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## **PENETRATION OF BORROWED HYBRIDS INTO THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE**

*Nowadays the history of linguistics is characterized by an intensive period of replenishment of the Kazakh language with foreign terms. The introduction of considerable amount of international words of foreign background and their quick combination in the Kazakh language is explained by fast changes of public and academic life. Many borrowed words were introduced to Kazakh language by different ways and the reason for these were connected with scientific, economic, political and cultural ties. The examples of hybrid words in Kazakh language and their origin within the unique dialects are given in this article. The structure for creating hybrid words using English and Kazakh languages and their functional characteristics are presented in this article. Hybrid words are considered to be borrowed words.*

*Loan words are words which came from other dialects and they refer to the process of speakers adopting words from a source language into their native language.*

*The penetration of hybrid terminology into Kazakh language and the development of Anglo-Kazakh bilingualism is a result of this very «internationalism» of the English language. This leads to the creation of a new language situation, the study of which is very relevant nowadays.*

*Keywords: hybrid, language, loan words, lexicology, neologism, foreign words, word-building, terminology.*

### **Introduction**

The modern Kazakh language's vocabulary has been modified as the result of the rapid development of the modern world, the active cultural, social and political ties with foreign countries. The word stock of any language can be enriched in different ways. At present, there is a widespread phenomenon of the appearance

of a large number of borrowed words. Meanwhile, the vocabulary is replenished due to the formation of new lexical units based on the mother tongue.

The function of loan words in several dialects is not the same and depends on the particular historical circumstances for the improvement of every language. The majority of loan words in English are higher than in many other languages due to historical reasons. The English language is more than any other language came into direct contact with foreigners who had invaded the British Isles in the Middle Ages and consequently borrowed foreign dialects as a result of the expansion of trade and colonization by the British themselves. It is estimated that the English language has only about thirty percent of native words and borrowed words in the English language can be found in almost five hundred languages. As for English language, borrowed words are formed by terms and neologisms.

The Russian linguist L. Krysin notes that «Everyday speech does not experience any noticeable influx of foreign words and this is understandable. Borrowings are used mainly in the genres of book speech, in texts of a journalistic, scientific and technical spheres» [1].

The word-stock of any language is a dynamic phenomenon that is sensitive to changes taking place in and within society. The problem of language borrowing has been most actively studied in recent decades in connection with the intensive development aspects of language interactions.

The Russian language is a primary source of Kazakh language, as all international words and terms are translated through the Russian. The existing Kazakh language alphabet is an obstacle to the study of foreign words in accordance with the synharmonism of the Kazakh language. Therefore, the Kazakh language accepts Russian writing rules and pronunciation norms for numerous foreign terms and expressions. For example: *corporation* – *корпорация*, *proportion* – *пропорция*, *financial analytics* – *қаржылық аналитика*, *tutorial* – *тьюториал*, *masterclass* – *мастеркласс*, *website* – *веб-сайт*.

The theoretical substantiation of the problem of language interaction can firstly be found in the works of a famous linguist, Jan Baudouin de Courtenay. The problem of language interference was investigated by many scientists at the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century. They used the term «language confusion». In general science the word «hybrid» was firstly used in biology science and denoted the organisms obtained as a result of natural species with a diverse genetic code. What comes linguistics, this term used in the term formation. The well-known Austrian linguist G. Shuhardt firstly introduced into linguistics the term «mixture of languages» and «language hybridization». As for the term language hybridization, it was borrowed to lexicology from biology [2, p. 102].

One of the sources of studying foreign terms in the Kazakh language is the emergence of hybrid terms. The term «hybrid» is mostly used to designate divisible words consisting of morphemes of different origins, native and borrowed in word formation. Such words exist in many languages.

Concerning the amount of the terms, one of the elements of which is the native Kazakh word and the other component is a foreign word or part of a term from a foreign language is rapidly growing in the word-stock of the modern Kazakh language.

A. Kurmanayeva gives the following definition of hybrid terms: «A hybrid term is a term that is partially borrowed from another language and the other part is translated into a recipient language or is a native word» [3, p. 3]. We can say that these terms are found in all branches of Kazakh language terminology.

The number of hybrids in the lexical system of any language is large and constantly growing. Therefore, if this problem is studied comprehensively from a linguistic point of view and the linguistic nature of such words is not disclosed, then the patterns and methods of word formation and term formation are completely defined. In this regard, J. Sheard noted that «the description of the process of word formation cannot be considered complete without discussing the problem of hybrid words» and we completely agree with him and consider his opinion very reasonable [4, p. 10].

We can find various definitions of hybrid terms in linguistic works, for example, such a definition is given to hybrid words: these are basically words that have the same meaning regardless of the number of components in their composition and have root words and entry components in their structure. According to the researchers, the hybridization of the Russian language is clearly visible when Latin and Cyrillic are written together. For example: *SD-адантер, USB-шнур, ID-карта, VIP-персона*. The same writing can be found in Kazakh language. E. Golovanov gives the following examples: symbol words: *e-майл, i-номер, модел* words: *Clipper-программы, DOS-программы, MP4-плеер, 3D ускоритель, ASCII-файлы*. D. Lotte considers hybrid terms as terms created using foreign language elements. The scientist divides borrowed terms firstly as original or native and secondly as interpreted terms.

The famous Kazakh academician, Sh. Kurmanbayuly, interprets terms as a way to create new terms. This method has its own ways of formation. We will focus on ways to do this with specific examples in our article. Sh. Kurmanbayuly points out 35 types of term particles involved in the formation of international terms, as a result of which a hybrid term is created. The formation of hybrid terms is particularly influenced by the following words: *air, auto, agro, anti, archeo, aero, bio, geo, hydro, hyper, zoo, counter, macro, micro, mono, moto, neuro, neo, poly, radio, super, tele, thermo, trans, ultra, photo, ex, electro* [5, p. 56].

The main goal of the given research is to broadly investigate borrowed words, particularly hybrid words that came into the Kazakh language, their ways of formation, origins and to identify the features and patterns of their occurrence. In connection with these goals, the following tasks are performed:

- to make a review of borrowed hybrids that penetrated in the Kazakh language;
- to analyze hybrid words and to cover the history of their transfer of hybrids into Kazakh language and their usage;
- to comprehend foreign terms that have strongly penetrated into the Kazakh language;
- to reveal the place of hybrid words of English, Russian and German origin in the Kazakh language's vocabulary;
- to indicate foreign terms that have strongly penetrated into the vocabulary of Kazakh language.

Practical significance of the research is that the theoretical conclusions and results of the study will serve as the basis for further scientific research on this issue, also the materials of the work can serve as a methodological aid in preparing a dictionary of hybrid words included in the dictionary of Kazakh language. The probability of using the achieved results in lecture courses or practical classes on terminology system at universities expands the practical significance of the research.

### **Materials and methods**

The practical and academic foundation of the investigation are the works of the following scientists who made research on the problem of penetration of hybrids from foreign languages into Kazakh language and its basic role in modern linguistics: they are D. Lotte, L. Krysin, J. Kortas, I. Sazanets, L. Basch, Sh. Kurmanbaiuly, B. Momynova, S. Kulmanov, A. Keita, E. Haugen, M. Nosacheva, O. Akhmanova. They suggested the classification of hybrid terms and their works were taken as a basis of the research.

The basic research methods which were used in the study are descriptive and etymological methods. In order to describe linguistic studies, the method of description and interpretation and also there were used such approaches as component methods and correlative analysis. Considering several historical periods Kazakh word stock experienced during its existence. It was influenced by many words from different languages, and it is also linked to public and governmental events of the 19th century. Subsequently, the investigation of the strategies of arrangement and advancement of borrowed words is of extraordinary significance.

### **Results and discussions**

The issue of borrowing has consistently been one of the most controversial aspects in lexicology. Contradictory evaluations of the borrowing process can

be experienced by various researchers nowadays. Some scholars believe that an increase in the number of borrowed foreign words lead to impurity of the Kazakh language, while other scientists believe that borrowed words help to enlarge the word stock of the Kazakh language. The language is enhanced and evolved by loan words, which result in greater correctness of expression, emotional expressiveness and stylistic variety. Therefore, the scientists came to conclusion that loanwords do not damage or make harm to the language or language culture itself. Regardless the general tendency to avoid introducing foreign words into the language, many Kazakh researchers suppose this fact as a common part of the language progress.

There are several factors that influence the process of borrowing hybrids currently. Here we consider as the main causes for borrowing hybrids the necessity to name things and concepts. On this basis linguists differentiate the following: - the lack of appropriate concept about the cognitive basis of a recipient language; - there were cases or examples, when borrowings were used to denote concepts that are new to the recipient language and not available in the original language. There is a need to designate an «actively pulsating» phenomenon in life in the recipient language; the exact word is not immediately found in one's own language, but in another language (in our situation it's English) there are two units when combined (already in Kazakh) are suitable for denominations. That is here we have not only borrowings, but formation of a new Kazakh word and Kazakh elements.

In the works of modern linguists studying the problem of foreign vocabulary the classification of borrowings occupies one of the most significant places. Various classifications of non-native vocabulary are presented in the works of such scientists such as L. Krysin, L. Bash, Sh. Kurmanbaiuly, B. Momynova, E. Haugen, S. Grinev. Let us consider some of them in more detail.

L. Krysin distinguishes three types of borrowed words: *exotic vocabulary, borrowed words and foreign inclusions* [6, p. 44].

L. Bash points out to the type of borrowings – «hybrid words» and considers them as quasi-borrowings. In addition, he supplements the classification with new concepts such as barbarisms, mixed words, transliteration, internationalisms and etc. According to L. Bash borrowings are divided into the following groups:

- *proper loan-words* - words that came from other languages and transmitted by means of the native graphic system. As a rule, such kind of words have not undergone significant redesign; - *transliteration* - a way of translating a word from one graphic system into another (native); - *barbarisms* are foreign words and expressions that are used in Russian without translation, observing the spelling and graphics of the source language; - *international words* - a specific type of vocabulary that occupies an intermediate position between borrowings and quasi-borrowings [7, p. 25]. Among the quasi-borrowings of L. Bash distinguishes the following groups: *hybrid words* - actually Russian words, which are created on the

basis of foreign words; *own reformulation* - words that have undergone adaptation in the recipient language; *mixed words* - words that have undergone restructuring, however it is impossible to say unequivocally whether they were restructured in the borrowing language or formed by virtue of the recipient language from a borrowed word according to certain language models [7, p. 27].

B. Momynova established and gave the reasons for the appearance of language hybridization. As stated by the scientist, the Kazakh language is not left out of hybridization as an outcome of integration. The reason for this is intra and extralinguistic factors.

The most important and characteristic features of any language and its vocabulary are inconstancy, mobility, the ability to develop and change, to improve through various sources. One of the sources of vocabulary enrichment is the borrowing of foreign words. The well-known academician E. Volodarskaya defines borrowings as «... words that came from other languages. Borrowing is a natural result of establishing economic, political, cultural ties with other countries, when the terms denoting them come along with new technologies and concepts [8, p. 22].

English is the prevailing language in the world. New English borrowings penetrate into the Kazakh language all the time. The world wide web, social networks, international relations, technology, the international market and cultural events have a strong influence on the changes taking place in Kazakh language. The material of the study of the reasons for borrowing allows us to make the conclusion that in general foreign terminology is the most interesting linguistic phenomenon and the role of which in Kazakh language is very significant.

Analyzing the linguistic reasons for the sharp activation use of foreign words the following types can be distinguished as Kazakh loanwords: *Direct borrowings* are words that are formed by this way similar to the original language. For instance, these are words like *уикенд – демалыс, мани – ақша*. A hybrid is a word which is formed with the help of suffixes, prefixes of a recipient language and they are usually added to a foreign root. In this occasion the meaning of the foreign word varies. For example: *автожол, бірәстік, автодүкеніі, атаславян. Calquing or tracing*, in linguistics it is considered as a borrowing of foreign words, expressions, phrases and in a receptive language they keep their phonetic and visual appearance. These are the words like *лайф, бранч, онлайн, офлайн. Exoticisms*. These are borrowings that have a national component in their meaning: geographical environment, culture, way of life and etc. The use of exoticisms is determined by subject, the need to describe the rituals, customs and clothing of a particular nation. An objective characteristic for identifying exoticisms are lexicographic sources and dictionary entries in which reflect the scope of their distribution and application. For example: *чипсы, гамбургер, манго, чизбургер. Foreign inserts*. These kinds of words are generally lexically equal, but stylistically vary

from them. They give special expression to the speech. These words like: *уау, класс, сунер. Professionalisms*. They are used in various human activities, such as politics, business, computer technology, everyday communication (teenager communication), sports and mass media.

Hybrid terms are not only used in science, but it is also widely used in the media. Let us consider borrowed words that we often meet in press: - most of the borrowed words are foreign words given in Kazakh letters: *дефолт, дисплей, принтер, эмитент, фаст-фуд, бизиборд, имидж мейкер*; - foreign words which save their graphics: *PhD, online, show-room, web, IT, PR, mail.ru, CD, offline*; - foreign words which save their spelling rules: *дайвинг, бестселлер, корпорейшн, инжиниринг, брифинг, кофе-брейк*; - half foreign word and half Kazakh word: *web-ресурс, DVD – диск, PR-агенттігі, ҚазNet*.

The academician Sh. Kurmanbaiuly also states that hybrid terminology appeared not only in science, terminology system, nowadays these terms are often used in official business style and in mass media. Their number is growing every day and we should pay due attention to them, they shouldn't be ignored. Meanwhile, these examples given below from periodicals, radio and TV channels and different websites in Kazakh language can serve as proof: *авиасоққы, автомектеп, автожорық, автонесие, агрокешен, агрооқу, антикеңестік, аудиоәңгіме, бейнеинженер, бейнеролик, бейнетрафик, блоктұғыр, веложол, велосақышы, гаджеттану, еуроаймақ, еуродода, евроорталық, жарықдиодты, киберкеңестік, киберқалқан, киберқылмыс, киберсоғыс, киноөндіріс, киноорталық, киносынышы, кофеқайнатқыш, қысқаметражды, макробөлшек, медиакеңестік, медқобдиша, медсақтандыру, микрокітап, микротолқын, микроқаржы, нанобөлшек, радиокешен, теледуман, телемаусым, телетұлға, этнотоп* and etc. All these examples given below were taken from Sh. Kurmanbaiuly's book about new words and shortened words [9].

Hybrid terms which penetrate into Kazakh can be classified according to their formation peculiarities. It can be divided into 4 or 5 groups. To the first group we can refer the hybrid words one part of which is Greek or Latin word and the second is the word which is translated into Kazakh: *авиакатастрофа-авиапат, авиаудар - авиасоққы, автомошеник-автоалаяқ, автошкола-автомектеп, автокресло-автоорындық, аудиоразговор-аудиоәңгіме, видеоролик-бейнеролик, видеоинженер-бейнеинженер, велосдорожка-веложол, велосезон-веломаусым, гиперактивность-гипербелсенділік, евроматч-еуродода, мезоэлемент - мезобөлшек, светодиодный-жарықдиодты, наночастица-нанобөлшек, радиокомплекс-радиокешен, телеличность-телетұлға, этногруппа-этнотоп*. The second group of hybrid words: the first part of the word is a foreign word (it may be English, German, Italian, Arabic etc.) and the second part is the Kazakh word. For example, *гаджеттану* (*gadget is the English word*

*and таңу is a Kazakh word), еуродода (euro is an English and дода is a Kazakh word), кофеқайнатқыш (coffee is the Arabic and қайнатқыш is the Kazakh word). The third group of hybrid words: the first part is a Kazakh word and the second part is a foreign word. For example, бейнеинженер (бейне is a Kazakh and инженер is the English origin, бейнеролик, жарықдиодты, қысқаметражды. The fourth group of hybrid words: the first part is a borrowed foreign word and the second part is Kazakh affix. For example, долларсыздану, электрлендіру, селфилету, барменші, демократияландыру, пропагандалау. In the dictionary of Kazakh borrowed words we can face with words such as авторлық, аллергиялық, атмосфералық, аномалдық, ассиметриялық, аксиздік, аграрлық, аэрогендік. It shows that suffixes and prefixes -лық, -лік, -дық, -дік, -тық, -тік are mostly used in word formation of hybrid words. The last group of hybrid words: adding suffixes to Kazakh word. For example, дағдарысызм, елбасызм.*

The distinctive feature of many hybrid terms is that some of them are replaced by Kazakh words, which are Russian words. The words which were borrowed from Latin and Greek are widely used in scientific language without translation.

### **Conclusion**

Borrowing is a popular linguistic phenomenon and it is the essence of which is the acceptance of linguistic material by one language from another language. The borrowing process involves not only the enlargement of the vocabulary of the language, but it also involves the developing of human experience through the language.

The word stock of every language is constantly enlarged and endowed with the help of foreign words. Otherwise, it is an essential fact and even in some definite historical periods considered as unavoidable. The globalization process in science, education, information technologies and international relations facilitated to the flow of new vocabulary into the language.

The issue of penetration of new vocabulary into a language and the usage of loan words is absolutely arguable. Loan words are usually used by youth, because they consider them as trendy. Moreover, borrowed words contribute to the enhancement and development of the language and they serve to denote new notions.

Hybrid words penetrating into Kazakh speech are a natural phenomenon which reflects globalization, the internationalization of society, the growth of information development, economic interaction, intercultural communication in the modern language situation pictures of the world. The active use of hybrid words allows one to master language integration, thereby replenishing the lexical composition of the Kazakh language and at the same time forming a thoughtful attitude towards the use of foreign language vocabulary and preserving the purity

of Kazakh speech and not forgetting about originality and uniqueness of the Kazakh language.

Hybrid words have become a source of borrowed terms and acquired social meaning and can no longer be discarded from the language. The linguistic reasons for the increase of hybrid words in the Kazakh language, their semantics and formation of hybrid words and sources of their use still need to be studied.

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## КІРМЕ ГИБРИД АТАУЛАРДЫҢ ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІНЕ ЕНУІ

*Қазіргі кезде қазіргі қазақ тіл білімінің тарихы қазақ тілін ағылшын сөздерімен толықтырудың қарқынды кезеңімен сипатталады. Ағылшын тілінен енген шетел сөздерінің көптеп пайда болуы, олардың қазақ тілінде тез сіңісіп кетуі қоғамдық және ғылыми өмірдегі қарқынды өзгерістермен түсіндіріледі. Кірме сөздер қазақ тіліне әр түрлі жолмен келіп, экономикалық, саяси, ғылыми, мәдени байланыстармен байланысты болған. Мақалада қазақ тіліндегі гибрид сөздердің мысалдары келтірілген және олардың төл тілдердегі қайнар көздері берілген. Сонымен қатар мақалада ағылшын және қазақ тілдері арқылы гибрид сөздердің жасалу құрылымы мен олардың қызмет ету ерекшеліктері де берілген. Гибрид сөздер кірме сөздер қатарына жатады.*

*Кірме сөздер дегеніміз бұл – әр тілге тән бір сөзден екінші сөз жасау тәсілі арқылы емес, кірме сөздер деп басқа тілдерден енген сөздерді айтамыз. Гибридтердің қазақ тіліне енуі және ағылшын-қазақ қостілділігінің дамуы ағылшын тілінің дәл осы «жаһандануының» салдары. Осының барлығы жаңа тілдік жағдаяттың туындауына әкеліп соғады және де оны зерттеу қазіргі кезеңде өте өзекті мәселелердің бірі табылады.*

*Кілтті сөздер: гибрид, тіл, кірме сөздер, лексикология, неологизм, шеттілдік сөздер, сөзжасам, терминология.*

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## ПРОНИКНОВЕНИЕ ЗАИМСТВОВАННЫХ ГИБРИДОВ В КАЗАХСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

*В настоящее время история современного казахского языкознания характеризуется интенсивным периодом пополнения казахского языка английскими словами. Появление большого количества иностранных слов английского происхождения, их быстрое закрепление в казахском языке объясняется стремительными изменениями в общественной и научной жизни. Заимствованные слова вошли в казахский язык разными путями и причиной этому были экономические, политические, научные и культурные сферы. В данной статье приводятся примеры слов-гибридов в родном языке и представлены их источники в языках оригинала. Также в статье приведены структура образования слов-гибридов средствами английского и казахского языков и особенности их функционирования. Гибридные слова считаются заимствованными словами.*

*Заимствованные слова – это слова, пришедшие из других языков не путем образования слов, характерных для каждого языка. Проникновение гибридов в казахский язык и развитие англо-казахского двуязычия является следствием этой самой «глобализации» английского языка. Все это приводит к созданию новой языковой ситуации, изучение которой представляется весьма актуальным в настоящее время.*

*Ключевые слова: гибрид, язык, заимствования, лексикология, неологизм, иностранные слова, словообразование, терминология.*

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