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SECRET CODES IN COMMUNICATION AND THEIR VARIETIES

The article considers the secret means of Kazakh communication and analyzes the purpose and place of using secret means of communication. The types of secret communication, the national characteristics of the phenomenon using examples from works of art are described. It shows that both verbal and non-verbal means of communication take an important place in communication.

Based on the semantic analysis of auxiliary means of communication used depending on the worldview and culture, history and lifestyle of each nation, on the basis of language facts the author shows an important place of this phenomenon in the life of each people.

Secret language is a phenomenon that exists in a language, but has not been the object of special research, except for one or two statements in the scientific literature. Therefore, our goal is to reveal the nature of the whole phenomenon in language and determine the ways of their transmission.

Keywords: communication, secret codes, slang, gestures, codified communication.

Introduction

For centuries people have been tend to use a variety of conventional methods of communication or secret codes to get isolated and communicate securely. This is natural, since human society and nature is full of mystery as well the codes humans use for interaction. Therefore, we consider the natural wonders, human inner world through a secret philosophical. Consequently, a good interaction between some members of the community through the use of secret codes may be witnessed even on the state level.

And the fact that the similar phenomenon existed and participated in ways to decide important events of society can be met in the history, folklore works

and archives of usual household life of society. Similar ways of an explanation met generally in the difficult moments for the person and the people. Now the comprehensive investigation on explaining of a secret language of our ancestors and studying of ways of their transfer is important and for history of language and for determination of essence speech methods.

Despite the fact that, the similar phenomenon occurred only in the summary in scientific literature of last years it was not a research basis, but steel the new directions of language in development of linguistics of a problem concerning language will be defined began to be formed in different levels and different ways in a consequence of it created a set of regularities. Means, history of a research of processes of confidential communication in speeches and the analysis of ways of transfers of confidential communication and also definition of cases of use, are especially important in estimation of individual essence of the people at present time.

Secret language is a phenomenon that exists in a language, but has not been the object of special research, except for one or two statements in the scientific literature. Therefore, our goal is to reveal the nature of the whole phenomenon in language and determine the ways of their transmission.

In the course of the research, we used a method of comparison to analyze the nation on the basis of their own perception when analyzing the function of gestural communication as one kind of secret communication. In order to determine the scope of using secret communication, a survey was conducted among different groups of society. As a result of the survey, we noticed that secret communication is most commonly used among young people rather than older people.

Objective of the article: to analyze the history of the study of secret communication in Kazakh language and ways of its narration through specific linguistic data, to show its distinction from other linguistic phenomena, considering secret communication in the language of people according to their peculiar perception; to make conclusion analyzing research works about the history of secret language in Russian linguistics. Indicate the importance of using this type of intercommunication in an individual's or people's native land. Objective of the article: to analyze the history of the study of secret communication in Kazakh language and ways of its narration through specific linguistic data, to show its distinction from other linguistic phenomena, considering secret communication in the language of people according to their peculiar perception; to make conclusion analyzing research works about the history of secret language in Russian linguistics. Indicate the importance of using this type of intercommunication in an individual's or people's native land.

Analysis. In the scientific works, it is defined as «a secret language invented to conceal the meaning of a message by one trick or another», but what tricks we fail to know. M. M. Priemysheva, a scientist-journalist specialized in the study of the

secret language in Russian language, defines the secret language as an established system of specific intra-group communication, the main purpose of which is to hide the meaning of communicative intentions from others» [1, 35]. From this opinion one can notice that the secret understanding is one of the types of communication that is used for individual purposes or among special groups. According to V. L. Schultz, T. M. Lubimova «It is a set of conventional communicative signals used by humans for communication in a community: the language of itinerant street traders and craftsmen» [2, 4]. The analysis of methods, they used in their daily life to establish communication, is our main task. For example:

1. -Апскапар, сепин мепинипи кепешипир. Мепин сепинипи зһапыксыпы көпере түпүрсәпам да сепинипин шешешепеннинип апәйткәпан сопоздеперипи зһүпүрегепипимдипи типиліпип опеткепендепей бополдыпы. About this in the encyclopedia of the Kazakh language given the definition that secret verbal codes «are a method of mutual secret speaking of the Kazakh people, one of the youth's slangs» and given this example: «Sekin makygakyn kekil [sen magan kel] (come to me)». That is, in this sentence, each word is divided into syllables, and before each divided syllable added syllables as '-Ki', '-Ki', '-Ki', '-Ki', it causes confusion in society [3, 36]. This method in everyday life is rather common as a means of communication between users, not only for entertainment, but also for delivering a secret message from others. During the study, we noticed that such techniques could be found in other languages as well. For example, Several Russian correspondents-scientists state: «It differs from other conventional languages by the presence of most common words. Traditionally words are divided into syllables and the same masking element is affiliated, for example: '-fer' (voferdafer – voda [water])» [4, 22]. Types of syllables can vary in languages. In this regard the ethnographer E. R. Romanov says: «Most of the concepts were expressed by a means of most common Belarusian words by adding specific inserts, prefixes: '-ku', [5, 12]. His opinion clarifies the confidentiality of the verbal codes. Several researchers share a similar opinion in the works: «The most common and most relatively old language demonstrate 'kher' affiliation between each syllable of a word spelled, and the secret syllable is also attached to the beginning, and sometimes to the end of the word» [6, 234]. One can see conversations characterized by adding syllables between sounds.

Therefore, the secret codes are special words used by the Kazakh people for mutual understanding, one of the youth's slangs. Thus, in order to preserve the intimacy of conversation, the interlocutors by adding extra sounds between syllables in a word carried out their private talk. Young people choose extremely familiar codes for communication. For the addressee who fails to find the code key, this does not function as a means of communication.

The novel, by the classic of Kazakh literature G. Musrepov «Oyangan olke [Awakened Land]», demonstrates well the existence of secret communication among young people like Nazykesh and Seyit and serves as a social discord in the Kazakh steppe of the last century.

Nafa-zyfy-kefesh, mefen sefe-nifin tifi-lifin-difi-defe afa-lafa-safan kefe-lefe-zhafat-kafan kufyl-kyfyn safa-ryfy-nyfy kyfy-myfyz-bifit-tifi defep kafai-tafar-shyfy, – said Seyit.

Ofe-tifi-rifik afait defei-sifiz befe! - said Nazykesh.

Ofe-tifi-rifik efe-mefes afal-dafai safal.

Afal-dafau mefen ofe-tifi-rifik efe-gifiz-defe-mefei-tifin-befe-efe-difi.

Ofo-syfy-nyfyn safa-gafan kofa-zhafaiyfynsyfy-gafa-nyfy-nafa zhyfy-nyfym kefe-lefe-difi!

Kyfy-myfyz nefe-gefe zhyfy-lyfyp kefet-kefen. Safa-pyfyf-safan-shyfy defegefen dafau-syfyn efes-tifi-gefen-defe kafai-dafa kafa-shafa-ryfym-dyfy bifi-lefe afal-mafai kefe-tefem.

Let draw some attention to what Seyit and Nazykesh hidden from outsiders by adding between each letter and such syllables as ‘fa’, ‘fe’. It was just said:

Nazykesh, if you want me to be obedient to you, chase away sary who is coming, by saying that koumiss is over...

You want me tell a lie?

Not lie. Just cheat, – said Seyit in jest.

How does it say, cheating and lying are twins? – said Nazykesh.

I’m angry that he tries to rule you.

Why does koumiss get cold?

Are you afraid?

No, I do not want to hear.

In this passage, why did Nazikesh and Seyit use the verbal codes? Certainly, the purpose of this appeared from the desire to hide their intentions from sary.

Discussion. Although sound language is one of the most important means of communication and interaction with a person, it can also be understood not only through words, but also through various physical movements. Such nonverbal techniques in our language are used not only to show the experience, joy and excitement of a person during a conversation, but also to transmit confidential, secret information. There are different types of secret communication in our language, other than those mentioned above.

There are different opinions about body language, which arose because of the need for human communication. For example, the journalist-scientist K. Zhubanov said: «Deficiencies of the voiced speech are often supplemented with gestures. Even if one does not know the language of the other or one does not have a language, the gesture can always be understood» [8, 148]. From this

view, we see that a sentence that has not been pronounced or omitted during speech activity can be supplemented to the listener through non-verbal structures. Other scientists approve this opinion: «Gestures are a universal signal that has existed since ancient times and is understandable to the consciousness». It helps the correct perception of information» [9, 26], – this conclusion we find in the works of modern researchers. But since these actions have many meanings, in some cases causes confusion between information carriers. At the same time, when transmitting a secret message, there is a deviation from the universal meanings. B. Momynova and S. Beisenbayeva show three different meanings of the sign «to shake head» in the Kazakh-Russian explanatory dictionary of gestures and signs like: «to take offense, show displeasure», «Surprise, amazement, affection», «disagreement with someone's thoughts and opinions» [10, 4]. Although this is not mentioned in the work of the researchers, it is used to express agreement among members of a small group. For example: «Since Erbol is now a judge, he repeated the refereeing that he had just recalled, which everyone had already learned, thought, and shook his head (M. Auezov). Zhumeken stood for a while, saying «Oh, son, son! and shaking his head, then reached out his hand with the words -Well, then, Bon voyage!» (S. Erubayev). When Aydin turned away Alma shook her head to Asan (S. Erubayev). This meant that agreed. In the first of the above examples through the sign «to shake head» disagreement with the people sitting, in the second – «resentment and discontent», in the third sentence there is a sign of consent of two persons.

Some researchers telling ways of transfer of confidential communication with the help of gestures and mimicry, proved use of this method when bringing by important information: «Secret language», first, is intended for transfer of the hidden information, and secondly, for exchange of views between various groups of people. Therefore, proceeding from the existing practices in the scientific theory, we tried to prove that nonverbal signs are used in relationship between people for transfer any important, but often the hidden information» [11, 92].

Result. At a research of ways of a transferring the secret language in Kazakh, we achieved such results and statements as secret communication renders assistance at specification of scientifically theoretical bases and the principles of a research of linguistics and semiotics, ethnolinguistics of the Kazakh linguistics.

And at a research from the practical point of view, the created language data which are one of a type of secret communication can be used for creation of various dictionaries and also in the process of training special courses in ethnolinguistics and semiotics.

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ҚҰПИЯ ТІЛДЕСІМ ЖӘНЕ ОНЫҢ БЕРІЛУ АМАЛДАРЫ

Мақалада авторлар қазақ тіліндегі құпия тілдесім амалдарына тоқталады. Тіліміздегі құпия тілдесім амалдарына арналған тілші-ғалымдардың зерттеулеріне тоқтала отырып, олардың жұмсалыу орны мен мақсатын саралайды. Құпия тілдесімнің түрлерін анықтайды және оларды нақты тіл деректері арқылы дәлелдейді. Тілдегі түсінісудің мұндай амалдары тек вербалды түрде берілмейтінін айта келе, бейвербалды амалдардың көмегімен де құпия тілдесімнің жүзеге асатынын жеткізеді. Құпия тілдесімнің қоғамдағы орны мен оның маңызына тоқталады. Бұл амалдардың көп жағдайда ел басына күн туған тұстарда орын алғанын жеткізеді.

Автор мақалада түсінісудің бұл амалының әр халықтың ұлттық танымына, мәдениеті мен тарихы, өмір сүру салтына байланысты ерекшелік болатынын тілдік деректер арқылы көрсетеді. Ғылыми тұжырымды көркем шығармадан, шешендік сөздерден алынған мысалдар арқылы дәлелдейді.

Осы мақала негізінде алғаш рет тілдегі құпия тілдесім тәсілінің зерттелу тарихы зерделеніп, берілу жолдары анықталған. Тілдегі құпия тілдесім құбылысына таным тұрғысынан алғаш рет талдау жасалды. Құпия тілдесімнің халқымыздың басына ауыр күндер туғанда ерекше қызмет атқаратынын алғаш рет мақала көлемінде айтылып, халық арасында жүргізілген сауалнама негізінде түрлері мен қолданылу аясы нақтыланды.

Кілтті сөздер: коммуникация, құпия тілдесім, бейвербалды коммуникация, ұлттық таным.

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СПОСОБЫ ПЕРЕДАЧИ ТАЙНОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ

В статье автор рассматривает тайные средства коммуникации в казахском языке. Опираясь на выводы ученых-языковедов, анализирует цель и место использования тайных средств общения. Определяет виды тайного общения и на примерах из художественных произведений анализирует национальные особенности данного явления. Также автор показывает, что данные средства используются как в вербальном общении, так и передаются с помощью невербальных средств, занимая в целом важное место в коммуникации.

На основе семантического анализа вспомогательных средств общения, используемых в зависимости от мировоззрения и культуры, истории и образа жизни каждой нации, автор статьи на языковых фактах показывает важное место данного явления в жизни каждого народа.

Ключевые слова: коммуникация, тайные средства, невербальная коммуникация, национальное мировоззрение.

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