

Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics

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Abstract: On the basis of the methodological analysis of scientific methodical literature the content of concept Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics are opened. Structural and organizational aspects research of methodology of Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics are revealed. Structural and organizational aspects research of methodology of Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics are realized. Criteria of research of Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics are defined. The Model of Methodology research the Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics are developed.

Key words: *Neologisms; Linguistics; Research subject; Common linguistics; Kazakh linguistics; Russian linguistics; Model*

1. Introduction

The level of research scientific problem. In this paper, we will try to review the main scientific literature on the subject of the Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics, which includes the basic works by Akhanov, K. (1956), Bolganbaev, A. (1988), Chomsky, N. (1965), Croft W. (2007), Ellis, R. (2003), Esenova, K. (2007), Halliday, M. A. (1993), Hutchinson, Tom & Waters, Alan. (1987), Larsen-Freeman, D. and Cameron, L. (2008), Long, M. (1991), Musabaev, G. (1960), Richards, Jack and Rodgers, T. (2011), Sakenov, D.Zh. etc, (2012), Schmitt, N. (2002). There is no doubt that the Russian language today is the most widely used language for international communication. Words and expressions are born, live for a short time and then die or find their place in our vocabulary according to the temporary or permanent nature of the phenomena they describe.

Indeed, if no new words were to appear, it would be a sign that the Kazakh and Russian language was moribund; the progress of arts and sciences gives birth to a large majority of new words: each new word that does appear should be severely scrutinized before it becomes generally accepted. So this work does a research into all word – forming means to determine the most productive ways of forming new words that appeared in the eighties, nineties and in the beginning of the XXI century.

No new science is possible without neologisms, new words or new interpretations of old words to describe and explain reality in new ways. How could Aristotle have developed the logic of syllogisms or Newton the theory of dynamics without new vocabularies and definitions? They were neologists, and everybody wanting to contribute new knowledge must be. «To reject neologisms, often despicably, is to reject scientific development. No sign of scientific conservatism is so telling as the rejection of all but the established concepts of a school of thought. Neologisms are, however, relative to the terminological paradigm actually dominating a field of knowledge. It may be a radical renewal to introduce terms from a tradition believed to be outmoded.» (Akhanov, 1956)

There exist various definitions of such a linguistic event, as neologism, and every of them expresses the gist of this notion taking into the consideration one of the numerous aspects of neologism. The most general are:

«Neologism: Neologisms are «words that have appeared in a language in connection with new phenomena, new concepts,... but which have not yet entered into the active vocabularies of a significant portion of the native speakers of the language» (Bolganbaev, p: 112)

«A neologism is the term used to describe a word that has been made-up or invented by a speaker, which appears in a transcript of spontaneous speech dialogue. It can also be described as a word which does not appear in the dictionary of the primary

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spoken language, but which is also not a foreign word.» (Internet en.wiktionary) Or:

The common thing in these both definitions is that neologism is not yet registered in dictionaries and in most cases it is a colloquial for the time being.

If we take some sciences in particular, we may see, all of them reflect the essence of the notion, as there is «always something new». For instance, in linguistics, a neologism is a recently-coined word, or the act of inventing a word or phrase. Additionally it can imply the use of old words in a new sense i.e., giving new meanings to existing words or phrases. As it was mentioned above neologisms are especially useful in identifying new inventions, new phenomena, or old ideas which have taken on a new cultural context. The word «neologism» was coined around 1800 and was, at that time, a neologism itself.

In psychology, a neologism is a word invented by a person suffering from psychotic disorders; psychiatrists sometimes use these neologisms, which often have meaning only to the subject, as clues to determine the nature of the subject's disorder. In theology, a neologism is a relatively new doctrine (for example, rationalism). In this sense, a neologist is an innovator in the area of a doctrine or belief system, and is often considered heretical or subversive by the mainstream church.

The main point in all these definitions is that the word or meaning is new and the implication is that the word might be adopted by the society and take roots or ignored and shortly forgotten.

Today according to by Akhanov, K. (1956), Bolganbaev, A. (1988), Chomsky, N. (1965), Croft W. (2007), Ellis, R. (2003), Esenova, K. (2007), Halliday, M. A. (1993), Hutchinson, Tom & Waters, Alan. (1987), Larsen-Freeman, D. and Cameron, L. (2008), Long, M. (1991), Musabaev, G. (1960), Richards, Jack and Rodgers, T. (2011), Sakenov, D.Zh. etc, (2012), Schmitt, N. (2002) actual there is a research of the Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics. So far in science the certain fund of knowledge necessary for research of a problem the Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics in higher education institutions is saved up.

The Classification of Kazakh and Russian Neologisms Classification of neologisms usually is made according to the following four standards:

- Neologisms can be classified according to their functions..
- Neologisms can be classified according to their coinage processes.
- Neologism can be classified according to their formation.
- Neologisms can be classified according to their sources, that is, according to where they come from.

All aforesaid allowed to formulate the Research objective: theoretically to reveal, prove and experimentally to check structural and organizational aspects the Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics

defining prospects for further development of the Kazakh language vocabulary.

2. Methodology and methods

For the solution of the set objectives and verification of initial assumptions the following research methods were used:

- Conceptual analysis, having a language focus, allows determining the structure and concept of national identity;
- Descriptive method, involving description of the characteristics of the studied language units;
- Component analysis method, which consists in the interpretation of the values of the test unit through a set of inherent semantic components;
- The method of participant observation is used in a solid sample context concept of lexicographical sources.
- Experimental method was used to study the concept of the associative field;
- The theoretical: studying of philological and pedagogical literature, the analysis and synthesis of received information on a research problem, philological modeling;
- The empirical: questioning, testing, conversation, natural experiment, analysis and synthesis of pedagogical experience, analysis of documentation and results of activity of teachers;
- The systematic approach is used to analyze and synthesize theoretical and empirical material, as well as for development of a model and recommendations.
- The dialectical approach is used to analyze and synthesize theoretical and empirical material, as well as to develop recommendations.

3. Main part

3.1. Author's original methodological approach

Analysis and synthesis of researches on a problem the Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics of by Akhanov, K. (1956), Bolganbaev, A. (1988), Chomsky, N. (1965), Croft W. (2007), Ellis, R. (2003), Esenova, K. (2007), Halliday, M. A. (1993), Hutchinson, Tom & Waters, Alan. (1987), Larsen-Freeman, D. and Cameron, L. (2008), Long, M. (1991), Musabaev, G. (1960), Richards, Jack and Rodgers, T. (2011), Sakenov, D.Zh. etc, (2012), Schmitt, N. (2002) can be noted that our approach of interpretation the Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics consists:

3.2. The classification of Kazakh and Russian neologisms

Classification of neologisms usually is made according to the following four standards:

- Neologisms can be classified according to their functions. Innumerable neologisms can be classified

as either referential or expressive. Referential neologisms are neologisms created to fill the gap in a specific special field. They are produced to solve communication difficulties, for example, core dump (to clear out a computer's memory). Expressive neologisms are neologisms developed to introduce new forms of expression into discourse, for example, open collar workers (people who work at home or telecommute).

- Neologisms can be classified according to their coinage processes. New words and expressions coming from old words and expressions but with new meanings. For example, killer (adj, very cool, powerful). New created words and expressions which are invented to describe new ideas and things, for example, internet, I-way (short form of information superhighway), and 411(the latest information of gossip). Borrowed words and expressions, for example, masterpiece, Mao-tai, and haman.

- Neologism can be classified according to their formation. Neologisms in form, including the following structures: derivations (with prefixes and suffixes); compounds; phrases; shortenings (using initials, acronyms, clippings). For example, Pekingology, educationese and hard science. Semantic neologisms, including three types of processes: broadening or narrowing or change the meaning of the base form. For example, feedback, window, fallout. Borrowed neologisms, which are true borrowings and loan translations. For example, masterpiece, perestroika, political meaning.

- Neologisms can be classified according to their sources, that is, according to where they come from. Scientific words or phrases created to describe new scientific discoveries or inventions, for example: Bluetooth, Broadband network, IW, Melatonin, Cyberstalking.

We investigated the Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics, their peculiarities, tried to perform an analysis of Kazakh and Russian neologisms according to the word building type, sphere of usage, to the source and time of appearance, meaning and translation. We came to the conclusion that the most common feature used in such neologisms is compounding. There is the most frequently found peculiarity. We think that it is because of the language aspiration for reduction (or shortening) these peculiarities we distinguished new meanings, borrowings, special word formation, which consist of: affixation, prefixation, suffixation, compounding, conversion, abbreviations and acronyms, word combinations and blending. Unlike numerous (even for enough short time) lexical and phraseology neologisms new word building elements do not arise up suddenly, the amount of affixes in a language almost is exactly known. The most productive prefixes of Kazakh and Russian neologisms are e-, cyber-, en-, inter-.

A new vocabulary and phraseology which arose up in connection with informative revolution pierces now almost all spheres of social life, it removes both the numerous blessings and benefits and new social problems, negative consequences of modern stage of scientific and technical progress

4. The results and discussions

4.1. Our original research results

Thus, the Model of Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics will include all above-named components and is in expanded form presented in Fig. 1.

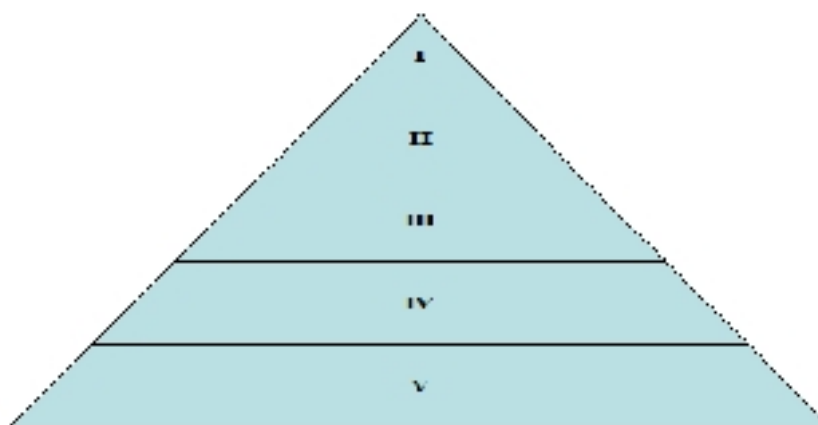


Fig. 1: Model of Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics

The explanation to Fig. 1. Model of Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics:

I. – Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics.

II. – Referential neologisms are neologisms created to fill the gap in a specific special field. They

are produced to solve communication difficulties, for example, core dump (to clear out a computer's memory). Expressive neologisms are neologisms developed to introduce new forms of expression into discourse, for example, open collar workers (people who work at home or telecommute).

III. – New words and expressions coming from old words and expressions but with new meanings. For example, killer (adj, very cool, powerful). New created words and expressions which are invented to describe new ideas and things, for example, internet, I-way (short form of information superhighway), and 411(the latest information of gossip). Borrowed words and expressions, for example, masterpiece, Mao-tai, and haman.

IV. – Neologisms in form, including the following structures: derivations (with prefixes and suffixes); compounds; phrases; shortenings (using initialisms, acronyms, clippings). For example, Pekingology, educationese and hard science. Semantic neologisms, including three types of processes: broadening or narrowing or change the meaning of the base form. For example, feedback, window, fallout. Borrowed neologisms, which are true borrowings and loan translations. For example, masterpiece, perestroika, political meaning.

V. – Neologisms according to their sources. Scientific words or phrases created to describe new scientific discoveries or inventions, for example: Bluetooth, Broadband network, IW, Melatonin, Cyberstalking.

The Model of Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics allows to see prospects of further research of a problem of improvement of Neologisms in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics.

5. Conclusions and recommendations

This paper is dedicated to the peculiarities of the Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics was done according to the intensive developing branch of communicative theory of language - linguistic pragmatics based on material of neologisms words and expressions or neologisms are created for new things irrespective of their scale of importance. In this work we can see the lexical creation of neologisms, and all types of neologisms according to their structure. The examples of some neologisms in different languages like Kazakh and Russian show us the appearance and disappearance of neologisms in language. Neologisms may be all-important and concern some social relationships, such as a new form of state e.g. Peoples Republic, or something threatening the very existence of humanity, like nuclear war. Or again they may be quite insignificant and short-lived, like fashions in dancing, clothing, hair- door footwear. In every case either the old words are appropriately changed in meaning or new words are borrowed, or more often coined out of the existing I material according to the patterns and ways productive in the language at a given stage of its development the statements made above defined the actuality which is carried out in the field of communicative linguists. Its main aim is to describe neologisms by their structure, to give examples, to show the creation of neologisms with the help of word-building

techniques.to the stated aim, the tasks of the object of the study are as follows:

- ❖.The division of neologisms according to their structure;
- ❖.The appearance of neologisms and their lexical creation;
- ❖.The types of neologisms and their translation;
- ❖.Neologisms from the point of view of semantic and phonetic factors;
- ❖.Sociolinguistic aspects of mathematical education based on neologisms;
- ❖.Differentiation with respect to time axis of neologisms based on word-building.
- ❖.Of interpretation and translation of neologisms were used for the analysis of this material results of the analysis of this topic have proved all the aforementioned specific tasks.

Metaphorically speaking neologisms are often referred to as “barometers” of the changes that happen in the society and the shifts in popular social tendencies (Esenova, 2007) On the one hand, new words reflect public consciousness but on the other hand, they influence its development. This contradiction explains the relevance of our research work. Further study of the conditions in which new words are generated, the details of how they function, further development of the Kazakh linguistic approach in neology and methods of Kazakh linguistic monitoring will allow to minimize the negative influence of globalization processes on the national language.

The novelty of the scientific research results. In the course of the conducted research we, on the basis of the theoretical analysis of scientific methodical literature opened the content of Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics. Results of research allowed to prove theoretically and practically to reveal structural and organizational aspects of Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics. In the course of research structural and organizational aspects of Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics are realized.

Unlike the works of by Akhanov, K. (1956), Bolganbaev, A. (1988), Chomsky, N. (1965), Croft W. (2007), Ellis, R. (2003), Esenova, K. (2007), Halliday, M. A. (1993), Hutchinson, Tom & Waters, Alan. (1987), Larsen-Freeman, D. and Cameron, L. (2008), Long, M. (1991), Musabaev, G. (1960), Richards, Jack and Rodgers, T. (2011), Sakenov, D.Zh. etc, (2012), Schmitt, N. (2002) broad analytical approach to this problem, allowed to us develop Model of Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics.

In work criteria of Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics were defined. The Model of Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics is experimentally developed and approved. The Model of Neologisms as a research subject in common Kazakh and Russian linguistics is

recommended for use in pedagogical higher education institutions.

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