

VALUE OF LOAN WORDS IN THE CREATION OF THE LINGUISTIC AND LITERARY WORLD

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Abstract: *At the moment, the literature of any nation is enriched with borrowings and foreign words, which are firmly entrenched in everyday life, and have also become a literary norm. To understand the nature of the words that we use on a daily basis, their origin, as well as the role that words play in enriching the awareness of phenomena and, accordingly, development, it is necessary to conduct a number of linguistic studies. The purpose of this study is to determine the cultural value of loan words for literature. The research used the methods of historical analysis, comparison, as well as the method of linguistic analysis. The authors linguistic terms “Occasional derivation” and “occasional derivation” used in the article broadly as contextual synonyms. The article is devoted to occasional and borrowed derivation in the artistic (poetic) text, which is an implementation of the gaming potential of the language in which the updated implicit meanings and peripheral matter Asked linguistic personality – the author intentionally for a specific purpose. In this aspect occasionalism derivation, borrowing is seen as a kind of language game, as the game derivational, during which in the creative acts of diversion created by the author’s poetic picture of the world.*

Keywords: derivation, occasionalism, loan words, language picture of the world.

Occasional derivation, as the gaming potential of the language can be interpreted as a creative cognitive act exposes implicit mechanisms and possibilities of the language system. In the process of occasional derivation are created and modified by new knowledge about the world, updated the hidden meanings and peripherals, with innovative shades of meaning are given by the author, the creative personality of language, deliberately. In functional terms, occasional derivation reflects the different communication setup language personality – the creation, selection of nominations for the relevant subject and abstract realities; expression of the subjective emotional attitude of an individual to a particular fragment of picture of the world; features and its own system of values of a person communicates¹.

The object and the result is a non-standard derivation occasional, reflecting the specificity of the language picture of the world on the individual cognitive, emotive, axiological and pragmatic levels. Occasional problems in the text of the study have a long history². In the development of theoretical

¹ N.D. Arutyunova, *Language metaphor (Syntax and vocabulary)*, Nauka, Moscow, 1979.

² R.N. Arkhipov, *Occasional innovations in the original texts and translations of drama Brecht “Mother Courage and Her Children”*. Candidate dissertation, Kuban State University, Krasnodar, 2001;

R.J. Kate, R.J. Mooney, “Learning language semantics from ambiguous supervision”, in *AAAI*, 2007, vol. 7, p. 895-900; T. Kwiatkowski, S. Goldwater, L. Zettlemoyer, M. Steedman,

positions on this topic, we relied on the concept of domestic and foreign scientists in the field of language theory: T. Ricento³, S. F. Kiesling and C. B. Paulston⁴, L.Y. Buyanova⁵, and others.

However, multilateral research occasional diversion as a method and as a means of creating a language picture of the world is not carried out in domestic linguistics, while strengthening the capacity of an explanatory theory of language contributes to the revitalization of linguistic development in line with this perspective. The question of filling a stepped derivational nests new units of different levels is one of the most pressing problems facing the linguists at the turn of the century and require further Miscellaneous Aspect characteristics⁶.

Derivational potential occasional

Derivative unit or derivation step in a synchronous system of a language is a process of converting a linguistic unit, taken as the (elementary), using the existing tools in the language (derivation operator); for example, a noun forest is the source unit to form words using the suffix forester –nik and zero inflection. The new word (derivative) has a new derivational and lexical meanings cannot be reduced to the sum of its components⁷. Derivation, as a theoretical and methodological construct that allows the system to explain the relationship of language, language development as a continuous process of signification, it shows the way the creative use. Derivational processes define all the paradigmatic and syntagmatic language communication, but traditionally adopted to calculate their levels of language to distinguish between:

- morphological derivation (for example, age – lame);
- inflection (e.g., play – play);

“*A probabilistic model of syntactic and semantic acquisition from child-directed utterances and their meanings*”, in: *Proceedings of the 13th Conference of the European Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics* (pp. 234-244), Association for Computational Linguistics, Avignon, 2012.

³ T. Ricento (Ed.), *An introduction to language policy: Theory and method*, John Wiley & Sons, Hoboken, 2009.

⁴ S.F. Kiesling, C.B. Paulston (Eds.), *Intercultural discourse and communication: The essential readings (Vol. 8)*, John Wiley & Sons, Hoboken, 2008.

⁵ L.Y. Buyanova, “*Language person as the text: the language life and the life of language*”, in: *Language Person: Explication, Perception and Impact of Language and Speech* (pp. 47-73), Kuban State University, Krasnodar, 1999.

⁶ T.A. Bukireva, “*Anomalies in natural texts*”, in: *Humanities: Objects, Patterns, Scientific Paradigms* (pp. 65-73), Kuban State University, Krasnodar, 1998a; T.A. Bukireva, “*Terms of successful verbal communication in the use of abnormal emotive statements*”, in: *Linguistic Personality: The Genre Speech Activity* (pp. 19-21), Peremena, Volgograd, 1998b.

⁷ L.Y. Buyanova, “*Language person as the text: the language life and the life of language*”, in: *Language Person: Explication, Perception and Impact of Language and Speech* (pp. 47-73), Kuban State University, Krasnodar, 1999.

- word formation (e.g., a close – pri6lizit);
- lexical (ice – ice – a sight);
- syntax (sun burned out grass – Sun burned out grass);
- semantic, which is expressed in the textual level.

Derivation – a unidirectional process, but its direction is not always obvious. The higher the level of the language system, the more the characteristics of the analyzed units should be involved; e.g., for determining the development of verbal polysemy, distinction of primary and secondary values, you must explore paradigmatic relations models proposals, organized by these verbs, to find out the possible ways of filling the syntactic position⁸. At the level of the models offer the direction of conversion is based on the analysis of semantic and syntactic structure of sentences, with the value of the original proposal should be a euphemism when setting values derivative deals. This rule is necessary for determining the direction and inside the model between model derivation proposals. An example within the model derivation may be uncertain, personal suggestions, passive, efficient and design relative.

Between the model derivation relationship can be illustrated operations causation and no causative. He told the truth (no causative design: not the subject of the action is due to the influence of another subject or subjects) – He was forced to tell the truth (causative construction: actor forced due to the outside)⁹. The increase in the linear extent and value of the new proposals is provided by the operator causation, which can be called “positive”, the operator with the sign “minus” no causative process is carried out; e.g. Children surrounded by a garden fence – Children surrounded garden (house, table, teacher, etc...). Of second model shows the semantics of the subject: the subject of the second design function can be performed only animate noun in the plural. This is offset by the lack of specification in the sentence syntactic position levers¹⁰.

Circle syntactic derivation process is not outlined clearly enough. In addition to compression phenomena (for example, the phrase occurrence of irrigated agriculture), contamination (colloquial pay the fare), conversion, transformation, paraphrases, to derive include all kinds of complications grammatical sentence structure, changing the characteristics of the logical-syntactic and communicative plan¹¹. For example, offer a strong tradition

⁸ E.A. Zemskaya, “Occasional and potential words in Russian word formation”, in: *Actual Problems of Russian Word Formation*, Samarkand State University, Samarkand, 1972.

⁹ E.A. Zemskaya, *The modern Russian language. Word formation*, Nauka, Moscow, 2011.

¹⁰ E.S. Zhdanova, *The linguistic means of expression elements of paganism in poetic practice Khlebnikov*, Candidate dissertation, Stavropol State University, Stavropol, 2003.

¹¹ K.B. Zhogina, “Author’s derivational neologisms (based on today’s newspapers)”, in: *International Scientific Conference “Philology at the Turn of the Millennium”*, Rostov State Pedagogical University, Rostov-on-Don, 2000, p. 121-122.

distinguishes the entire eastern culture in the beginning of the paragraph of the order of the words expressive or conditional text-link structure: predicate verb has the value of the ratio and determines the syntactic position characteristic of the subject carrier (“Eastern culture”) and feature specifications (“sustainability traditions”). According to this source must be a member of the derivation structure. The entire eastern culture is different stability of traditions, it is the most elementary, is isomorphic to the structure and is independent from the context¹².

Linguistic picture of the world

Linguistic personality and is interpreted as a dynamic system, which has an exclusive value for a wide variety of spaces: the spiritual, emotional, rational, intuitive, conscious and unconscious, of usual and creative (language level), and a representative of the potential (level of speech). Linguistic personality is also a functional system, and linguistic consciousness carries a reflection of all ontogenetic stages of formation of the language person. The artistic/poetic text may be interpreted as a reflection of the linguistic consciousness of the individual. In this respect, the diversity of poetic texts is differentiated according to the principle of representation in each particular text of a language picture of the world of its creator¹³. Poetic (and prose) meta languages different authors are unique and inimitable: being single semiotic substance, meta-language is always a significant attribute of a language personality, creative text as a description of life or “possible”, the virtual world, which is especially brightly presented in poetic occasional text¹⁴.

From the standpoint of holistic-systemic approach of the substrate providing for the division of the internal language of the individual device on a person: 1) mental (the thinking), 2) the language (which owns a specific language), 3) speech (talking) and 4) communicative (communicates), stands an understanding of the language person of the author of art in four aspects: 1) the identity of the owner of a verbal-logical and creative thinking, which is characterized by unintended and emotional intensity; 2) the person owning the language as an abstract system of language and language as activity; 3) a person whose individuality and uniqueness are manifested in the art text / discourse, which is linked to the language selection actualized (meta linguistic) funds; 4) a person has a high potential of cognitive competence, leading the eternal

¹² L. Izmailova, “Occasionalisms in the novel by M.A. Sholokhov “*And quiet flows the Don*”, in: A.G. Lykov (Ed.), *Russian Derivational Syntagmatics and Paradigms*, Kuban State University, Krasnodar, 1991, p. 24-30.

¹³ Lyakhovich, “Occasional derivation as a means and a method for constructing a language picture of the world”, in *Vladimir Dal and Modern Philology*, 2001, vol. 1, p. 125-127.

¹⁴ E.D. Suleimenova, *The concept of meaning in modern linguistics*, Mektep, AlmaAta, 1989.

dialogue, understanding M.M. Bakhtin occurring between the author of the work and character, between the author and the reader of the target, a which is especially characteristic of the linguistic identity of the creator nonce words and features of a language picture of the world¹⁵.

Emotionally expressive function is the basis for the individual copyright occasional formations, which, unlike the nominative token designed to perform a classification function, that is to divide the world on a denotative fragments in connotative components¹⁶ act as primary. Occasional operation range is extremely wide: in some cases they are extremely expressive (expressive) goals, in others – create a complex aesthetic image, contribute to the artistic design of the author, in the third – service installation to express feelings, moods individuals. The highest frequency of neoplasm's among stylistically painted characterized conversational household and professional use words which, combining with the nominative function expressive estimated directly and openly, sometimes rough, express attitude to the realities. The study showed that stylistically marked formation observed in the nests of different typologies: from single-stage jack-pairs and fan derivational nests to complex multi-derivational nests.

In the group of single-stage jack-pairs most widely used word-forming nest, where on the basis of attributive word-combinations with the agreed definition, which defines the word is omitted, and the role of structural and motivating advocates defining word, formed universal words that are synonymous with reduced stylistically neutral units. Such education emerged in line with the trend of economy of language, the essence of which lies in the fact that, in short Nomination and linguistic chain accommodates a maximum content¹⁷. Among the universal neologisms quite frequent homonymous education, for example: private business and personal pension; continuing education; continuous planning; itinerary and route taxi.

Stylistically it can be painted and derivatives – neo logical Seme. So, on the basis of stylistically neutral term allergy colloquially originated semantic neologism meaning “deep dislike for someone or anything”. Neutral in stylistic terms – verb “to connect with each other so as to form a closed loop, a single system for the circulation of anything” became the source for the tumors with the meaning “to unite, to make a general” is used in everyday professional speech¹⁸. Stylistically painted neologisms found in word-building nests not only

¹⁵ M. Maksimenko, “Nonce words in the marginal youth media Kuban”, in *Journalism: Information Space*, 2002, no. 4, p. 59-65.

¹⁶ E. Hanpira, “Occasional elements in modern speech”, in: *Stylistic Research: on the Basis of the Modern Russian Language* (pp. 245-317), Nauka, Moscow, 1972.

¹⁷ E.A. Zemskaya, “Occasional and potential words in Russian word formation”, in: *Actual Problems of Russian Word Formation*, Samarkand State University, Samarkand, 1972.

¹⁸ L.Y. Buyanova, “Language person as the text: the language life and the life of language”, in: *Language Person: Explication, Perception and Impact of Language and Speech*, Kuban State University,

as derivatives units, a number of word-building nests, they play the role of producing basic words to form, in some cases, the nest and branched poly component derivational paradigm.

Borrowing as a way of derivation

Borrowing – 1) the transition elements of one language in another language as a consequence of a more or less prolonged contact between these languages; 2) the word or the turnover included in the language as a result of this transition. May borrow phonemes (e.g., phoneme (f) was taken from the Greek language), morpheme (such as, for example, the morpheme *ism*, *anti-* etc.); for foreign language patterns can be created syntax (e.g., verbal participle headlines such *Summing up* – the result of the influence of English syntax)¹⁹.

The most frequent and typical form of linguistic borrowing – borrowing of words or lexical borrowing. Causes of lexical borrowing can be external and internal²⁰. The main external reason – close political, economic and trade ties between the peoples – native speakers. The most typical form of influence due to such constraints – borrowing the words with borrowing things or concepts (words like a car assembly line, radio, cinema, television, laser, transistor, etc...). Other external causes of borrowing – the need to identify with the help of the foreign word any newly appeared a special kind of objects or concepts; for example, to refer to the servants at a hotel in the Russian language was strengthened by the French origin of the word *porter* (a word the servant not clearly indicate the scope of the activities of the entity)²¹. The need for specialized items is particularly acute in science and technology, where foreign-language lexical elements are strengthened as the terms differ in content from semantically close to them ancestral words: compare pairs of *transformer* – *converter*, *compression* – *compression*, *sedation* – *calming*, etc.

Under the influence of foreign words – their formative or semantic structure – can be created by word-of tracing paper. Borrowing foreign language vocabulary – a natural and logical process, accompanying the contact of peoples and their languages. This process enriches the language and usually does not harm its identity, t. To. While maintaining the basic, “his” Dictionary

Krasnodar, 1999, p. 47-73; I.V. Lyakhovich, “Occasional derivation as a means and a method for constructing a language picture of the world”, in *Vladimir Dal and Modern Philology*, 2001, vol. 1, p. 125-127.

¹⁹ Lyakhovich, “Occasional derivation as a means and a method for constructing a language picture of the world”, in *Vladimir Dal and Modern Philology*, 2001, vol. 1, p. 125-127.

²⁰ T.A. Bukireva, *Aspects of the language game: anomalous and paradoxical language personality S. Dovlatov. Candidate dissertation*, Kuban State University, Krasnodar, 2000.

²¹ T.A. Bukireva, *Aspects of the language game: anomalous and paradoxical language personality S. Dovlatov. Candidate dissertation*, Kuban State University, Krasnodar, 2000.

and, moreover, remains unchanged inherent in the language grammar²². However, in the history of the language there are periods of very intensive foreign language influence and extensive use of foreign words (such as it is in Russian language in the 80-90-ies. The XX century.), which may cause a negative attitude to foreign words, which are considered not only as an unacceptable blockage of the native language, but also as symbols of alien ideology and culture²³. However, despite the protests, often coming from influential writers, public figures, politicians, the vast majority of borrowed words is stored in the hand with one important condition: if they have a communicative necessity and they are used in accordance with the functional and genre and stylistic features speech²⁴.

Conclusions

In many situations, incomprehensible neologisms can be interpreted as a specific “verbal mask” allows you to hide true feelings and emotions of its creator and the media. As a kind of psychological protection of their own inner world, as an attempt to describe the world of symbols, bunches own spiritual intellectual and psychoemotional experience, not giving, according to the author, images usually lexically semantic resources and universal symbols, images.

Language game in the game text as a factor text generation designed to involve the reader in his creative research. It involves limiting the sensitivity of the reader to various kinds of linguistic innovation, tuned to the game aspects of the text, which he, in fact, enter into dialogical relationships. The reader is expected to be able to identify, isolate, to unravel the greatest possible number of linguistic (and meaning) of mysteries contained in the text.

This involves not only the specific attitude of the reader to the text, but also the specificity of the 'occasional' text. Conceptually, important, basic producing words, on the basis of which the construction of the author's YAKM implemented differently directed processes occasional derivation are snow tokens (moral ideal), star (the desire to perfect the future), the world (as harmony in the soul and in the living space), love – as a moral basis and the principle of building a new life – a virtual world of poetry.

²² M.U. Kalniyazov, *Occasional and potential words in the language of contemporary periodicals. Candidate dissertation*, Nauka, Moscow, 1978.

²³ E. Sapir, *Language: An introduction to the study of speech*, Courier Corporation, Chelmsford, MA, 2004.

²⁴ M. Halle, *The sound pattern of Russian: A linguistic and acoustical investigation (Vol. 1)*, Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, 2011.