

PROFESSIONAL WORDS AND THEIR TYPES IN KAZAKH LANGUAGE

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to describe ways of conceptualizing the Kazakh language from the perspectives of the representatives of the Kazakh nation. Language is a very important phenomenon for the people, which reflects their national characteristics. Of great interest is the conceptualization of the Kazakh language by representatives of the Kazakh linguoculture in the context of the situation when public opinion recognizes its position in general and its status as unsatisfactory rather than satisfactory.

Keywords: Psycholinguistic study, semantic field, associative experiment, proverbs, cognitive analysis, concept, linguistic consciousness, ethno-specificity.

INTRODUCTION: The central topics of inquiry in modern linguistics (such as psycholinguistics, cultural linguistics, and sociolinguistics) are linguistic consciousness and the image of the world (Kuzembayeva et al., 2019: 30). They cover studies of units of language and linguistic structures, in which their psychologically real content is revealed, that is, in what real, “psychologically authentic” set of semantic components a certain meaning exists in the consciousness of an ethnos and is stored in its linguistic memory; how the separate meaningful components which make up a word semantics are related in terms of “brightness” and relevance, what real semantic connections of words and structures are in the language memory of a person (Popova & Sternin, 2001). Psycholinguistic meaning is usually broader and more voluminous than its lexicographic correlate (which, as a rule, is entirely included in the psycholinguistic meaning, although its components may occupy different places in the psycholinguistic meaning in terms of brightness) (Sternin & Rudakova, 2011).

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Attempts to probe into the concept of Russian and other languages have been repeatedly made in national science (Shushakova, 2012; Tavgiridze, 2005; Musina, 2008), but no studies were conducted on the concept of the Kazakh language.

In the Dictionary of the Kazakh Literary Language (2011) the lexeme “қазақ тілі” has the following meanings: 1) түркі тілдерінің қыпшақ тобына жататын әдеби тілі бай ауыз әдебиетінің жалпыхалықтық тілдің негізінде қалыптасқан қазіргі қазақ халқының ұлттық тілі, Қазақстан Республикасының мемлекеттік тілі (literary language belonging to the Kipchak group of Turkic languages is the national language of modern Kazakh people formed based on the popular language of oral literature, the state language of the Republic of Kazakhstan (translated by authors);

2) қазақ халқының құрамына енген ру-тайпалар тілдерінің негізінде XIV - XV ғасырларда қалыптасып, біртұтас халықтық тілге айналған, бұл күнде туыстас түркі тілдерінің ішінде ең бай әрі дамыған ұлт тілдерінің бірі; өзінің кейбір жергілікті ерекшеліктеріне қарамастан тұтастығын толық сақтап қалған жалпыхалықтық тіл, қазақ ұлтының жан - жақты дамыған ұлт ең бай тық тілі; белгілі нормаға түскен, жазу дәстүріне ие, стильдік жүйесі қалыптасқан әдеби тіл (language of the tribes that became part of the Kazakh people was formed in XIV-XV centuries and became a single national language, on this day, one of the richest and most developed national languages among related Turkic languages; national language, fully retaining its integrity, despite some local; a literary language that has entered a certain norm, has a tradition of writing, a style system (translated by authors). From the analysis of the dictionary definition, we can assume that the Kazakh language, based on the tribal languages that became part of the Kazakh

people, was formed in the XIV-XV centuries and became a single folk language, one of the richest and most developed languages of the Turkic peoples today.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: Prominent Kazakh writers dreamt that one day the Kazakh language would take an important role among the Turkic world: Күндерде бір күн түрік балаларының тілі біріксе, ол біріккен тілдің негізі қазақ тілі болса, сөз жоқ, түрік елінің келешек тарихында қазақ ұлты төрден орын алмақшы (М. Жұмабаев "Педагогика", 1166) / If one day the language of the Turkic children unites, and the Kazakh language becomes the basis of a single language, of course, in the future history of the Turkic people, the Kazakh people will take its respected place (translated by the authors).

The Kazakh language is rich. It covers a wide range of science, industry, social and political life: Осының өзі-ақ, қазақ тілінің жетілген беллетристика тілі ғана емес, толыққанды саяси және ғылыми публицистиканың тілі екендігіне көзімізді анық жеткізе түседі (Ә. Кекілбаев, Үш белес) / This clearly shows that the Kazakh language is not only the language of advanced fiction but also the language of full-fledged political and scientific journalism (translated by the authors).

Looking at it, the Kazakh language proves that it is a language that can convey a simple story to the reader: Тіл сөйлеу – сөйлесу, оқу-үйрену, жазу-сызу арқылы өседі. Бұл үшеуінің бірде-біріне көңіл аудармау ең үлкен қылмыс. Этика, эстетика дегендердің тым нәзік сырларын әр халық өз тілінде ғана еркін түсінсе керек (Ғ. Мүсірепов Тандамалы шығармалар, 542 б) / The language grows by speaking, reading and learning, writing and drawing. Not paying attention to any of these components is the biggest crime. It should be noted that every nation can freely understand the subtleties of ethics and aesthetics only in its language (translated by the authors). Every nation has its native language inherited from our ancestors. We see the importance of the mother tongue. Kazakh is one of the most developed, mature, rich, and flexible languages. This is the image of the people, the nation, the blood of our ancestors. But even though Kazakhstan is an independent country, the representatives of the Kazakh nation cannot achieve significant success in terms of speaking the native language. The language problem in modern Kazakh society starts with ignorance towards the language.

CONCLUSION: Thus, the Kazakh language in linguistic consciousness of the native speakers is, in the first place, objectified by the mother tongue which is a state language, Kazakh nation and country, its history, independence and literature. The limitations of the study are connected with the geographic scope of participants. The survey respondents represented the western part of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the limited ability to gain access to the citizens of other regions might have had its impact on the study results in describing the linguistic consciousness of the Kazakhs in general. We believe that a further comparative research of representatives of different parts of the country and a cross-cultural study of language conceptualizations of other nations has great prospects for scientific research.

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