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НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ  
Торайғыров университета

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## **MODERN RESEARCH ISSUES OF RELATIVE SYNTAGMAS IN LINGUISTICS OF THE KAZAKH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

*The article deals with the contemporary problems of research of relative syntagma in the linguistics of the Kazakh linguistic schools, English languages and also the condition and prospects of the Russian English, exploring the paradigmatic changes in the theory and practice of syntagmatics, put scientific objectives in the overall context of the introduction of the scientific aspects of combinatorial studies of linguistics, such an approach will serve as a convergence of linguistic practices of European and Kazakh languages. At the same time the differential aspects are determined in the theories of syntagmatics that is specific to Kazakh, thus built a new language dialogue that promotes the conservation of the national aspects of the language and finding equivalents, facilitating modern communicative dynamics of communication.*

*Keywords: semantics, stylistics, syntagma, syntax, communication, paradigmatics, syntagmatic relations.*

### **Introduction**

The modern Kazakh linguistic school is experiencing a stage of paradigmatic shift today. The study of relative syntagma in Kazakh linguistics is associated with a number of difficulties. Its theoretical description was influenced by several schools, it was substantiated in the national linguistics. The modern approach to its description in Kazakh linguistics reaches a new qualitative level, which takes into account not only the specifics of the native language, but also aspects of its functioning in the world language space. The object of our scientific interest in this article is to identify trends in the study of the Kazakh language, the introduction of the theories of the Kazakh and English schools that correspond to the nature of the national language. Such an approach is caused by the need to give a systematic and descriptive nature of the current functioning of this linguistic phenomenon, to show the influence vectors associated with modern communication processes, to show

a tendency to preserve the foundations of the national language during the period of self-determination of a nation, since language is a catalyst for these processes.

Only at present, the Kazakh syntagma has the opportunity to directly associate with similar processes in Turkology. The interaction is explained by common linguistic roots, simultaneous multi-vector influences of Eastern and Western theories, belonging to linguistic traditions expressed in literature and oral discourse. In the modern humanitarian sphere, tendencies to ignore basic general philosophical definitions stand out, ontological philosophies of specific areas are created and defend their basic definitions of relativism, which determine the nature of syntagma in linguistics associated with the process of paradigmatic changes of the concept from ancient times to our time.

Relativism (from lat. *Relativus* – relative) is the principle of interpretation of sociocultural, ideological, cognitive objects in their relation to the surrounding world. Relativism as a way of knowing and reflecting changes in the language fixed the primacy of integrity and consistency in a period of changes in language priorities, especially during a period of change of eras and revolutions. In relation to linguistics, this principle is also changeable, as in relation to other spheres of human activity. The object of our interest is socio-cultural relativism, which emphasizes the variability of social, social, cultural and linguistic systems.

In Russian linguistic theories (V. Shcherba, V. Vinogradov) the definition of syntagma is associated with speech acts, phonetic and rhythmic features of information unity, interconnected by the unity of information and rate of a speech.

In modern Russian linguistic schools, a paradigmatic change in syntagmatic research is also taking place; similar processes are characteristic to Kazakh linguistic school too. This process is explained by the general interest in structural linguistics. Linguistics today explores the paradigm and syntagmatics of language in synthesis. The initial postulate of such an approach is the hypothesis that a paradigm at any level of the linguistic structure forms a set of variants based on a stable invariant, they alternate in the process of oral discourse. «According to most scholars, syntax is also understood as a sphere of syntagmatic relations and syntagmas. Although there are no full-fledged studies on syntagmas, it should be noted that there are a lot of interesting notes, articles that talk about the serious interest of linguists to this branch of philological science» [1].

A certain difficulty in the development of this problem is the fact that only since 2000 consideration of a relative syntagma is possible from the point of view of the existence of this phenomenon in combinatorial linguistics. However, researchers in this field are primarily interested in the practical aspect of the use of relativistic syntagma in the teaching of foreign languages. The theoretical substantiation of this phenomenon is associated with an increased interest in combinatorial syntagmatic properties of linguistic units, due to insufficient

knowledge of the problem, while the theoretical definition of relative syntagma will serve to develop the basic areas of general linguistics of the Azerbaijani language, the study of syntagmatic linguistic signs that define the representation of a language about his modern national picture of the world. Justification of the complex approach to the formation of combinatorial linguistics, and in its context, syntagmatics is associated with the latest developments of syntagmatic researchers who founded an integrated approach to its research: linear (F. de Saussure), binary (S. Bally), its mutual transition elements (F. Mikush) and their ability to integrate. The applied application of the theory of relative syntagma will be reflected in the creation of a combinatorial Kazakh-English dictionary.

From this point of view, the study of the relative syntagma of the Kazakh language should be included in the general system of scientific development of structural linguistics, the theory of phraseology and contextology of the Kazakh linguistic school. Syntagma was considered in the general context with the problems of researching phonemes, in the aspect of morphology proposals. The object of the research is the relative syntagma of the phrase, its nominative function, as part of the combinatorial syntax. The achievements in this field make it possible to: deeply understand the nature of the compatibility of units of the Kazakh language in comparison with English; will contribute to the formation of a universal meta-language of combinatorial linguistics, which is at the development stage. Consideration of relative syntagma in the context of combinatorial research of Kazakh and English will deepen comparative typological research; An analysis of relative syntagmas contributes to the identification and description of the compatibility functions of nominative phrases.

**Object of research:** Syntagms in the Kazakh and English languages

**Subject of research:** Comparative study of the communicative meaning of syntagms in the Kazakh and English languages

**Aim:** The main purpose of the research is to compare the communicative meaning of syntagms in the Kazakh and English languages.

**Objectives:**

- scientific analysis of syntagms in the Kazakh and English languages;
- analysis of syntagms in the Kazakh and English languages, historical-linguistic, lexical-semantic analysis;

**Methods and results of research:** In the article, the methods of both empirical and theoretical levels are used too. The descriptive, comparative, typological and comparative-historical methods are applied as well. The research is focused on theories of borrowing and translating with an usage of famous theorists and historians' works. To overcome some linguistic correlation and language difficulties, the following research methods as observation, experiment, generalization and survey of the teachers' experience were used to find out more

appropriate variants to explain the essence of the sentences and texts. actual fundamental scientific thought has faded into the background.

It is very important to keep in mind that not all syntactically related words are included in the same syntagma. They may refer to different syntagmas. So, keywords are syntactically combined with each other, but they are included in different syntagmas. Their relationship is inter-syntagmatic. By linking key words, it combines groups of words as independent units, making them sentences, statements and text, i.e. a single coherent speech. The status of the syntagma is determined by its three main functions: 1) to be a material in the structural and semantic organization of all the constituent speech units; 2) to promote an accurate understanding of speech and 3) to bring clarity to the structure of the sentence, contributing to the adequate qualification of its components. A syntagma usually includes several words united by implication, intonation and grammar. They form one structural and meaningful fragment. But quite often even one word can fulfill the function of a syntagma, if the subject of the speech believes that it is enough to reflect the content in the combination with other syntagmas. Such cases must not create an illusion that a sentence is composed of words. A minimum quantity of syntagmas in a sentence is one, but usually there are a few of them. Their quantity is defined by the content and peculiarities of a psychic activity of the author of the text, by his language and speech competence.

The study of syntagma and its nature in European languages was intensified in the twentieth century, which was facilitated by scientific advances in the field of not only the humanities, but also in psychology, anthropology, psycholinguistics, sociology, various fields of knowledge that explore the processes of communication. The study of syntagma in Western European linguistic schools was based on the search for a methodology that promotes the creation of the basic foundations of communication in various languages. However, different linguistic schools, often emanating from the nature of the national language and the scope of its functioning, there are discrepancies in the approaches to research, which, in fact, remain debatable in the 21st century. The qualitative change in the study of relational syntagma in linguistics gained relevance in the twentieth century in connection with the description of the consciousness of a language personality by structuralists. The basis of linguocentrism was the principle of the determination of the consciousness of a linguistic form. The founder of the linguocentric bias of humanitarian knowledge in general, which opened up new possibilities for describing the relative syntagma, was R. Jakobson. He derives the principle of two axes, which form the coordinate system of a linguistic personality – the paradigmatic vertical and the syntagmatic horizontal of the symbolic sign. Systemic interaction determines the balance of any artistic production from a single-line verse to an epic novel. Ultimately, this attitude characterizes the entire system

of language, assuming in it the distinction that at the same time seeks to remove, the distinction between subjective speech-statement and objective language. A typological vertical of value condensation is distinguished by a centripetal convergence, then the horizontal formation of a sign characterizes the topic of centrifugal displacement. Jakobson develops the forms of speech discourse, literary discourse, determines their internal correlates, which are also acceptable for the further development of the typology of the interrelation of word combinations in the relative syntagma. Relative syntagmas arise on the basis of syntactic links, are separated from sentences, endowed with a certain intonation, from a formal point of view they differ from phrases for which intonation is not relevant. In this sense, the relative syntagma can be used to study the syntax.

Such a selective approach, in our opinion, localizes the object of scientific interest and predetermines further approaches to research in this area. The main function of the language is in the act of communication, thus, it is social, serves to communicate between people. The normativity of the language, the ways of its description, the search for patterns in the development of languages in the period of globalization are particularly relevant, since the main purpose of national languages is the possibility and necessity of conducting intercultural dialogue at all levels. Modern theoretical linguistics notes a tendency towards rapprochement and interlingual dialogue, expressed by the presence in languages of different linguistically groups of similar clichés, which, on the one hand, make languages more understandable, on the other, serve as a loss of globalization. National post-Soviet schools introduce theories of French, German, American linguists into syntagma theories. This interest is due to an increase in intensity with theories of dynamic semantics (Kléber). This process, in the vector of its multidirectional relationships, is manifested at all linguistic levels: in phonetics, ortho-epics, vocabulary, morphology, and to a lesser extent reflected in the syntax. The sentence is a complete unit of human speech, in which the unity of semantic and grammatical meaning is concluded. This is the basic definition of a sentence. There are other definitions of sentences, with the development of linguistic systems the definition of sentences is becoming more and more complex and differentiated. All these grammatical processes and phenomena are closely interrelated and have a syntactic nature. Syntax as a branch of linguistics is engaged in the study of words and phrases, in this respect it reflects the modern paradigmatic tendency to reveal intercultural dialogue at the language level. Syntactic syntagmas in this sense acquire a special role. In modern schools of theoretical linguistics, there is a contradictory attitude to the definition of syntagmas, which is explained by the universality of syntagma as a grammatical category.

The word «syntagma» is of Greek origin (syntagma) and means «connected with something.» In linguistics, this question is translated and explained as

follows: 1) a part of words or phrases, formed by a semantic connection of a defining and definable element, for example, carrying water - a water carrier; 2) a word or group of words; 3) holistic syntactic intonation or semantic unity [5]. Thus, our understanding of syntagma is as follows: syntagma is a unit consisting of the combined two terms used in the function of defining and determining. Its existence in the language was explained by the place in the oratorical speech, that is, oral use. Sentences are divided into certain rhythmic groups, which are determined by phonetic syntagma. Here an analogy is possible with words that are divided into syllables. In general, the term «syntagma» in linguistics has many meanings. For example, OS Akhmanova in his dictionary of linguistic terms gives six definitions of «syntagma» [2]. Syntagma in the semantic context is a group of rhythmic words. In this case, syntagma is presented as a phonetic phenomenon. This aspect of syntagma was analyzed in detail in the works of M. Gramma, L. V. Scherby, V. V. Vinogradov, A. N. Gvozdev and others.

Therefore, there are very different approaches to the definition of syntagma, and, according to a fair remark, V. V. Vinogradov, «syntagma has many meanings, and it is difficult to find two scientists who have the same interpretation of syntagma» [4]. Although the division of speech is more phonetic, i.e. associated with the mechanism of pronunciation, in the division of our speech into different parts, there are regularities based on grammatical and semantic phenomena. Syntagmatic relations are based on the distributive potencies of signs, their valences, and paradigmatic ones are due to the selection of a certain element from the paradigm of signs, which is why Saussure considers morphology as «an area of paradigmatics» and syntax as «an area of syntagmatics.» In linguistics, there are several approaches to the definition of syntagma. The concept of the duplicity of syntagma that exists in modern science is associated with the name of the famous French philosopher and linguist F. de Saussure, who defined the syntagma as follows: «A syntagma is a combination or combination of two or more signs that create a complex in a word, word combination, member of a sentence or sentence» [6]. Another French linguist, Baudouin de Courtenay, used syntagma as a «word» [3].

In addition, linguistic science sometimes considers syntagma as a syntactic phenomenon. It can be supported by the works of S. Bally, S. O. Kartsevsky, F. F. Fortunatov, B. V. Tomashevsky et al. These linguists believe that syntagma can be divided rhythmically and linearly, putting another word inside its members, but syntactically syntagma is inseparable, because in this case the members of the syntagma act together and form a single meaning. For comparison: the age of love, the age of love, as the entry into adulthood, the age of love – symbolizing the maturity that occurred on the eve of the new century. A syntagma is a unity formed by combining two members of a function, one of which is a protrusion as



defining, and the other as definable. Here, as a syntagma, there can be both words and word combinations, morphemes, and individual sentences: buy a car; green grass of urban lawn; once became a poet, write poetry.

Syntactic syntagmas have a certain structure: a verb and an adverb (circumstance), for example, in Kazakh people: еркін сөйлеу, тікелей жұмыс істеу, жақсы жұмыс істеу, жұмсақ жауап беру, жақсы сөйлеу, and others, in English, speak fluently, go directly, work well, answer gently, perform well and so on. The receptive aspect is aimed at understanding, but communicative certainty (R. Ingarden, V. Iser) invites the recipient to collaborate. Communicative certainty arises out of necessity. In modern Kazakh linguistics, a special scientific interest is the study of the problem of paradigmatics and syntagmatics in the field of morphology and syntax. This interest is explained by the fact that the traditional use of the terms «paradigmatic» and «syntagmatic» induces them to be associated with morphology and syntax. Naturally, the question of syntagmatics at the level of morphology, paradigmatics and at the level of syntax is removed. The morphological syntax is as real as the syntactic paradigm. In the phrase and sentence the words are related to each other. This link receives an incomplete and unambiguous explanation when it is attributed solely to syntax and, in rare cases, to vocabulary. In the phrase and in the sentence, the connections between words go on several levels of the language structure. It is known that words as elements of the morphology of a language have certain combining properties.

### **Conclusion**

Syntagmatics of a language can be defined as an aggregate and a system of linguistic units and can be defined as a category of language, its combined capabilities in its implementation in the process of oral discourse. Like paradigmatics, syntagmatics are characteristic of all levels of the linguistic structure, but isyntagmatik and paradigmatics are two forms of functioning of all units of the language at all levels, then paradigmatics exist - morphological and syntagmatics - syntactic.

At the present stage of development of linguistics, the presence of a certain number of works by Kazakh linguists which consider certain aspects of syntagmatics, as well as papers and articles devoted to the description of factual material, contributes to the continuation of research on combinatorial problems, undertaken in this article, systematization of the available results and prospects for studying combinatorial syntagmatic aspect of the language in the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm, will serve as an incentive for the further development of combinatorial linguistics as an independent branch of linguistics.

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*Г. О. Беркинбаева, Н. Ә. Ильясова*

### **Қазақ және ағылшын лингвистикасындағы салыстырымдық синтагмаларды зерттеудің заманауи мәселелері**

Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті,  
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*Бұл мақалада қазақ және ағылшын тіл біліміндегі салыстырмалы синтагмаларды зерттеудің өзекті мәселелері, сонымен қатар қазақ, орыс және ағылшын тілдерінің лингвистикалық мектептерінің жай-күйі мен перспективалары, синтагматиканың теориясы мен практикасындағы парадигматикалық өзгерістері зерттеледі, комбинаторлық лингвистиканы ғылыми аспектілерге енгізудің*

*жалпы контекстінде ғылыми міндеттер қойылады. Мұндай тәсіл еуропалық және қазақтілдерінің лингвистикалық тәжірибесін біріктіреді. Сонымен қатар, дифференциалдық аспектілер қазақ тіліне тән синтагмалар теорияларда анықталған, осылайша тілдің ұлттық аспектілерін сақтауға және қарым-қатынастың заманауи коммуникативтік динамикасын жеңілдететін эквиваленттерді табуға көмектесетін тілдік диалогты қалыптастырады.*

*Кілтті сөздер: семантика, стилистика, синмагма, синтаксис, байланыс, парадигма, синтагматикалық қатынастар.*

*Г. О. Беркинбаева, Н. А. Ильясова*

### **Современные проблемы исследования релятивной синтагмы в лингвистике казахского и английского языков**

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*В статье рассматриваются актуальные проблемы исследования релятивных синтагм в лингвистике казахского и английского языков, а также состояние и перспективы казахской, русской и английской лингвистических школ, исследуются парадигматические изменения в теории и практике синтагматики, ставятся научные задачи в общем контексте введения в научные аспекты комбинаторного исследования лингвистики. Подобный подход объединит лингвистический опыт европейских и казахского языков. В то же время дифференциальные аспекты определяются в теориях синтагматики, характерных для казахского языка, таким образом создавая языковой диалог, способствующий сохранению национальных аспектов языка и нахождению эквивалентов, облегчающих современную коммуникативную динамику коммуникации.*

*Ключевые слова: семантика, стилистика, синтагма, синтаксис, коммуникация, парадигматика, синтагматические отношения.*

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