

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF HYBRID TERMS IN MODERN KAZAKH LANGUAGE

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Abstract. The given article investigates hybrid terms and its linguistic peculiarities in the modern Kazakh language. The term «hybridism» has gained a great interest in the Kazakh linguistics over the last years.

The aim of the article is to consider the linguistic nature of hybrid nominations in the modern Kazakh language, to identify reasons and ways of emergence of hybrid nominations in language.

The scientific value and practical significance of the study is determined by the fact that the results of this research can be basis for further in-depth analysis of hybrid words from other languages in Kazakh social and media texts, the materials of work can serve as a methodological aid, as well as in preparation of a dictionary of hybrid words.

The research methodology is based on the use of systematic, theoretical analysis, descriptive methods and advanced experience.

This study examines and analyzes foreign language units in the dictionary of the modern Kazakh language. In the explanatory dictionaries of the Kazakh language, the lexicographic representation of borrowed complex words and names with a foreign language substrate component is investigated. Taking into account the original forms of complex nouns formed on the basis of foreign language units, their subsequent design is analyzed in accordance with the norms of the Kazakh language.

According to the results of the research, the structural-semantic analysis of nominal composites and hybrid formations with a foreign language substrate element was carried out, and the well-known word-formation models possible for them were determined. Although there have been more and more questions about hybrid names in recent years, aspects of hybrid names created by combining suffixes and prefixes have actually gone unnoticed. Therefore, in this work, special attention was paid to derivational types among hybrid names.

Keywords: hybrid, linguistic hybridization, word formation, recipient language, borrowed words, compound words, foreign words, terminology.

Basic provisions

The issue of integrating foreign vocabulary into the system of the native language is often considered in modern linguistics. This aspect is studied both in domestic and foreign linguistics. At the same time particular attention is paid to the borrowing of elements of the English vocabulary, since English has an increasing impact not only for Kazakh language, but also for many other languages of the world. The question of the scope and consequences of the proliferation of such elements in the recipient language remains controversial. Russian is the language of international communication and one of the most widely spoken languages in the country as far as English language is one of the most important languages for the integration of our country into the world community. If we classify Russian and Kazakh languages as dominant languages, then Kazakh language is classified as

language of the recipients. The term «recipient» is often used in linguistics nowadays. The influence of the foreign language on the receiving language, i.e. the language of the recipients is very significant, which can be seen in the appearance, distribution and consolidation of hybrid words in our language. Hybrid terms are the only terms that contribute to the comprehensive development, systematization and formation of Kazakh terminology and vocabulary enrichment.

Introduction

The process of globalization, the interaction of languages with each other, the integration of political, cultural, economic, technical and computer spheres intensifies the process of implementation of foreign words into the Kazakh language. Mostly often it concerns terms. The appearance in the modern language of Anglo-Kazakh hybrids is the result of one of the most extraordinary and complex word-formation processes in which often newly formed words have not only a humorous effect, freshness, surprise and euphony, but also have such properties as the desire of communicants to be concise while possessing high information content of the statement. The problem of vocabulary development of the Kazakh literary language takes a very significant place in modern linguistics and is inextricably linked with the problem of word formation of various origins. The famous Russian linguist Reformatsky pointed out: «There is not a single language on earth in which the vocabulary would be limited only to its original words. In every language there are also borrowed and foreign words. In different languages and in different periods of their development, the percentage of these «not their own» words is different» [1, p.14]. At the turn of the last two decades languages have undergone many changes. English has become the language of international communication nowadays. Every day we come across with foreign words in our language. The modern situation of communication in the world is sometimes characterized as the era of global bilingualism “native language + English”. Among the main factors that determined the world domination of the English language it is necessary to highlight: a) political power and the presence of a developed economy in the English-speaking countries (primarily the United States); b) the priority of the English language on the Internet; c) striving to join the global information society; any modern state in order to become technologically competitive must accept and use any information in English; d) English is one of the main languages in the work of international organizations. Of course one cannot but agree with the fact that a global language (in this case – the English language) is necessary to create a global community in which a free exchange of information and experience, high computer and even nanotechnologies is possible towards which modern mankind is purposefully moving. In recent times domestic linguists and scientists have noted that the phenomenon of bilingualism in the language has become more frequent, in particular the phenomenon of English-Russian and English-Kazakh bilingualism, which is one of the main reasons for the «globalization» of the English language. There are many words in English from Greek, Latin and French which are read according to the rules of the English language, although they retain their graphic features. Linguists have reported that hybrid words are more commonly used in the language recently. The

famous scholar Kurmanbayuly Sherubay in his guidelines for making a terminological dictionary gives such definition to hybrid words: «The term hybrid is a term, part of which is translated from another language and the other part is translated into the recipient language or is an ancient word». For example we can refer to hybrid words half calques (теле (tele) + көпір (мост), радио + қондырғы) and one part is taken from another language and the other part is the original word. In this case the root morpheme can be replaced (for example, демократия + лан/дыр/у, реформа + шыл/дық) or an additional morpheme (фото + сурет) [2, p. 15]. The question of the vocabulary development of the Kazakh literary language takes a very important place in modern linguistics. There are two universal ways to expand the vocabulary: the first one is the formation of words on the basis of the resources of the Kazakh language according to derivational models, and the second one is borrowings, one of the types of which are hybrid words that actively expand the vocabulary of Kazakh language.

Description of materials and methods

During the research work the following methods were used: philosophical, philological, art history, ethnographic, pedagogical, psychological theoretical analysis of scientific and methodological literature, data collection method, scientific method and best practices.

The famous professor B. Momynova notes: «The influence of language on language, the manifestations of influence in the language are different and the results are obvious: one of them is the appearance of hybrid words in the language, their reproduction and finally their consolidation in the language. Hybrid words are sometimes called «қоспа» or «будан» in Kazakh linguistics. Since both names are not still stable in the language, it is better to use the term «гибрид». Hybridization is a phenomenon that is reflected in all aspects of modern integration, i.e. in the process of convergence and communication. There is no doubt that it is constantly growing as a phenomenon. The Kazakh language not excluded from the integration process is also affected by this phenomenon. There are several reasons for this: a) the discovery and abundance of scientific and technological innovations in other countries; b) the presence of socio-political changes in countries where languages have reached the international level and the inclusion of socio-political innovations in the models of these countries; c) the presence of economic advantages of these countries; d) increasing the role of the literary language which is the main source of writing; e) the most important thing is the entry into force of the written communication which is based on the help of the writing [3, pp. 260-264].

Foreign words enter to the recipient's language in a simplified form. In the process of word-formation adaptation in a recipient language borrowed words can be separated by morphemic composition. In this case, the new word is based on the native language and has the ability to create other words based on its root. If a foreign word increases the productivity of word formation in the recipient language, then the resulting word enters into word-formation relations and is divided according to morphemic structure. Some English borrowed words are simplified and not divided according to morphemic structure and most words increase its formational activity

in the new language. It is known that the modern Kazakh language plays the role of a recipient, i.e. receiving language. For example: бизнесмен (businessman), аудитор (auditor), аквафитнес (aquafitness), супервайзер (supervisor), тинейджер (teenager), арт-директор (art-director), арт-диллер (art dealer), арт-рок (art-rock), арт-терапия (art therapy), фронт-офис, (front office), футинг (footing).

There are a lot of international terms created with the help of terms and their number is growing day by day. Kurmanbayuly Sherubay notes: «Over the past 15-20 years we have collected and analyzed hundreds of new terms that are similar to many terms previously used in Russian, i.e. a large number of hybrid terms that are partially translated mainly from Latin are Greek terms. For example: авиатасымал, автоушқыш, бейнекамера, бейнефильм, биоотын, геосаясат, дендробақ, киберқылмыскер, киноүлдір, қалтафон, метатіл, микроағза, мотоатқыштар, радиожилік, суб-қоржын, ультрадыбысты, фотоайғақ, экожүйе, этносаясат. Such kinds of terms belong to this category of borrowed words» [4].

Nowadays many linguists note that one of the most important sources of foreign vocabulary in the Kazakh language is the media. Therefore today we can often meet hybrid terms in the field of communications, cinema, radio, television, Internet websites and electronic publications that are the sources of mass media. For example: авиатасымал (air transportation), аудиокітап (audiobook), автоапат (car accident), авиаапат (plane crash), автонесие (car loan), гаджеттану (gadget), бейнетрафик (video traffic), дефолттау (default), экоорталық (ecocenter), киберкеңістік (cyberspace), киберқылмыс (cybercrime), мегаөзгеріс (megadeal), микроқаржы (microfinance), микроқарыз (microloan), макроқұрылым (macrostructure), микротолқын (microwave), медсақтандыру (medical insurance), телетілші (TV correspondent), телешоу (TV show), фототілші (press photographer), фотокөрме, (photo exhibition), санэпидтексеру (sanitary and epidemiological check), инфрақұрылым (infrastructure), метеорталық (meteorological center), этнотоп (ethno group), экожүйе (ecosystem), экоқала (ecotown), экоаймақ (eco zone), георналасу (geolocation), георталық (geocenter), геосаяси (geopolitical), бейнетрафик (video traffic), гипербелсенділік (hyperactivity).

If we refer to the types of hybrid terms it can be defined as derivative, compound or complex derivative words consisting of derivational elements of different etymology. Hybrid derivation is a modern trend in modern languages and is divided into two main groups: hybrid composites and hybrid derivatives.

Composite word formation.

Lexemes:

автомобильтасығыш (carrier), автомобильдауарғыш (car carrier), киножоба (film project), киноөндіріс (film industry), газқұбыр (gas pipeline), кинокеңестік (cinema space), агроқұрылыс (agricultural construction), агроөнеркәсіп (agriculture), агросала (agricultural sphere), агросаясат (agro-policy), биоқалдық (biowaste), биоотын (biofuel), биотөлқұжат (bio-passport), биосүзгі (biofilter), еуроаймақ (euro zone), конусбейнелі (cone-shaped), бейнекамера (video

camera), бейнефильм (video film), бейнеклип (video clip), бейнеконференция (video conference).

Derivative word formation.

Prefix + lexeme:

автобекет (bus station), автошеру (car parade), автотасымал (road transport), автоапат (car accident), автоәлем (car world), автотасығыш (car transporter), автошығыр (car ring), автодүкен (car dealership), автокүрежол (highway), автошеберхана (auto repair shop), антидағдарыс (anti-crisis), автотиеуіш (lift-truck), автомәшинеші (motorist), аэрошана (airfield), веложарыс (cycle racing), веложорық (bike hiking), велосаяхат (cycling trip), веложол (cycling road), гидроұшақ (seaplane), гидрожүйе (hydro system), гидрокысқыш (hydraulic clamp), гидробалға (hydraulic hammer), супертек (supertech), трансұлттық (transnational), трансқұрылықтық (transcontinental), фотокөрме (photo exhibition), фотокөрініс (photo view), фотоқадағалау (photographic surveillance), фотоқондырғы (photovoltaic system), фотомәре (photo-finish), фотоөнер (photo art), фототілші (photojournalist), тележоба (TV project), телеөнер (television art), телехикая (TV series), телетуынды (television production), телетүсірілім (telephotography), телекөпір (teleconference), телекөгермен (televviewer), телемұнара (TV tower), телеойын (TV game), киберқауіпсіздік (cyber security), киберқаракшы (cyber pirate), киберқылмыскер (cybercriminal), кибершабуыл (cyber attack), экожүйе (ecosystem), экоорталық (ecocenter), этносаясат (ethnopolitics).

Lexeme+prefix:

абсорбациялау (absorption), рефрижераторлық (cooling), геологиялық (geological), гидравликалық (hydraulic), коммерциялық (commercial), авариялылық (emergency), индукциялылық (induction), инерциялылық (inertia), инновациялылық (innovation), гидрофобтық (hydrophobic), фокуссыздандыру (disinfection), наградтау (reward), идентификаттау (identification), аттестаттау (certification), каталогтау (cataloging), асфальттау (asphalting), ортогоналдандыру (orthogonalization), идентификаттау (identification), зарядтау (charger), аккумуляторлық (battery), пластикациялау (plasticization), бизнесинкубациялау (business incubator), инспекциялау (inspection), эвакуациялау (evacuation).

If we generalize the hybrid terms according to their composition, then we refer to these terms:

- compound terms formed by combining words from a foreign language (English, German, French, Latin) and Russian: автокөлік (car), автомектеп (autoschool), автоқызмет (car service), агрегатшы (aggregator), ампер-сағат (ampere hours), газрядтық (gas discharge), радиоарна (radio channel), фабрика-зауыт (factory), креп-сәтен (crepe satin), агрокешен (agricultural complex), нанобөлшек (nanoparticles), мегажоба (megaproject), телетұлға (anchorman), транзит-шот (transit account), этнотоп (ethno group).

- compound terms formed by combining the words of a foreign language and the words of the Kazakh language: альфа-бөлшек (alpha particles), автосақтандыру (auto-insurance), цифрлы-аналогтытүрлендіргіш (digital-to-

analog converter), аэрофототүсірілім (aerial photography), автобелсендіру (auto-activation), электрқозғалтқыш (electric motor), вакуум-сорғы (vacuum pump), битумқұбыр (bitumen pipe), амплитудалық-жиілікті (amplitude-frequency), атомдық-күштік (nuclear power), атомтәрізді (nuclear), газсіңіргіш (gas-absorbing), радиобөгеуіл (radio interference), детектор-қармағыш (trap detector), дизель-пойыз (diesel train), наноаспап (nano device), псевдосызықты (pseudo-linear), фактор-өлшем (factor-measuring), псевдо-ғылым (pseudo-science), объекті-бағытталған (object-oriented).

- compound terms formed by combining the words of the Kazakh language and the words of a foreign language: әуе-реактивті (air-jet), қысқапериодты (short-period), бейстационарлық (non-stationary), екікомпоненттік (two-component), сұйықфазалық (liquid-phase), бейполярлық (non-polar), төрттактілі (four-component), шартты-рефлексті (conditioned-reflex), коммутаторлы-үлестіру (switching-distribution), жиіліктік-модуляциялық (frequency-modulation), серпімді-деформация (elastic-deformation), серпімді-механикалық (elastic-mechanical), талшықты-оптикалық (optical fiber).

- compound terms formed by combining the words of the Kazakh language and words of the Russian language: бірфазалық (single-phase), бірестік (uniaxial), айнымалы-токтық (alternating current).

- compound terms created by combining the words of the Russian language and words of a foreign language: радиотелеграф (radiotelegraph), шот-фактура (invoice).

- compound terms formed by combining the words of the Russian language and words of the Kazakh language: микроағза (microorganism), гибридтену (hybridization), минаіздергіш (mine detector), атаславян (ataslavic), славянтану (slavic studies).

- terms created by adding Kazakh suffixes to foreign words: таргеттеу (targeting), долларсыздану (dedollarization), селфилету (selfie), интерфейстік (interface), пропагандалау (propaganda), американдану (Americanization).

Results and discussion

Researchers investigate not only where hybrid terms come from, but also how such terms penetrate into another language; also they investigate their grammatical and phonetic norms, changes in meaning and vocabulary of the target language.

The well-known Russian linguist A. Potebnja noted that one should not ask what language came from, but what was added to our language and what appeared as a result of a word from another language [5]. It is very important that words from another language acquire a new character in a foreign language. Borrowed words are subject to phonetic, grammatical and semantic changes under the influence of the legitimacy of the recipient's language. Some foreign words are completely penetrated into the language, while others retain their foreign language status. Consequently, hybrid names penetrate into the language both in oral and written form. Words that have entered into the language orally are quickly penetrated by the language and words that have entered in written form retain their phonetic, spelling and grammatical features. We have already mentioned that there are different ways

of forming hybrid words. These include transliteration, transcription, calquing and semantic approaches which are the most common and main ways in which hybrid words occur.

Transliteration is a detailed reproduction of characters from one language to another, in which all characters and their sequence of one speech are transmitted by the corresponding signs of another language. If the sound composition of words corresponds to the alphabet, then it is not difficult to change the alphabet. And if the alphabet does not correspond to the sound structure of words, their spelling becomes more difficult. In transliterating words are read according to the rules of the recipient language. For example: вип (VIP), пиар (PR), веб-браузер (web-browser), айти (IT), провайдер (provider), мотель (motel), інтерфейс (interface), вебсайт (website).

A transcription is a symbol used to accurately represent sounds in a particular language. In writing one phoneme can be denoted by different letters and in transcription it is denoted by one letter. The main function of transcription is to accurately reflect the sound or phonemic structure of a word, focusing only on the phonetic side of the word. If different phonemes are denoted by the same letter, the transcription sign has only one meaning. For example: Иллинойс (Illinois), Michigan (Мичиган), summit (саммит), image (имидж), trailer (трейлер), briefing (брифинг), coffee-break (кофе-брейк).

Calquing is a method of literal translation that translates the internal meaning of a word or phrase in the same way. Calquing is one of the ways of word formation. For example: Ақ үй (White house), Арал теңізі (Aral Sea), жарық көру (увидеть свет), қолжазба (рукопись), теледидар (телевизор), радиокондырғы (радиоустановка), фотосурет (фотокартина), жазушы (писатель), қызыл ту (красный флаг).

The famous academician A. Kaidarov pointed out: «Calquing is one of the leading and productive ways of forming new terms in the Kazakh language. Terminological calquing are divided into two types by their nature: semantic and structural-semantic» [6, p.24]. Compared to the borrowed terms, the terms created by the calquing method do not trace the grammatical structure and phonetic features of the foreign language. The well-known Russian linguist G. Pyurbeev noted: «It is very difficult to create a term using calquing. It is necessary to know the semantics, morphological structure and volume of a word (phrase) in another language for a successful translation» [7, p. 57].

Conclusion

The lexical word formation of the modern Kazakh language is distinguished by its diversity. There are many borrowed words that come from different foreign languages in our native language. Loan words or borrowed words are words that are introduced into the recipient language from other languages for various reasons. These are new words, phrases and idioms that come into the language in connection with the development of political, cultural, economic relations, science and technology in society. Borrowed words not only enrich the field of linguistics, but also spread in various areas. As for hybrid words which is a type of borrowed words,

the number of these words has increased significantly in our vocabulary due to mass modernization in the country recently. There are many hybrid terms in different fields of science. If one of these terms is translated into our language, and the other is used in the same way, then some hybrid terms are formed by combining input elements. Today we can meet hybrid terms not only in the language of science, but also in the media, advertising texts, newspapers, official business language and fiction. Therefore these terms are considered as borrowed words which enrich Kazakh vocabulary. Hybrid terms have become sources of borrowed words.

Hybrid words are one of the elements that make up most of the terminology and vocabulary of any language. Determining the linguistic reasons, semantic and functional features of increasing the number of hybrid terms in Kazakh lexicology as well as the scope of their use still requires detailed research.

Hybrid terms are bright, extraordinary units in their form and semantics. The significant increase in the number of hybrid words on the pages of the Kazakh language press over the past few years allows us to consider the phenomenon of their creation as a manifestation of the amazing flexibility and mobility of language in depicting an extremely complex image of the modern world.

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ҚАЗІРГІ ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІНДЕГІ ГИБРИД ТЕРМИНДЕРДІҢ ТІЛДІК ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ

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Аңдатпа. Бұл мақалада қазіргі қазақ тіліндегі гибридтік терминдер мен олардың тілдік ерекшеліктері қарастырылған. «Гибридизм» термині соңғы жылдары қазақ лексикологиясында үлкен қызығушылық тудырды.

Мақаланың негізгі мақсаты қазіргі қазақ тіліндегі гибрид атаулардың тілдік сипатын қарастыру, сонымен қатар тілдегі гибрид атаулардың пайда болу себептері мен жолдарын анықтау.

Зерттеудің ғылыми құндылығы мен практикалық маңыздылығы осы зерттеу нәтижелерінің қазақ тіліндегі медиамәтіндердегі, басқа тілдердегі гибрид сөздерді одан әрі терең талдауға негіз бола алатындығымен айқындалады, сонымен қатар зерттеу нәтижелері әдістемелік көмек ретінде де, гибридті сөздердің сөздігін құрастыруда да қызмет ете алады.

Зерттеу әдістемесі жүйелі, теориялық талдау, сипаттамалық әдістер мен озық тәжірибелерді пайдалануға негізделген.

Зерттеуде қазіргі қазақ тілі сөздігіндегі шет тіл бірліктері қарастырылып талданады. Қазақ тілінің түсіндірме сөздіктерінде жат тілдік субстрат компоненті бар кірме сөздер мен атаулардың лексикографиялық көрінісі зерттеледі. Шет тіл бірліктері негізінде жасалған күрделі зат есімдердің бастапқы формалары ескеріліп, олардың кейінгі жасалуы қазақ тілінің нормасына сай талданады.

Зерттеу нәтижелері бойынша шет тілдік субстраттық элементі бар атаулы композиттер мен гибридті түзілімдерге құрылымдық-семантикалық талдау жүргізілді және олар үшін мүмкін болатын жалпы аталым жасайтын сөзжасамдық модельдер анықталды. Сонымен қатар гибрид аталымдар туралы соңғы уақытта мәселелер көтеріліп жатса да, жұрнақ және префикстердің жалғануы арқылы жасалған гибридтік аталымдарға байланысты аспектілер іс жүзінде назардан тыс қалып отыр. Сондықтан осы мақалада гибридтік аталымдардың ішіндегі сөзжасамдық жолмен жасалған түрлеріне де ерекше назар аударылды.

Тірек сөздер: будан, тілдік будандастыру, сөзжасам, реципиент тіл, кірме сөздер, біріккен сөздер, шеттілдік сөздер, терминология

ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ГИБРИДНЫХ ТЕРМИНОВ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ КАЗАХСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Аннотация. В данной статье исследуются гибридные термины и их лингвистические особенности в современном казахском языке. Термин «гибридизм» в последние годы приобрел большой интерес в казахской лингвистике.

Целью данной статьи является рассмотрение языковой природы гибридных названий в современном казахском языке, а также выявление причин и путей возникновения гибридных номинаций в языке.

Научная ценность и практическая значимость исследования определяется тем, что результаты данного исследования могут стать основой для дальнейшего углубленного анализа гибридных слов из других языков в медиатекстах на казахском языке. Материалы работы могут служить как методическая помощь, а также могут быть использованы при составлении словаря гибридных слов.

Методология исследования основана на использовании систематического, теоретического анализа, описательных методов и анализа передового опыта.

В данном исследовании рассматриваются и анализируются иноязычные единицы в словаре современного казахского языка. В толковых словарях казахского языка исследуется лексикографическая репрезентация заимствованных сложных слов и имен с иноязычным субстратным компонентом. С учетом исходных форм сложных существительных, образованных на основе иноязычных единиц, анализируется их последующее оформление в соответствии с нормами казахского языка.

По результатам исследования проведен структурно-семантический анализ именных композитов и гибридных образований с иноязычным субстратным элементом, определены возможные для них общеизвестные словообразовательные модели. Несмотря на то, что в

последнее время все чаще поднимаются вопросы о гибридных названиях, аспекты, связанные с гибридными названиями, созданными путем соединения суффиксов и префиксов, на самом деле остаются незамеченными. Поэтому в данной работе особое внимание было уделено словообразовательным типам гибридных названий.

Ключевые слова: гибрид, лингвистическая гибридизация, словообразование, язык-реципиент, заимствованные слова, сложносоставные слова, иностранные слова, терминология.

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