

THE LINGUISTIC AND STYLISTIC PECULARITIES OF THE SCIENTIFIC TEXTS

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Abstract. A scientific text has its contextual, stylistic and structural peculiarities. Since in writing the scientific text many grammatical and stylistic requirements have be followed strickly. Objectiveness, logic, accuracy and informativity are suitable for the scientific text. These signs are shown in the usage of the language units. Only the text which was written following the requirements of the scientific text can have the scientific description. The language units lead the text to have scientific peculiarities.

Nowadays many people are interested in writing a scientific text. We think this article will meet their needs. This is the practical significance of the article

Since the scientific text is the main object of scientific communication, it is necessary to study the linguistic and stylistic features of the scientific text. This article is aimed at determining the linguistic and stylistic features of a scientific text.

The concepts of foreign and native scientists related to the scientific text and scientific style were taken as a basis in the prosses of writing this article. The analyses were conducted according to the scientists' concepts. In the article the result were achieved by conducting the linguistic and stylistic analyses to the scientific text of K.Zhubanov. This is the scientific significance of the work

In the analysis of the scientific text methods such as observation, accumulation, analysis were used and the conclusion of the research work was written.

This topic is valuable for the area of education and linguistics. As in recent years the science, scientific language and development of science is one of the significant issues. The proof is the latest new reforms in the educational system in our country. Therefore, we reckon that the researching of the linguistic and stylistic peculiarities of the scientific text is important.

Keywords: the scientific text, functional styles, scientific style, scientific discourse, scientific information, terms, occasionalism, scientific communication

Basic provisions

In the modern linguistics the scientific text is researching through the scientific style. Researching of the scientific text rises an interest in science and helps to develop scientific literacy. In this case it is significant to learn the requirements of the scientific style. In this article we are going to research the linguistic and stylistic peculiarities of the scientific text. Since the scientific text is more difficult than the other types of texts. Its difficulty is shown in its written style and linguistic usage. In order to understand the style of the author it is necessary to learn the text in cognitive, discorsal and pragmatic features.

Introduction

Every text differs from each other contextually and grammatically. The similarities and differences of the types of text were researched even in the last century by the scientists, today the scientific, formal, publicistic and literary types of text are the main scientific interest of the scientists. Diving the text into these types is directly depends on their written style. Therefore, nowadays texts is researching through different sides as an object of the functional style. The place of the scientific text is particular among the texts written in the other different styles. *Firstly*, the scientific text is the tool which improves our scientific language, *secondly*, in the educational sphere e.g., in the books of schools and universities the scientific text is widely used. Once the range of the scientific style was limited, but today with the development of our country the area of the scientific text usage is also becoming wider.

In this research work the point will be about the main category of the scientific style the linguistic and stylistic peculiarities of the scientific text. The consumers of the scientific text are the scientists, doctoral students, master students and etc. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan K. Tokayev in his state of the nation address, which is called “The unity of the people and systemic reforms are strong foundation of the nation’s development” paid special attention to the educational sphere, especially to the improvement of science. The improvement of science is equal to the literate writing and literate gaining. Thus, writing of the scientific text following its stylistic peculiarities is the significant issues of these days.

Materials and methods

In examining the linguistic and stylistic peculiarities of the scientific text the works of native scientists as A. Baitursynov, K. Zhubanov, R. Syzdyk, N. Uali, S. Kurmanbayuly and the dictionaries of D. Rozental, M. Telenkova and G. Kaliev were taken as a basis.

In this article analyses are conducting to the scientific text of K. Zhubanov. During the research work were used different researching methods in order to reveal the linguistic and stylistic peculiarities of the scientific text. The main results of the research work were accomplished with the help of observing, collecting, analysis methods. The usage of these research methods gives the opportunity to determine the stylistic peculiarities of K. Zhubanov’s texts.

Results

In the language of every authors of the scientific text as of the literary text authors there are its own peculiarities. The author aiming the different goals writes his text understandable and engaging for the readers. The works of the first writer of the scientific texts of Kazakh linguistics K. Zhubanov have their own stylistic peculiarities.

“We uses the expression “word” in two meanings: First, all the written and spoken speeches are called words. For example, “I said the congratulation words at the meeting on behalf of the pioneers” or “because of the countless mistakes your writing is not a word” – here to be meant the spoken and written words. Second, we use “word” to call the name of the things. For example, in the next sentence there

are 4 words: “Proletarians of the whole world, unite!” It means we call each thing by using the expression “word”. The latter meaning is used in grammar. If we want to distinguish, we call the word as a separate word in the latter meaning.

1. The separate word – the name of a thing itself or the name of its feature. For example: A child, a stone, a house – these words are the names of each things; high, low, red – these are the names of description; two, five, ten – these are the names of the numerals; write, play are the names of the verbs. While speaking if we want to name the thing or its feature, we say the separate words like house, stone, child, high, red, two, ten, play, write.

2. Each word can be said separately like this. But mostly when we speak we don't say the names of the things or their meanings separately, we also mention what are they like, how many, what they do. For example: if we want to describe the word “house”, we can use the phrase a high house; if we want to say the number of the word “stone”, we say “ten stones”; if we want to say what a child does, we add the verbs play and can write like “child plays, child writes”. ... “Five high houses were built” – here we add numeral - five, adjective - high, verb - build to the word “house”.

3. As in these examples, the word can be used separately as well as in a combination. The word is not only the name of the whole things, but the name of each thing and phenomenon known in every nation. There are many unknown things, unknown phenomena in every nation. As when we don't know the name of an unfamiliar person, we don't have the name of an unfamiliar things in our language. For example, there aren't the names of many herbs and insects in our language. Because we don't see them or don't pay attention to them [1, p. 31].

In this text we can see the language usage belongs to the author. In the linguistics this phenomenon is called occasionalism. D.E. Rozental and M.A. Telenkova in their work “Dictionary of the linguistic terms” gave the following definition to occasionalism (from Latin “occasionalis” – “random”), it is an individual copyrighted neologism created by the poet or writer according to the word-formation existing in the language exclusively in a given context as a lexical means of literary expression or language game” [2, p. 530]. According to this definition the author of the literary text creates new words by himself and this rule can be also applied to the scientific text. The linguistic facts given in the example are the proof for it. In the scientific text of K. Zhubanov the word combinations as «zat belgisi» (thing sign), «is belgisi» (action sign), «sipat belgisi» (description sign) were used instead of the terms noun, verb and adjective. In the scientific text occasionalisms are replaced with the notion terms. As the main units in the scientific text are the terms.

The phenomenon widely used in the text is repetitions. “Repetitions (lexical, semantical) are the structural means of actualizing the thoughts. They are the reflection of the author's language in the conceptual system of the language image. In fictions the using of the repetition technique with the communicative purpose allows to readers assume the text correctly and with special feelings, e.g., it develops their expressive characteristics. Usually, the syntaxial repetitions transfer to the sentences in the text the second levelled communicative purposes like multiplicity,

lengthiness, admitting certain phenomena and actions. The academician R. Syzdyk gives his opinion about the repetitions in the essays and argues that they are one of the most advantageous and effective techniques in making essays admirable. Also academician belongs it to the category of style. As the name implies, repetition is the technique where one word (word combination, sentence) can use repeatedly in the microtexts like sentence, paragraph, line. The author writes that writer uses the repetition in the artistic text aiming different stylistic goals [3, p. 121]. K. Zhubanov often used the word repetitions in his text. Namely the words like *say, what, was, called* were used several times. The main communicative reason of repeated sentences in these examples is to show the confidence for the speaker's actions and focus the listener's attention to it. Consequently, we come up to an idea that the author used these repetitions to pay readers' attention and focus them on the given thoughts.

The author used different methods so that the readers can understand the text easily and fast. One of them is counting. In the linguistics counting is considered as one type of figure of speech. In the dictionary of the linguistic terms there is information related to the figure of speech and counting: "In the antique grouping of the figure of speech was paid attention to two principals:

First – semantic and stylistic principle, it includes the accuracy (dividing, counting, repeting, hardness, shallowness, speed, power, significance of the speech) of the figure of speech;

Second – structural principal, it includes the figure of speech changes, adding or shortening of suffixes, replacing, making opposite", etc. [4, p. 294].

The text has counting units as "first", "second". The counting helps to systemize and clarify the expressed thoughts.

First, all the written and spoken words are called words.

Second, we call word the name of the things.

In the text of K. Zhubanov these counting units shows the scientificity of the text and that thoughts are reporting systematically.

Another sign of the scientificity of the text is the definitions given in the text. Giving the definition to the ideas, phenomena, things, notions is suitable for the scientific text. For example:

*First, all the written and spoken words are **called** word.*

*Second, we **call** word the name of the things.*

*By **saying** word we mean the name of a specific thing.*

*If we want to distinguish, we **call** the word with the final meaning the separate word.*

*The **separate word** – the **name** of a thing itself or the name of its feature.*

*The word can be **used** separetly as well as in a combination. with each other.*

The word is not only the name of the whole things, but the name of each thing and phenomenon known in every nation.

There are some principles and requirements in writing the definitions. As we can see the widely used unit in the definitions is the verb "to call".

In the given example of K. Zhubanov's text was figured out the features belongs to the scientific text:

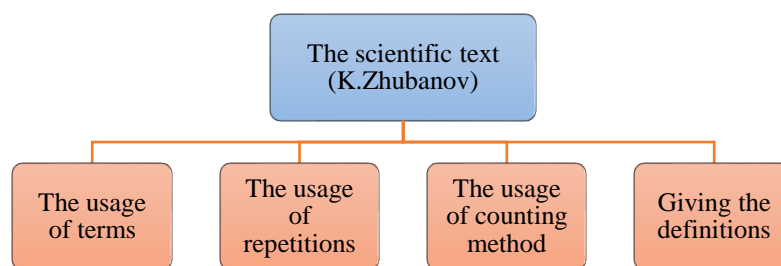


Table 1 - Peculiarities in the text of K. Zhubanov

Discussion

The scientific text is the structure which delivers the scientific information written according to the specific grammatical principles. In this type of texts there are some difficulties in presenting to the readers and in their written style. As the author of the scientific text has to follow the different requirements while writing the text. These requirements will be mentioned in this article. The scientific text hasn't been deeply researched in the Kazakh linguistics. Nevertheless, there are numerous researches related to the scientific text.

It is well known that we can find the scientific ideas of any topics and any area of the Kazakh linguistics in A. Baitursynov's works. In his work "Adebiyet tanytkysh" we can see the signs belonged to the scientific text and scientific style. The scientist listed the general principles to have a lovely and attractive composition: word correctness, language clarity, language accuracy, language literacy and beauty of the language

[5, p. 255]. If the word correctness, language clarity, language accuracy, language literacy will be followed while writing the scientific text then it is quite possible that this text has the scientific features. Since these principles of the author show the peculiarities of the scientific style. The description given to the scientific style by the academician R. Syzdyk responds with A. Baitursynov's principles. More precisely, author wrote that the scientific style has its own features: the language is concise, the style is "strict", the words are clear and accurate, sequence and accuracy, in addition to these, the sentences should be complex, when the main clause goes as a major part of sentence and gives a substantive function to the subordinate clause. Also author said that there aren't any dialects, slangs and simple words, there mostly used conventional signs and contractions [6, p. 233]. Therefore, let's examine the linguistic and stylistic peculiarities of the scientific text.

1. Every scientific text is written through fixed, selected, normalized literary language units. While writing the scientific text the norms of the literary language are strictly followed. The scientist N. Uali describes the norms of the literary language, that they are the well-known, tested principles of using the words and grammatical techniques correctly [7, p. 7]. There are some factors and linguistic units which violate these principles. They are slangs, barbarisms, curse words and the units of informal communication.

2. Every word in the scientific text is written following the grammatical principles. The sequent, fixed, skilled using of grammatical units is called the grammatical norms. As Kazakh

language is an agglutinative language it has its own peculiarities. Therefore, it has the grammatical principles too. For example, keeping the word order in a sentence, adding the suffixes following the orthographical rules, combination of words, etc. A. Baitursynov in his work “Adebiet tanytkysh” considered this issue as the word correctness. The scientist explained that the word correctness is the correct using of every word, every sentence. And he examined it dividing into three groups: proper learning and correct using of things like endings, suffixes which change the meaning of the words; accurate combination of the words in a sentence, correct declension of the words in number and cases; correct composition and position of the sentences [5, p. 255]. Following the grammatical principles is one of the major requirements in writing the scientific text. The stylistic peculiarities of the scientific text are implemented through the grammatical principles.

3. It is necessary to follow the word accuracy in every scientific text. The scientist A. Baitursynov called the word accuracy as “language accuracy” and gave the following definition, that it is when the meaning of the word is suitable to the ideas in mind. Scientist said that in order to find the correct word which describes an idea it is necessary to distinguish the meaning of the word. Language accuracy is usually violated by the synonyms. The synonym is a word that has the same meaning as another word [5, p. 258]. It means that in the scientific text the words can't be used in a figurative meaning, as well as several synonyms of one word. Thus, we can understand that writing the following the direct meaning of the words is the feature suitable to the scientific text.

4. One of the units that present the word accuracy are the terms. The terms as the main indicators of the scientific language are used primarily in writing the scientific text. The scientific text has its scientificity due to the scientific terms. Consequently, there are about 50 scientific areas in the scientific space. Each of them has their suitable terms using in the scientific circle. S. Kurmanbayuly who is comprehensibly researching the terms today considers the terms in the connection with the scientific language. According to the scientist, the language of science requires the sequence and accuracy. It isn't allowed to use the synonyms, homonyms and to be dissonant, non-systemic in the scientific text. In general, the scientific language needs accuracy and clearness that calls things by their exact names rather than imaginative. Therefore, the terms which are the base of the scientific text required to be neutral emotionally and it mustn't be characterized by the expressions [8, p. 501]. Through this statement the scientist shows the peculiarities suitable for the scientific terms as well as the scientific text. Referring to the terms, they are the main tools that show the linguistic and stylistic peculiarities of the scientific text. We can look into this issue in terms of the language clarity. The scientist

A. Baitursynov explained the language clarity as not mixing the mother tongue with the words of another language [5, p. 255]. The scientist thought that if it is necessary to use the words from another languages then it will be better to choose the words that are familiar to people and the meaning of which they know very well [5, p. 255]. Consequently, we understand that while using the terms we need to use Kazakh terms or the terms that were adapted to our language.

5. In the scientific text is necessarily reported the scientific information. The stylistic peculiarities and the content of the scientific text should correspond to each other. R. Syzdyk explains the connection between the content and the structure with the getting into the stylization. To be more precise, author wrote that getting into stylization means the correspondence of the language with the topic, genre, purpose of the essay and the author's idea [6, p. 251]. When the given information and the ways of giving information (following the grammatical principles, the style of the author) in the scientific text corresponds with each other the text can have the scientific feature.

6. The truthfulness of the information in the scientific text have to be the main issue. *Firstly*, this type of text isn't written in the content of reality and imagination as in fictions. *Secondly*, the scientific text is commonly written for the students and learners. The scientist A. Baitursynov called the truthfulness of the information the language accuracy. The scientist explained that, if the spoken idea has an obvious meaning, easy to understand and clear we can call it the language accuracy [5, p. 256]. If the text is written in the scientific style but has the doubtful information we can't call this text scientific.

If the scientific text strictly follows the requirements mentioned above, we think that the text will find its scientific readers.

Conclusion

Since the first texts of Kazakh linguistics have written Kazakh scientific style is implementing and improving. The principles peculiar to the scientific text are clearly shown in the analysis of A. Baitursynov on the word correctness, language accuracy, language clarity and language exactness.

The scientific text is in comparison with another types of text has its own peculiarities in the terms of style.

During the analysis of given example in the article we find out that in writing the scientific text the literary language norms and the grammatical principles have to be followed strictly. Moreover, it is necessary to follow the word accuracy in every scientific text. Since the terms are one of the units that show the word accuracy it is possible to develop the scientificity of the text through the appropriate using of the terms.

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ҒЫЛЫМИ МӘТІННІҢ ЛИНГВОСТИЛИСТИКАЛЫҚ ЕРЕКШЕЛІГІ

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Аңдатпа. Ғылыми мәтіннің мазмұндық, стильдік және құрылымдық жағынан өзіндік ерекшеліктері бар. Себебі ғылыми мәтінді жазуда грамматикалық және стильдік тұрғыда көптеген талаптар қатаң орындалады. Ғылыми мәтінге объективтілік, логикалық, нақтылық және ақпараттылық тән екені белгілі. Аталған белгілер тілдік бірліктердің қолданысынан көрінеді. Ғылыми мәтінге тән талаптарды сақтай отырып жазылған мәтін ғана ғылыми сипатқа ие болады. Мәтінді ғылыми сипатқа жеткізетін ол тілдік бірліктер.

Қазіргі таңда ғылыми мәтінді жазуға қатысты қызығушылық танытатындар саны өте көп. Бұл мақала көпшіліктің сұранысын қанағаттандырады деген ойдамыз. Ғылыми коммуникацияның негізгі нысаны ғылыми мәтін болғандықтан, ғылыми мәтіннің лингвостилистикалық ерекшеліктерін білген дұрыс. Сол себепті ғылыми мәтінді сауатты жазу үшін оған тиесілі талаптарды білген абзал. Мақаланың практикалық маңыздылығы осыда.

Бұл мақала ғылыми мәтіннің лингвостилистикалық ерекшеліктерін анықтауға бағытталып жазылған.

Мақаланы жазу барысында шетелдік және отандық ғалымдардың ғылыми мәтін мен ғылыми стильге қатысты тұжырымдары негіз алынды. Ғалымдардың тұжырымдары арқылы талдаулар жүргізілді. Мақалада Қ. Жұбановтың ғылыми мәтініне лингвостилистикалық талдау жүргізу арқылы нәтижеге қол жеткізілді. Мақаланың ғылыми маңыздылығы осыда. Қ. Жұбановтың ғылыми мәтінінің лингвостилистикалық ерекшеліктерін таныту мақаланың жаңалығы да болып табылады. Ғылыми мәтінді талдауда бақылау, жинақтау, талдау сынды әдістер қолданылып, зерттеу жұмысының қорытындысы жазылды.

Бұл тақырып лингвистика саласы үшін құнды. Себебі соңғы жылдары ғылым, ғылым тілі мен ғылымның дамуы аса өзекті мәселелердің бірі болып саналады. Оған елімізде болып жатқан көптеген жаңа реформалар дәлел. Осы мәселелерді ескере отырып, ғылыми мәтіннің лингвостилистикалық ерекшелігін зерттеу маңызды деп есептейміз.

Тірек сөздер: ғылыми мәтін, функционалды стильдер, ғылыми стиль, ғылыми дискурс, ғылыми ақпарат, терминдер, окказионализмдер, ғылыми коммуникация

ЛИНГВОСТИЛИСТИЧЕСКАЯ СПЕЦИФИКА НАУЧНОГО ТЕКСТА

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Аннотация. Научный текст имеет контекстные, стилистические, структурные особенности, поэтому при написании научного текста должны строго соблюдаться грамматические и стилистические требования. Известно, что научному тексту свойственны объективность, логичность, точность и информативность. Выделенные свойства отражаются в использовании языковых единиц. Только тот текст, в котором соблюдены требования, свойственные научному тексту, имеет научный характер. Научный характер в тексте достигается с помощью языковых единиц.

На сегодняшний день очень многие заинтересованы в написании научного текста. Мы думаем, что данная статья удовлетворит их потребности. Так как научный текст является основным объектом научной коммуникации, необходимо изучить лингвостилистические особенности научного текста. В этом практическая значимость статьи. Данная статья направлена на определение лингвостилистических особенностей научного текста.

В процессе написания статьи были взяты за основу концепции зарубежных и отечественных ученых относительно научного текста и научного стиля.

Результаты в статье были достигнуты посредством выполнения лингвостилистического анализа научного текста К. Жубанова. В этом научная значимость и новизна исследования. В процессе анализа научного текста были использованы методы наблюдения, накопления, анализа.

Данная тема ценна для сферы образования и лингвистики, так как в последние годы наука, научный язык и развитие науки являются одними из очень актуальных тем. Доказательство тому множество новых реформ в сфере образования нашей страны. Поэтому мы считаем изучение лингвостилистических особенностей научного текста важным.

Ключевые слова: научный текст, функциональные стили, научный стиль, научный дискурс, научная информация, термины, окказионализмы, научная коммуникация

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