

ANGLICISMS IN THE WORKS OF SCIENTISTS OF KAZAKHSTAN

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Abstract

The article talks about the culture of language and the culture of speech, the study of anglicisms in the works of Kazakhstani scientists is considered. Language is a means of communication, a mirror reflecting a person's way of thinking, cultural status, intelligence and spiritual wealth. The relevance of linguistic culture has always been taken into account, and not a single nation has avoided this issue. The Kazakh people also attached great importance to the ability to speak, saying that "art is a language." Currently, the cultural diversity of the language in the country has increased. The future of the language of the Kazakh people lies with modern youth, and in this article we will analyze the current state of language use by these youth.

The task of our work is to determine the method of formation and features of the use of introduced words that came into the Kazakh language from the English language. The role of language in culture and the influence of culture on the formation of language are becoming increasingly relevant and are widely considered in modern linguistics and linguoculturology. Among languages with a thousand-year history, there is no doubt that Kazakh-English cultural ties have left their mark on the vocabulary of these languages.

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Introduction

Language not only reflects the culture, but also records its past states and conveys its meaning from generation to generation. Language cannot live in a limited space, because language communication is one of the most important ways in the development of any language. The vocabulary of any language is enriched with words borrowed from other languages. In this regard, it should be noted that in recent years the Kazakh language has adopted many words and terms borrowed from foreign languages, in particular from English.

The speaking culture of today's youth is different, we see that young people slur a single word and barely convey it after thinking about it. Abandoning the system of language control, specific language policy, censorship in the media and modern fiction, computer-technological progress, first of all, destroyed the whole linguistic image of young people. In the course of speech, English suffixes are added to commonly used words, there are those who use foreign words too often, even though they have equivalents in our language, add Kazakh suffixes to them, and even violate the order of the historically established sentence. According to their skills, young people adapt to such words very easily and continue to use them in any situation. In the speech culture of young people, there are linguistic elements that are visible, unpleasant to the ear, and have their own linguistic features. Anglicisms are one of these features.

The new century, the era of globalization, in addition to scientific and technological changes, brought some changes to the national and cultural features of developing countries, to the fields of linguistics. Today, the scope of the English language, which has become a world language, is expanding more and more. This is the reason why linguists pay attention to Kazakh-English language relations. Many factors, such as the increase in information networks, economic and market development, strengthening of international and inter-ethnic relations, have influenced the increase in the flow of foreign words – “introduction words” – into our language. The use of English words in the Kazakh language is characterized by the appearance of “anglicisms”. In all countries of the world, due to global or international

changes, foreign words are used for a certain amount of time. There are many foreign words that have entered the Kazakh language since ancient historical periods. According to the linguist Kaken Akhanov, the Kazakh language would not be rich if there were no foreign words. English as a world language is widely used in all spheres of society today. Starting with modern professional names, in the mass media, in scientific names in the field of education, in ordinary social life, words from the English language are often used.

Speech is the main feature of human consciousness. Since ancient times, language and speech play a very important role in developing and improving the thinking of an individual and society. Words should be thoughtful and expressive. Otherwise, he will not achieve his goal. Our people praise those who speak meaningfully as “their words are like pearls”. And J. Balasagun rightly said that “the beauty of the mind is the language, the beauty of the language is the word”. The main principle of speech culture is the orthographic norm. Orthographic norm – the correct pronunciation of words, lexical norm – the selective and selective use of words, the use of words with taste, grammatical norms – a somewhat stable and established norm in the speech culture, but in the colloquial speech style of some styles, there are grammatical errors, such as the pronunciation of different adverbial persons within one adverb. On the one hand, this is also considered a usage in the language of individuals. In the culture of speech, the accuracy of thought, the clarity of words, purity, sincerity, which affects mood, play an important role.

Material and methods

Determining the semantic features of loan words and their translations in the Kazakh language: “Explanatory Dictionary of the Kazakh Language” by domestic linguists Ahmedi Yskakov, “Dictionary of Linguistics” by Suleymenova Eleonora Dyusenovna, A. Salkynbay and E. Abakan’s “Linguistic explanatory dictionary”, works of N.S. Arapova, S.K. Akhmetova, O.S. Akhmanova, D.K. Khachatryan are considered.

German scientist Theodor Adorno, American linguist Uriel Weinreich, French

linguist Paul Gilbert, Swedish linguist I.M. Berman, who wrote and commented on foreign words and anglicisms.

Research methods of the work: sociolinguistic analysis methods of the Kazakh translations of the English words were used while analyzing the loan words that entered the Kazakh language. In various social and scientific spheres, the study of English input words and Kazakh translations was carried out using the method of linguistic control, statistical, comparison, and social survey methods.

Literature review

The dictionary of each nation is a language expression of its centuries-old life, actions and thoughts. Words are used to satisfy people's communication needs. Speech is a manifestation of people's ability to distinguish objective reality, objects and phenomena, behavior, quantity and quality. A. Mei, Baudouin de Courtenay, F. Saussure, A. A. Potebnya, L. V. Shcherba and others studied in detail. Arutyunova, I.R. Galperina, E.B. Cherkasskiy, V.A. Zvegintseva, V.M. Alpatov, Yu.V. Rozhdestvenskiy, A.E. Karlinsky and others have done extensive research on this topic. The analysis of their work shows that the level of influence of one language on another depends not only on the linguistic factor, but also on the degree of proximity of interacting languages. Researchers were interested in the sources and dates of introductions, historical reasons and conditions for their appearance.

The words of foreign languages, international words, barbarisms, types of kalka loan words correspond to the names of new concepts. The first persons of the input words, regardless of the sound opinions, are assimilated into the language due to friendly relations with them, long-standing domestic and historical relations, communication and other factors. For example, our word "law" is used simultaneously with the Russian word "zakon". In fact, the word "law" that has been assimilated into the Kazakh language is a Chinese lexeme (Balakaev, 1984: 88).

Due to many external conditions, new words enter the language. New words are new nouns, new concepts, new phrases, old words that have changed their meaning or have additional semantic nuances, as well as foreign words that are often used in this language. They are also called new language units.

Phenomena expressing the concept of novelty in the language are considered in two ways: one is lexicological units: new words, phrases, new morphological structures, the other is new grammatical methods.

It is believed that the more complicated people's social, economic and cultural life is, the larger their language vocabulary is (Kaliyev, Bolganbaev, 2006: 123).

New words should be recognized separately on the basis of their use: b) various specialists and entrepreneurs in various spheres of social life а) science, economy, industry, art, etc. It is also used in the names of various types of equipment and services, design, engineering and works in these areas. New words from the previous group were studied by researchers in many fields in Russian and European languages. A.K. Omarova and A.S. Shynybekova provided definitions and examples of loan words in her scientific work "Kazakh language". Introductory words are words whose sound and meaning are related to another language. These are not the words of the Kazakh language, but words created or introduced by the influence of other languages. Such language units are bilateral rather than unilateral. The exchange of words between Turkic and other languages is the result of ancient communication. For example, input words in Arabic-Persian languages: food, honor, conscience, peace, sky, happiness, farmer, service, object, mind, god, power, news, woman, price, citizen, animal, book, notebooks, etc. .p. (Omarova, Shynybekova, 2003: 9).

Results and discussion

Today, scholars can find views directly opposite to Anglicism. Some scientists believe that the increase in the number of foreign words hinders the Kazakh language, while others believe that anglicisms expand the composition of the Kazakh vocabulary. In addition, anglicism contributes to the maturation and development of the language, brings to it accuracy of speech, emotional expressiveness and stylistic variety. Thus, the general consensus in contemporary linguistic literature is that Anglicism is not harmful to the language and that only excessive Anglicism can be harmful. In general, despite certain tendencies to prevent the introduction of foreign words into the language, most Kazakh

authors consider this phenomenon a natural component of the language development process (Rapisheva Zh.D., Zhunisova M.K., Seydakhmetova Z.K., Kishenova A.Yu. : 2015).

With the computerization of society, the terms in this field began to go beyond the scope of professional use and thus became available to different groups of society, primarily young people as the most active users of computers. The expansion of the English language also takes place in such fields as show business, advertising and sports. Thus, new words enter the Kazakh language: nanotechnology, know-how, etc. however, some of the terms remain in a foreign language, as there are difficulties in translating them into the Kazakh language. A. Baitursynov, N. Torekululy, Kazakh public figures like Dosmukhameduly named words taken from other languages as foreign words, combinations, foreign words. According to Umirzak Aitbayuly, there are “new words” created in Kazakh terminology in two ways: national language wealth and foreign words. It is not necessary to translate some terms from foreign languages or, more precisely, from established intermediate terms, because it is not always possible to find or form Kazakh equivalents of international terms used in the same field of science. The formation of the term has a great responsibility as a spiritual, cultural, social and other wealth of the country (Ibragimova D. Sh.: 2016).

During the scientific consideration of foreign words, the following concepts are formed: xenism, barbarism, foreign word, exoticism, ephemerism, internationalism. These are the concepts that go hand in hand with the input words. Xenism is derived from the Greek word for “foreigner” and refers to the way of life of another language or nation (for example, Afghani is the currency of Afghanistan). Ephemerism comes from the Greek word “one day” and means the concept of new words, a certain transitional period. In most cases, these words are widely used in the name of temporary political spheres, in the fast-changing media industry. Barbarisms are formed from the concept of “foreignness” known from ancient historical periods. It means using the words of another language, despite having a linguistic equivalent, a conceptual name in one's own language.

Exoticisms represent concepts and phenomena of other people's life. Unlike other barbarisms, exoticism is not fully assimilated

due to its permanent ethnic association and usually remains part of the lexicon of the language. In addition, such words can often be modified or distorted into the norms of the new language, especially if they have passed through a third language, such as sushi or comic words. Localisms, dialectisms and ethnographisms are close to exoticism, they describe the reality of life of a small ethnic group as part of a larger people. Exoticisms include currency, film industry units, food and drink names. There is no difference in the external form and pronunciation of internationalisms. This is an ideological concept that promotes friendship and cooperation between nations. There are different versions of internationalism: in particular, proletarian internationalism in Marxism refers to the solidarity of proletarians of different countries in the struggle against exploiters. In our time, the term also refers to left-wing ideology, trying to present an alternative to globalization.

As an integral part of input words, they are often found in the fields of science, medicine, technology, and industry. According to the famous scientist and educator Akhmet Baitursynov, people should not be afraid of the introduction of foreign words, foreign words are one of the effective ways to develop vocabulary (Temiresheva, 2008: 36).

Islamova A.T., one of the researchers of words introduced into the Kazakh language from a foreign language, says in her research work “Signs and data of foreign words” that the words introduced into the Kazakh terminology can be divided into the following types: 1) materials; 2) tracing words; 3) mixed word formations (ambiguous and complex words) (Islamova, 2004: 12). Transliteration is the use of native language letters when writing words in a foreign language. Here, words are read according to the laws of the input language. For example: PR, web, provider, motel. And kalka means direct translation of these foreign words into the words of the input language. Semantic combinations are changes in the original meaning of foreign words and their acquisition of new meanings. For example: the meaning of the word blockbuster: 1. a real estate business owner; 2. popular film. The original meaning of the word in English is blockbuster.

Kazakh language is tolerant, resistant to learning foreign languages from English and Russian, says professor B.K. Momynova.

Introductory words are observed not only at the stylistic level of the literary language, but also at the household level (микротолқындыпеш, сэндвич, тостержәнет.б.). Introductory words are observed in all areas of life. Thus, changes in political and social life led to the emergence of words from the English language that entered the socio-political vocabulary: public relations – white PR and black PR (позитив - ақ, қара - қара); image is irreplaceable; consensus - agreement (even if there is an alternative - agreement); rating (awareness, popularity); office (former institution); press conference (interview, meeting); Parliament. In the financial and economic sphere: offshore region – offshore region, hyperinflation, etc.). In the technical field, the State Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan revised more than three thousand terms in the field of computer technologies and the Internet. Some of them became tracing paper. Modern information and telecommunication technologies, which have begun to develop in European countries and the USA, are the field in which foreign words are actively entering, and most specialists have adopted ready-made English terms. The terms in this field related to the computerization of society were left out of professional use and became available to various sectors of society, first of all to young people, as the most active users of computers. English is expanding in fields such as show business, advertising and sports. Thus, new words are entering the Kazakh language: nanotechnology, know-how, etc. However, some terms remain in a foreign language because there are difficulties in translating them into the Kazakh language, believes В.К. Момупова (Момупова, 2007). Банкомат, ломбард, терминал, рейтинг, имидж, анимация, бренд, тренд, макияж, дресс-код, блогер, брифинг, депозит, грант, бонус, кастинг, караоке, логин, медиа words are widely used in us. Their scope of application is wide. Such terms are found in various fields. Failure to translate such terms into the Kazakh language creates the concept of “Europeanized Kazakh language”. Therefore, in order to form a Kazakh word, it is necessary to filter these words and adapt them to the national language (Kaliev, 2018).

The appearance of many foreign words from the English language, their rapid concentration in the Kazakh language is explained by rapid changes in social and scientific life.

Anglicism is common in many areas of life in modern society. Recently, there has been an increase in the introduction of foreign vocabulary into the Kazakh language. This is closely related to changes in the political, economic and cultural life of our society.

The desire for anglicisms has become its own belief, which is connected to the stereotypes and ideals formed in the youth society. By adding the English language to their vocabulary, young people in a certain way join the American culture and way of life. There are also social differences regarding English terminology, especially in modern times. Older people are, on average, less tolerant of foreign vocabulary than younger people; Due to the increase in education, deep use of anglicisms in the educational system, it is easy for young people to learn them. Anglicisms used by young people emphasize the level of awareness, its superiority over the rest. Foreign words in the speech of young people can play the role of special quotations: terms related to any special field can be quoted, deliberately changed, distorted. It is in this group that misunderstandings and distortions of Kazakh or English words occur. Sometimes misconceptions are so pervasive that they dominate the masses.

This is evidenced by the change of names in the power structure, for example: Supreme Council – Parliament; Council of Ministers – Cabinet of Ministers; the chairman is the prime minister; deputy – vice minister. Administrations have press secretaries who regularly address press conferences, organize briefings and exclusive interviews. Many economic and financial terms have become widespread: barter, broker, voucher, dealer, distributor, marketing, investment. Words from the English language cover all areas of our life. Kazakh media, especially television, contributes to the anglicization of the Kazakh language. Due to mass media such as summits, briefings, talk shows, and dog shows, it is widely spread. Active acquisition of new foreign vocabulary takes place in less specialized areas of human activity. Presentation, nomination, video (and works: video clip, video cassette, video show), shows (and works of show business, talk shows, showman), thriller, hit, disco, disc jockey. Many people think that foreign vocabulary sounds more modern, prestigious, educated and beautiful. For example: exclusive – special; a top model is a top model; price list;

image-image-type-personality. Introductory words are used to denote concepts that are new in the native language of the target country and not available in the original language: detector, virtual, investor, digest, spray, etc. In the 19th and 20th centuries, many linguists were engaged in researching the reasons for the use and introduction of foreign words from the English language. In this period, the introduction of English words was explained by language contact, interethnic relations and the emergence of many new words. Foreign scientists engaged in research in this field are linguist Leonid Petrovich Krysin, researcher of anglicisms M.A. Breiter, doctor of philological sciences Vaulina Svetlana Sergeevna, linguist Ivan Alexandrovich Beaudoin de Courtenay, German scientist Theodor Adorno, American linguist Uriel Weinreich, French linguist Paul Gilbert, Swede linguist was I.M. Berman. Compared to the receiving language, it depends on the abundance of economic and technical resources of the state using the foreign language, its place in the world and the high level of development (Anokhina, 1999: 133).

Foreign words and terms are introduced into the Kazakh language mainly through the Russian language. The modern Kazakh alphabet is an obstacle to the development of foreign words in accordance with the internal law of the Kazakh language. As a result, many foreign words and phrases in the Kazakh language are written and pronounced according to the norms of the Russian language. For example, the main economic terms entered the Kazakh language through the Russian language: auction – аукция, cooperative association – кооперативті ассоциация, certificate – сертификат, broker – брокер, management – менеджмент, region – регион. The percentage of original and international words in the Kazakh language has not yet been fully studied.

Firstly, the introduction of words involves a long process, and secondly, there are not enough etymological scientists. There is still a debate in the scientific community about the translation of international terms into the Kazakh language. Linguist Aigerim Khudaibergenova: The main requirement for the use of foreign terms is not to use a word in a foreign language, if a familiar and proven term with an analogous meaning works in the native language. Terminological gaps should be filled with existing internationalist words. If the language level is not equal, it is suggested that a

more valid term should be preferred according to the prevalence of synonymous terms (Khudaibergenova, 2003).

Several groups of input words from a foreign language can be highlighted: Direct input words. The words of the language entered in the Kazakh language are literally translated and used in their full meaning (girl-қыз, boy-ұл, sponsor-спонсор, party-сауық кеш, etc.); Copied words. Words that are used in their original state without changing their sound form are called kalkals. For example, virus, passport, password, toaster, mixer, etc.

Exoticism is included. It represents concepts and phenomena of other people's life. Unlike other barbarisms, exoticism is not fully assimilated due to its permanent ethnic association and usually remains part of the lexicon of the language. In addition, such words can often be changed or distorted to the norms of the new language. Exoticisms include currency, film industry units, food and drink names. Hybrid words. Such words appear by adding a Kazakh suffix to a foreign language word. Additions of the Kazakh language can change and distort the meaning of a word in a foreign language. It is often used in the course of colloquial speech in the use of words introduced from English through the Russian language.

Composite words. The direct, literal use of a word consisting of two English double words. For example, second-hand, hot dog, time management, fast food, etc.;

Although there are alternatives in the Kazakh language, there are words that are spoken in the course of speech and communication as an “English” style, a modern example of speech. For example, ok, wow, super, hello, etc. Let's talk about the slang and slang words used by English-speaking young people: Chicken is a – coward; Idiot box – television; Monkey business – is a dirty business; Unkeyboardinated – a person who makes a lot of mistakes when typing on a computer; Picnic – is an effortless activity; Pie in the Sky – is an impossible dream; buzzwords – idle words in social networks; Brofie – take a selfie with your brother; Keep it https – keep it secret; Wasbund (was + husband) – ex-husband; Nexterday (next + yesterday) – the day after tomorrow (poslezavtra); On fleek – is great; Emoji tennis – exchange emoji, smiles with friends; Tip of my thumb – many different thoughts in my head; Sadventure (sad + adventure) is an event when you are sad; 3-minute passion

(трехминутнаярасть) — 3-minute passion; peanuts — low salary; Also, when our young people talk on social networks and correspond, they often abbreviate words and write Russian and Latin letters instead of Kazakh letters (users who do not have Kazakh fonts). For example, slm — hello, ne jan — news, ne istep jatsyn — what are you doing, kk — kerek, boshy — bolshy, raha — thank you, dsm — friend, etc. kalaisyn? — how are you? Ne istep? - what r u doing? Bari super — everything is right, etc. We notice that young English people often use abbreviated words in their mutual posts and social networks, for example: me2 — me too, abt — about, something — smth, OFC — of course, 2B — to be, 2MORO- tomorrow, 4EVA — forever, ASAP — as soon as possible, B4N — bye for now, BDAY — birthday, CU — see you, G2CU — good to see you, HAND — have a nice day, HRU? — how are you? LOL — lots of love, laughing out loud, and more.

In conclusion, it is necessary to pay attention to the development of speaking culture of young people and not to spoil their mother tongue. It is necessary to analyze the quality of information, vocabulary, and correct use of words in our language in TV programs and social networks, and to increase the interest of young people in reading literary books. I would like to say that as our grandfather Akhmet Baitursynuly said, “maintaining the purity of language — not using peaceful, slang words — increases our patriotism and literacy”.

Conclusion

To conclude, one of the methods of word formation is to use the words introduced from the English language subjecting them to the rules of the Kazakh language. But the fact that anglicisms have become an integral part of social life is causing the increase of the group of foreign words that do not correspond to the nature of Kazakh words. Today there is no reason to worry about the fate of our mother tongue or talk about its “destruction”. However, despite the fact that there are Kazakh translations of anglicisms, their direct use in their existing form damages the essence of the Kazakh language.

The vocabulary of the Kazakh language is constantly changing. The appearance of many foreign words from the English language, their rapid concentration in the Kazakh language is explained by rapid changes in social and scientific life. Anglicism is common in many

areas of life in modern society. Recently, there has been an increase in the introduction of foreign vocabulary into the Kazakh language. It is closely related to changes in the political, economic and cultural life of our society.

In the modern world, English has become an “additional” language for many peoples, and its status is reflected in the expansion of the scope of activities, the increase in the scope of culture and the deepening of social use.

Summarizing all of the above, we can say with confidence that the influence of Anglicism on the modern Kazakh language is both positive and negative. It is, of course, necessary to implement the introduction of foreign words, but it should not be allowed to clog the language. For that, you need to understand the meaning of anglicisms and use them only when necessary. Only then will the Kazakh language develop. The study of the processes of the use of foreign words is of interest from the theoretical and practical point of view. Anglicisms in the Kazakh language, their history and advantages, aspects of their use, development of translations are very complex issues that require further research.

Over the past 3-5 years, the Kazakh language has been intensively supplemented with foreign words. Especially many words entered the socio-political and economic lexicon. This is because the country entered a new socio-political formation along with free market relations. Language always responds quickly and flexibly to the needs of society. It cannot be said that there was a linguistic explosion. However, there is nothing wrong here, because foreign words are the result of connections and relations between people and states.

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