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**ISSUES OF WORD FORMATION MEANING IN CONTEMPORARY
KAZAKH LANGUAGE DERIVATIVE MODELS**

Abstract. The article contains theoretical and practical results of the study of the internal and semantic content of new words in the modern Kazakh language. Emphasis is placed on the importance of the new word model in its close relationship with the expressed value. The author offers to consider modeling as a basis in the process of forming a new language unit, notes the lingo-communicative features of the model, and also demonstrates the results of perception of new word forms obtained empirically.

Keywords: nominative activity, model, modeling, morpheme, derivational meaning, model paradigm, priming.

INTRODUCTION. This article will discuss the nominative activity of the modern Kazakh language and modeling, as one of the important and regular mechanisms in word formation. Modeling refers to the basic word-building tools, immanent in every living language and requiring consideration and analysis because of its multiplicity and flexibility.

As a result of these linguistic processes, new words and expressions appear. Language as a social phenomenon develops synchronously with social changes, its word-formation function is due to the necessity of naming new objects or phenomena. Modern intra-lingual processes, therefore, are not considered separately from active extra-linguistic phenomena. Observations on the new thesaurus allow us to draw a parallel between the rapid pace of development of social and political life and linguistic forms in their semantic representation. The latter also tend to contamination, abbreviations, contraction, hybridization, borrowing, morphemic accumulation (complex bases), etc.

The Kazakh language is currently experiencing a real “boom” in the process of updating and expanding the vocabulary stock. At the same time, such different forms of new words are observed, which often lead not only to an incorrect perception of meaning, especially if the etymon of the lexical unit is opaque, but also to directly expressed pragmatic “resistance” in the perception of unfamiliar language units. The relevance of our brief study is to try to understand and trace the individual model ways of generating new words and expressions, to identify existing trends in word formation and to determine the productivity and uniqueness of some word-formation models.

LITERATURE REVIEW. Due to the fact that the article is devoted to new word formations in the language, it is necessary to determine the categories under consideration. So, as it was emphasized above, the new nominations “fulfill the social order”, satisfying the need for new designations. In the modern literature on new words, there are a lot of classifications. But for the start we will take as a basis the table of H. Altman for obtaining a complete overview of the types of new words and their functional characteristics [1,49]:

Table 1

New words			
	Ad-hoc-words	Occasionalisms One-day words New formations	Neologisms
Characteristics of Usage	Accurate representation (of meaning) based on momentary need	Situationalism, strong contextual dependence	Relatively complete reflection of the situation
Degree of Familiarity	Minimal degree	Limited to target group	Relatively high degree
Integration into Standard Lexics	No	Repetition of use within a specific subject	Use in extended sphere of language
Duration of Usage	Short-term	Short- or long-term (depending on the success of the word)	Often included in the standard vocabulary
Examples	Germ.: Märchenland-Entdecker-Spiel «Wonderland Explorers Game», Butterkeks-Biskuit-Milchbrei «Shortbread Biscuit Milchbrei»	Germ.: Probiertgutschein «Try Voucher», Pre-Nahrung «Pre-food », Muschel-Nudeln «Shell pasta », Still-Tee «Still Tea»	Germ.: Obergläschen «Upper Glass», Vanille-Geschmack «Vanilla flavor », Knabberspaß «Nibble fun », Bio-Rindfleisch «Organic beef»

Using the above characteristics of new words and borrowing Kazakh examples from the book of S. Khurmanbayuly [2, 255-265], collected by him from the Kazakh mass-media, we will make an attempt to decompose them according to the proposed classification. Thus: Ad-hoc words: *Azia Moiseii* - *Asian Moisey* «Lee Kuan Yew Singapore prime-minister», *ala tayaktylar* – *men with striped sticks* «Policemen», *taikhymandai* - «*narrowskinned*», *kobzar eli* – *Kobzar country* (due to Ukrainian epic hero Kobzar) «the Ukraine», *khysykhkoz korshiler neighbors with narrow eyes* «Chinese people» and etc.; Occasionalisms or one-day words – *akh khalatty azhal zhandar* – *death-calling people with white office gowns* «Doctors who allowed death», *suiinshi dana* – «the very first exemplar of smth.», *zheputat* – orthographically-deviated version of «deputy», meaning a corrupted deputy, the first part of *zheputat* «*zhep*» means «to eat». *Kari khuda* – *old relative* (associating whistles and screams of the winter season with screams of an old person) «winter», *kelginbai* – *a man who (often) comes* «newcomer», *khatyn khudai* – *Goddess* «Themis» and etc.; Neologisms - *makhuldama* «approval», *eltanu* «Countrystudy», *em-shara* «healing procedure», *bedel-beine* «image», *beikasibi* «unprofessional», *anzhinakh* «songbook», *aryzkhat* «complaint letter», *atatek* «pedigree», *beinebailany* «video link» and etc..

Thus, we see that the ultimate goal of expanding and enriching the national vocabulary stock is neologism, by which is understood a new word that has the prospect of being fixed in the lexicon of a language for a long period.

Here we will attempt to study the most appropriate definition to neologism. Among the considered attempts to give a definition to neologism the approaches of Russian scientist N. Kotelova [3,189-192] and French scientist A. Rey [4,64] seemed the most suitable. To supply the appropriate definition of neologism Kotelova considers focusing first on parameters of concretization. As parameters for concretizing the neologisms she outlines four important aspects: 1) Concretization of “time” – “when?” – when the neologism first appeared as a new potential word;

2) Concretization of language space – “where?” – there can be the following parameters: 1. In languages in general; 2. In the target national language; 3. In the literary language; 4. In the target sublanguage (a term of one sublanguage is introduced into another sublanguage as a neologism, e.g.: an Algebraic term is introduced as a new word into Geometry);

3) Concretization of “novelty” – “what is new?” – concretization of those units which are appreciated as novel.

4) Concretization of novelty in structural peculiarities of a word: which structural features allow considering it as new? (quite often the question is layered: by another word).

Alain Rey admits that the concept of neologism should be applied to combined structures lying between the morpheme and the phrase. He writes: “I have defined a neologism as: “a lexical unit

perceived as recent by language users' which reduces the idea of novelty to psychological and social factor which is therefore no longer objective and chronological'... For all immediate and practical purposes, neologisms can be considered as new units in a specific linguistic code. This apparently clear and coherent concept faces us with three questions:

- What sort of linguistic unit is involved?
- What sort of novelty?
- Which definition of the code or system is the most relevant and which are the relationships between neological unit and the system in which they appear?"

All of the above types of new formations in the language have their own structure, corresponding to the fixed word-forming models. To proceed to their analysis, we first derive the working formulation of the concept of "model" and define its linguistic and communicative features. By a word *model* we mean its stable typical (prototypical) word-formation types, schemas [5, 174–180], which include word-formation and word-changing components defined in a particular language, arranged in the order that helps distinguish the semantics expressed by the word. In general, the following criteria can be established for new word-formation: transparency; regularity; productivity; decodification; informativity; mnemonic effect; analogy [6,28]; This is the linguistic nature of the word model. In communication, the model has other qualities. They are the result of repeatability, frequency and stability. The stability of the model just entails its repeatability on the terms of its original prototype. Here it would be appropriate to say about the so-called property of the *priming model*. The term «priming» from psychology is used after A.Baddeley and he writes «.....could take full advantage of their prior experience, despite failing to remember that they had even been shown any words earlier, indicating that something had been stored. As we shall see, this phenomenon, known as *priming*, is found in a range of perceptual tasks, both visual and auditory, and can also be found in the progressive improvement in more complex activities such as reading mirror writing». In general, the term in psychology, as it turned out, is perceived in two ways: on the one hand, it is an action, "entailing a more accurate and quick solution of the problem with respect to identical or similar effects," on the other hand, it is the result, i.e. the response of a person "to the appearance of an object with which he met shortly before" [7,12].

O. Fedorova writes that "the first will be more correctly called *pre-setting* (Velichkovsky 1982), *preparation* (Anderson 2002) or *a hint* (BSP 2003), and the second as *the effect of precedence* (Baddeley 2001) or *priming effect*" [8, 229]. In connection with the stability of grammatical models of word forms, and as a result of their a priori orienting role in recognizing the expressed meaning (*pre-setting*), we believe the psychological method of *priming* can be used in analyzing the data of an empirical study that we intend to conduct. They contain means of *pre-speech* (*pre-communicative and pre-nominative*) functions, models that are distributed between them. This theory is concerned in the article "Словосочетания в грамматике номинации"- "Wordcombinations in Grammar of Combinations" by L.K. Zhanalina, L.N.Tairbekova where they differentiate grammar of nomination and grammar of communication and confirm that both grammar specialize in serving nominative activity and communicative activity. [9, 64-71]

Thus, the model has the most direct connection with the meaning of the word, moreover, it can certainly be said that the meaning of the word to some extent depends on its internal model. E.V.Paducheva writes, for example, that "a semantic derivation model is a rule that allows one to obtain an interpretation of a derived lexeme from an initial interpretation" [10,149], directly linking the derivative model with the expressed meaning. Further, we read there: "If the derivation models had absolute productivity, then the semantics of the root morpheme would allow to predict the paradigm of semantic derivation..."[10,151]. Absolutely agreeing with the Russian scientist, we could suggest in the framework of our further research to talk about the model paradigm in the language, because the plurality of models is still countable and the model leads not only to a single structure, but the uniformity of the acquired meaning of words, which we are going to talk about later.

So, morphemes that model words are significant particles, they also add the truth to the above. So, for example, a new word in the Kazakh language: *uikilendiru* "to introduce to wikipedia" *uiki+* - *len* + *-dir* + *-u* clearly goes back to the Kazakh version of the word *wikipedia* and is internally hybrid formation, charged by Kazakh formative material, which allows Kazakh speakers to correctly categorize the unit with regard to its forming model (we don't speak here about meaning, because it can cause some decoding

difficulties due to the low frequency use of the given word and lack of priming); and another word *beinetirkegish* “videoregistrator” *beine* + *tirke(u)* + *gish*, this is a model that is in Kazakh and cause no doubt in decoding it, cf: *korset-kish* «index», *tonazyt – khysh* «fridge», *otyr-gysh* «a place for sitting» [11, 559, 878, 739]. The logics of building up intra-word morphemes (root and derivational) and the adjunction of form-building affixes lead not only to the formation of the final meaning of the word, but also to its grammatical forms and categories, as we see from the above examples: the infinitive form of the verb and the complex noun.

METHODOLOGY. There is no lexical unit in the language that is not based on its own model. The model, as a structural basis, leads the word to functioning at the level of speech. The model, in our opinion, belongs to the most stable and countable word -forming process, at least at the level of synchronous learning, it allows you to play "serially" new names "in accordance with the image and likeness."

Let us return to the thought of the *model paradigm*. It can be quite competent, because the model consistently combines the words of one structure in form and content and forms a single model range of words, which we can call a paradigm, i.e. a set of types of formations that have a uniform direction of the expressed semantics. The model as the basis of a word-formation mechanism is related to the formation of a word-formation meaning. Here we concern only word-formation meaning but not lexical meaning. One can see the difference between them in “Process and Paradigms in Word-Formation Morphology” by Amanda Pounder [12, 97]. Let us recall the well-known typology of the word-formation meaning, mentioned in the concepts of M. Dokulil [13,125] and confirmed by Ye.A. Zemskaya [14, 94-96], where attention is focused on the semantic possibilities of structural elements. They are differentiated as:

- nomina agentis as an expression of activity,
- nomina actoris as an expression of a noun or object,
- nomina possessive as an expression of possessiveness,
- nomina qualificativa as an expression of quality and feature.

Thus, based on this historical universal classification of types of word formation meaning, we will try to trace the participation of the word model in the formation of a semantic series of derivatives and find out the degree of activity of a particular model to reflect modern reality. According to the observations of S. Kurmanbayuly [2, 6-28], in the modern active vocabulary stock of the Kazakh language the main categories of words are clearly distinguished by the frequency. So, according to him, models with suffixes *-lykh/-lik*, *-dykh/-dik*, *-tykh/-tik* dominate among the new formations which, as we have established, have for the most part agentic, actorial, and qualificative meanings. Let us focus on analysis of this dominating group of words. Nomina agentis words: *tilbuzarlykh* “deviations of the norms of a language”, *bolzhaldykh* “predictability”, *menbilermendik* “arrogancy”, *koshirimpazdykh* “propensity to copy”, *zhatyp-isherlik* “living on someone else's account, someone else's work” and etc.. It should be noted that all the given examples in their main morpheme go back to the verbal stem and therefore they express a specific action. In most illustrative examples of this group, the verb is in a deep primary basis, on which a derivative with actorial or qualification meaning has already been created, so the meaning of the word as a whole can bear the feature of a noun/object or attribute, expressing an abstract action / state, such as: *shygar*→*ma*→*ger*→*shi-lik* “oeuvre”. Let us look at some stable models of these nomina agentis:

S + -khumar + -lykh, where S is a noun, and we consider a regular constituent *-khumar (bolu)* as a suffixoid with latent meaning “to be eager to smth.” (*atakh-khumar-lykh* “vanity”; *kolik-khumar-lykh* “auto car amateur”; *khyzmet-khumar-lykh* “careerism”; *arakh-khumar-lykh* “alcoholism”; *bulik – khumar-lykh* “rebellion”);

S + V + -lykh/-lik (-dykh/-dik, -tykh/-tik), where the V is a verb basis (*kaghaz-basty-lykh* “paper work creativity”, *til-bilgir-lik* “knowledge of languages”, *otan-suigish-tik* “patriotism”, *koz-shalym-dykh* “visual perception”, *sheshim-tal-dykh* “decisiveness”);

V + Suff (Suff...) + -lykh/-lik (-dykh/-dik, -tykh/-tik), where Suff. is a word forming suffix (*koshir-me-shi-lik* “plagiarism”, *khabylda-m-paz-dykh* “perceptivity”, *shyghar-ma –ger-shi-lik* “oeuvre”);

Adj + V + Suff + -lykh/-lik (-dykh/-dik, -tykh/-tik), where Adj. is an adjective (*sokhyr-senim-di-lik* «fanaticism»);

Asire- + + Adj ++ -lykh/-lik (-dykh/-dik, -tykh/-tik), (*asire-aleumetshil-dik* “supersocial”, *asire-dinshil-dik* “superreligious”, *asire-makhtanshakh-tykh* “super bragging”, *asire-ultshyl-dykh* “super-nationalism”).

As defined above, other semantic layers are present in this group of new word formations. Qualifiers are distinguished from the general corpus by Sh. Kurmanbayuly. The author also notes that in its model basis, derivatives can contain an adjective as part of speech, conveying a feature and quality, such as: *dindar* “religious”, *zhiynshyl* “eager to collective meetings”, *kisishil* “eager to invite guests”, and etc. [2,8]. Final derivative model is:

Adj (S + Suff) + -lykh/-lik (-dykh/-dik, -tykh/-tik) - *din-dar-lykh* “religiousness”, *zhiynshyl-dykh* “eagerness to collective meetings”, *kisi-shil-dik* “eagerness to invite guests” and etc.

However, there are other grammatical categories of words that are ultimately indicative of the final derivative. Examples: *dinaralykh* “inter-confessional”, *zhatyrishilik* “intrauterine”, *tylghattyykh* “iconic”, *zakirlik* “strategical”, and others.

If you look at a model with special productivity, then it is as follows:

S + -ara + -lykh, where -ara is a suffixoid with meaning “inter-” (*top-ara-lykh* “intergroup”, *til-ara-lykh* “interlanguage”, *uly-ara-lykh* “inter-ethnic”, *onir-ara-lykh* “inter-regional”, *khala-ara-lykh* “intercity” and others)

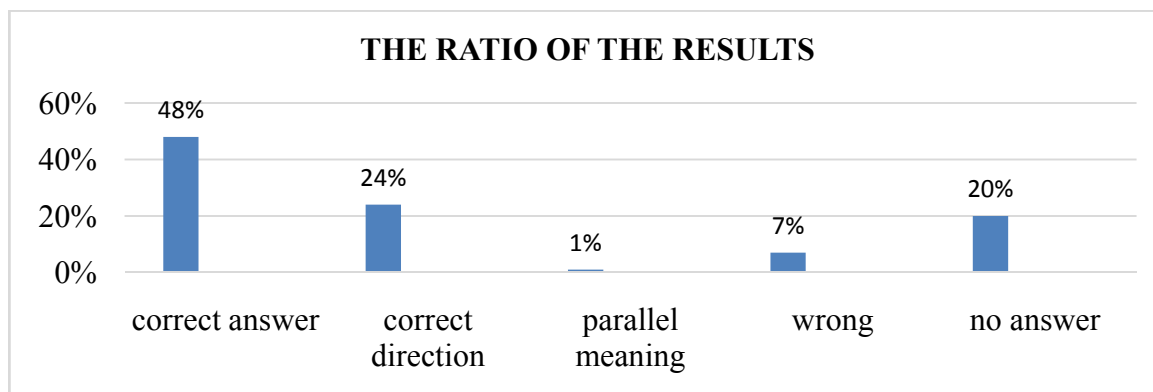
The nomina actoris words in this corpus are not so numerous. Among the examples are such as: *bolashakhtykh* “nominant of the program Bolashakh”, *zhatzherlik* “outlander”, *khaptaulykh* “Caucasian”, *muzdykh* “ice floe”, *sulykh* “raincoat”, *ushtik* “threesome” denoting a noun or object.

The model **S + -lykh/-lik (-dykh/-dik, -tykh/-tik)** in view of its plural meaning can lead to a violation of correct decoding of actorial words, therefore, we believe, knowledge of the context with these words is necessary. As it was already described above agenthood and qualification dominate in this model.

Thus, due to the brevity of the framework of one article we considered modeling of only one dominant group of new words of the Kazakh language. Nevertheless, we can hypothetically argue the importance of word formation modeling for the semantic interpretation of a language unit. The ability to model the internal structure unambiguously contributes to the opening of the etymological motive of the appearance of a word. And this is very important not only when learning the language and its vocabulary as a foreign language, but also for the orientation of the native speaker in the mass layers of new lexical facts. In order to test the latter, we carried out a rapid experiment on the correctness of recognizing new lexical units in the Kazakh language and finding out the presence and role of the priming effect of the word models. A corpus of 30 most frequent new words from different Kazakh media was selected as speech stimuli. 22 Kazakh group graduate students of L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian national university aged 23 to 36 years participated in the express experiment. The task was to write down the semantic association on the read new lexical unit, if the word is familiar, indicate its direct meaning and highlight words that sound relatively often.

RESULTS AND ANALYSES:

Thus, we proceed to the analysis of the results. All the answers are categorized according to the degree of accuracy of the decoded meaning. The categorization parameters are the following: “correct answer”, “correct direction”, “parallel meaning”, “wrong meaning”, “no answer”. Scheme 1 below shows the overall result.



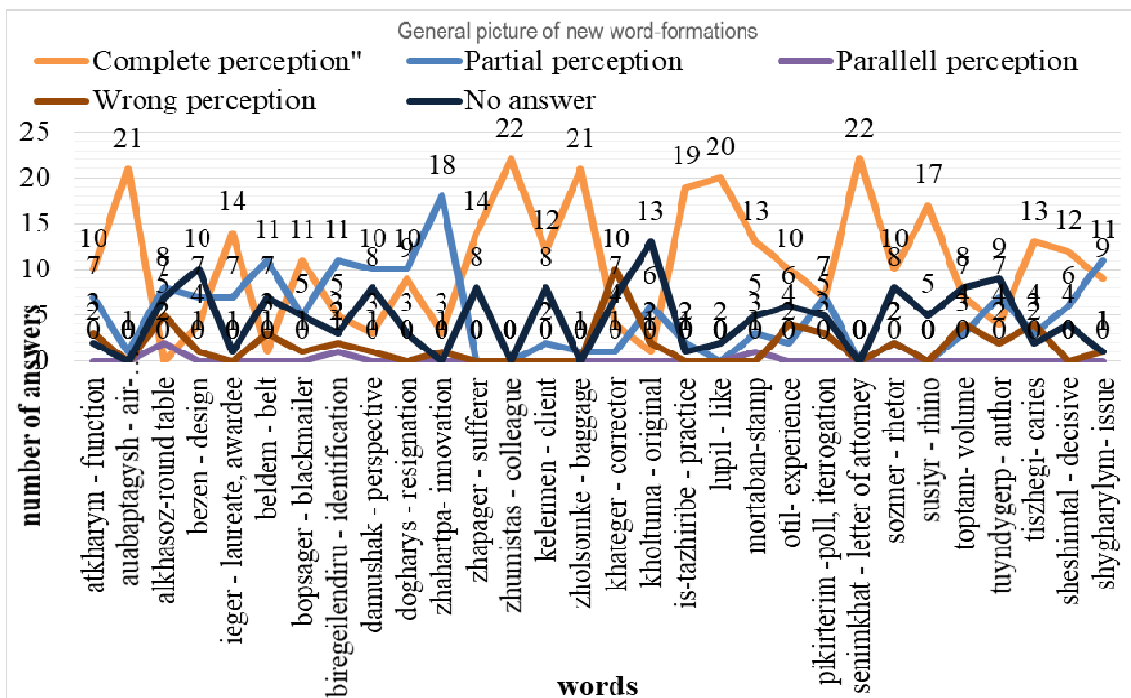
Scheme 1

As is clearly seen from the table, about half of the presented stimulus words are recognized by the respondents correctly, and more than 20% of the words are defined in the correct semantic space. However, 27% of words are misunderstood or even missed as unfamiliar.

Now let us see what new words were among the leaders with correct perception by the majority of respondents. 100% correctly recognized words are *zhumistas* “colleague” and *senimkhat* “a letter of attorney”. Further correctly decoded words are *auabaptagysh* “air conditioner” and *zholsomke* “baggage”. Concerning these words only one word was not correct and therefore the correctly decoded words contained 95%. The word *lupil* - “like” acquires a new meaning. 91% of respondents’ answers were correct to this word. The word *is-tazhiribe* “internship” became well fixed in the language as 86% of respondents recognized this word well. Above-mentioned units are total neologisms in the Kazakh vocabulary stock which have good tendency to be codified in the language.

The number of respondents who decoded the words is 63% or 14 people.

We will analyze the remained words and try to picture it.



Scheme 2

As can be seen in the diagram, a rather expressive picture emerges. On average 14 words or 47% of presented stimulus words are decoded correctly by 50% or more of respondents. Among those words are: *zhapager* “sufferer”, *kelermen* “client”, *mortaban* “stamp”, *tiszhegi* “caries” and others. Nevertheless, the remained lexical units i.e. 16 units or 53% cause difficulties in perceiving and correct decoding of the main meaning.

This part, based on the criterion of the correctness of semantic perception, can be further divided into two groups: “close to the correct meaning” and “far from correct meaning”. 8 words decoded correctly by 5 to 10 respondents refer to the 1st group. Among these words are: *atkharym* “function”, *biregeilendiru* “identification”, *otil* “experience”, *shygharylym* “issue”, *toptam* “series, miscellanea” and others. The left 8 words refer to the most marginal part of semantic correctness in perceiving. Among the most complicated words are the words: *khateger* “corrector”. It was not decoded by 17 people, that is 77% of respondents. Further go the words *kholtuma* “the original”, which is not decoded by 15 respondents or 68% of experiment participants. The words *alkhasoz* “round table talk”, *bezen* “design”, *tuindyger* “author” are in the group that are not decoded. Such words that caused difficulties as with model structure so with meaning made up 27%. In case the models of such incorrectly decoded words are analyzed, then we can suggest the reason for this result. Sufficient transparency of the root morpheme of almost all of

these words gives a false clue and sends semantics to another channel. Let us return to the concept of priming. It is priming that plays the main role as a “hint” here. Repeatability and typicality as a model, and most importantly, the meaning expressed by the model components, prompt an instantaneous misperception of the word. For example the stimulus *khateger* was answered as “a man that makes mistakes” according to the root *khate-* “mistake”+suffix *-ker/-ger*. The model “root morpheme + suffix – *ger/-ker*” form actorial meaning: “a person with a certain kind of action”, as in: *khalamger* “writer”, *gharyshker* “cosmonaut”, *saudager* “trader”, *aitysker* “singer improviser” and others. This experience or according to O.Fedorova pre-setting of relatively established model led to the so-called negative *priming effect*. We read in O. Fedorova’s work about this: “In case pre-setting worsens the processing of the target stimulus, one can talk about a negative priming effect” [8,231]. Thus, the phenomenon of psychological priming or presetting in the perception of new lexical units can have both a positive (*senimkhat* “a letter of attorney” ≈ *alghyskhat* “thank-you letter”) and a negative (to the word *alkhasoz* “round table talk” the received answer was *khara soz* -“word of edification”) effect.

DISCUSSION. We believe when modeling derivatives in the modern Kazakh language, taking into account knowledge of priming, it is necessary, with full transparency of the etymon, to include deictic (indicative) components that contribute to the correct perception of the intended meaning during communication. If we are talking about, for example, the *khateger* “corrector”, then, at a minimum, there should be another part in the Kazakh version - *qatezhondeger* (*qatezhondeush*) “corrector of a mistake”. This in its turn enables to realize the “functional literacy”[15].

Summarizing our paper in general, the perception of new models of words meets the expectations and performs its auxiliary function in communicative activities as evidenced in the results of empirical rapid research. It should be remembered that the modeling of new words due to its high significance and direct connection with the reflected meaning requires careful preparation, compliance with the rules of etymology, that is special for those claiming to have a certain model-semantic priming. The model contains not only the formal elements of the structure of a new word, but also expresses a definite meaning, combining words of the same type into a single semantic space. Models and modeling processes in the modern Kazakh language deserve further extensive study.

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ҚАЗІРГІ ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІ ДЕРИВАТ МОДЕЛЬДЕРІНДЕГІ СӨЗЖАСАМ МАҒЫНАСЫ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ

Аннотация. Мақала қазіргі қазақ тіліндегі жаңа сөздердің ішкі және семантикалық мазмұнын зерттеудің теориялық және практикалық нәтижелерін қамтиды. Жаңа сөз моделінің маңыздылығына ерекше көңіл бөлінеді. Модельдеуді жаңа тілдік бірлікті қалыптастыру үдерісінде негіз ретінде қарастыруды ұсынамыз, модельдің лингвокоммуникативті ерекшеліктері ескеріліп, эмпирикалық түрде алынған жаңа сөз формаларын қабылдау нәтижелерін көрсетеді.

Түйін сөздер: номинативті іс-әрекет, модель, модельдеу, морфема, сөзжасамдық мағына, модельді парадигма, прайминг.

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ВОПРОСЫ СЛОВООБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ЗНАЧЕНИЯ В МОДЕЛЯХ ДЕРИВАТОВ СОВРЕМЕННОГО КАЗАХСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация. Статья содержит теоретические и практические результаты исследования внутреннего и смыслового содержания новых слов в современном казахском языке. Акцент сделан на важности модели нового слова в ее тесной взаимосвязи с выражаемым значением. Автор предлагает рассматривать моделирование как основу в процессе формирования новой языковой единицы, отмечает лингво-коммуникативные особенности модели, а также демонстрирует результаты восприятия новых словоформ, полученных эмпирически.

Ключевые слова: номинативная деятельность, модель, моделирование, морфема, словообразовательное значение, модельная парадигма, прайминг.

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