet following requirements:

The designation of words and other lexical innovations, for example, the designation of the meanings of new words, morphemes, collocations (word is a key element of traditional look-up dictionaries) should meet the target;

The dictionary should not have authorial phrases: the new word should be presented in the form of real, strict documentary contexts (in a different manner from the dictionaries in which the author's word combination is a distinctive feature);

Presence of an artistic material is obligatory (the artistic material of the look-up dictionary is optional);

It is necessary to fully and accurately present the etymology of words, this determines the semantic and derivational correctness and will assist in the correct use of the word;

Also, it is recommended to constantly develop a system of information categories to clarify the documentational and situational components of the context in which the designated language units are used.

Integration of the pragmatic zone with dictionary entry will allow to define the word from the point of view of such factors as: a) social and professional indicator; b) use of neologisms in accordance with the specific features such as: age, nationality, regional characteristics; c) situational consonance (official - neutral - unofficial); d) diachronic depth of the word (archaic - historical - new); e) frequency of use. Here we can observe that the inclusion of a pragmatic zone makes it possible to conduct an accurate lexicographic description for a language user, who uses the neologisms in the process of communication, this will allow us to create a correct attitude to the language.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the formation of dictionaries of the neologisms of Kazakh language is carried out from the point of view of certain criteria created by people using this language. Lexicographic publications describing new lexical units give full information as much as possible about these words such as: determination of new notions' adoption level by language users, showing the nature of development of the linguistic forms and means of communication, providing the information about the purpose and tasks of the dictionary, the sources and measures for the formation of micro and macrostructures of the dictionary, this makes it possible to accurately observe the nominative acts of the human society that are bogged down by history and helps language users to correctly understand and perceive neologisms.

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