

Comparative Turkish Dialects and Literatures
Karşılaştırmalı Türk Lehçeleri ve Edebiyatları
Cilt/ Volume 1, Sayı / Issue 3, Mayıs/ May 2023, 33-51

Atıf/Citation: Malikov, G. – Alshayeva, A. (2023). Linguistic Features of Borrowed Words in the Modern Kazakh Language. *Comparative Turkish Dialects and Literatures*. 1 (3), 33-51.

**LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF BORROWED WORDS IN THE
MODERN KAZAKH LANGUAGE**

Modern Kazakçadaki Ödünç Alınan Kelimelerin Dilsel Özellikleri

Araştırma Makalesi / Research Article

(Makale Geliş Tarihi: 31.03.2023 / Kabul Tarihi: 29.05.2023)

Kuanyshbek MALIKOV*

Aigerim ALSHAYEVA**

Abstract

Borrowed words in the modern Kazakh language are considered in the article. In addition to that, the introduction periods of borrowed words and scientific research papers and works are analysed. It is written about the enriching phases of Kazakh language vocabulary, acceptance of borrowed words through phonetic and grammatical alterations, enhancing vocabulary by means of international terms. The importance of studying foreign words within the framework a cross-cultural survey is described. Nowadays in the era of globalization, we can say that there is not a single language that does not include words from other languages in its lexical fund. The language enriches and improves its vocabulary not only by adding new words at the expense of its own internal capabilities but also by borrowing words from other languages. Since

* Doç. Dr., L. N . Gumilev Avrasya Milli Üniversitesi, Filoloji Bölümü; *Assoc. Dr., L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Department of Philology*, kuanyshbekmalikov25@gmail.com, ORCID ID: orcid.org/0009-0006-7466-504X.

** Doktora Öğrencisi, L. N . Gumilev Avrasya Milli Üniversitesi, Filoloji Bölümü; *PhD Student, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Department of Philology*, aigerimalshayeva17@gmail.com, ORCID ID: orcid.org/ 0009-0002-4123-4869.

language is a social phenomenon, it is not only a witness of various changes in the development of society without comma but also a link that is transmitted from generation to generation. Therefore, the study of the language, its lexicon, and its relationship with other languages, as well as various changes in it, has great importance both theoretically and practically.

Key words: borrowed words, term, vocabulary, neologism, lexis

Özet

Makalede modern Kazakçadaki ödünç alınmış kelimeler ele alınmıştır. Bunun yanı sıra alıntı kelimelerin giriş dönemleri ile bilimsel araştırma yazıları ve eserler incelenir. Kazakçanın söz varlığının zenginleşme aşamaları, ödünç alınan sözcüklerin fonetik ve dilbilgisel değişikliklerle kabulü, uluslararası terimlerle sözcük dağarcığının zenginleştirilmesi hakkında yazılmıştır. Kültürler arası bir araştırma çerçevesinde yabancı kelimelerin çalışılmasının önemi anlatılmaktadır. Günümüzde küreselleşme çağında, kelime hazinesinde başka dillerden kelimeler barındırmayan tek bir dil olmadığını söyleyebiliriz. Dil, kelime dağarcığını yalnızca kendi içsel yetenekleri pahasına yeni kelimeler ekleyerek değil, aynı zamanda diğer dillerden kelimeler ödünç alarak da zenginleştirir ve geliştirir. Dil toplumsal bir olgu olduğu için toplumun gelişimindeki çeşitli değişimlerin virgülsüz bir tanığı olmanın yanı sıra nesilden nesle aktarılan bir bağdır. Bu nedenle dilin, söz varlığının ve diğer dillerle ilişkisinin yanı sıra ondaki çeşitli değişikliklerin incelenmesi hem teorik hem de pratik olarak büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: ödünç kelimeler, terim, kelime dağarcığı, neolojizm, lexis

Introduction

Due to the fact that language is the means of communication, it provides the opportunity to have a direct or indirect connection among cultures of world nations. Linguistic units, such as linguistic borrowed words, are formed as a result of cross-cultural communication. Establishing international relationships amongst world nations in economical, diplomatic, cultural, and art areas influences language. Consequently, international relationships have a direct impact on accepting foreign words in the language. Economic, social, political and cultural relationship of every country is seen through their language. “The most effective way of enriching vocabulary is borrowing words. People shouldn’t be afraid of using them” – said scientist A. Baytursynov (Baytursynuly, 1992: 18). Specifically, there is no ‘pure’ language without borrowed elements in its lexical construction. According to T. Terminasova, language is a very powerful weapon, because it unifies people into ethnos, moreover

keeping and transmitting information operates through language, also people's ideology is displayed in the language and it provides the opportunity to understand other different worldviews. In the process of intercultural communication based on the languages of different cultures and peoples, language is the main sign of personality (Terminosova, 2000: 45). As a result of this cultural interaction, foreign words, that obey the linguistic laws of the host language and in course of time lose their foreign characteristics, begin to be used in the language.

Today, as a result of the integration between people and languages, the development of borrowing words from other countries, that is, internationalism, is reflected in all world languages. During the last ten and twenty years since the independence of Kazakhstan, the lexical fund of our language has been enriched with internationalism and foreign terms. For example, мессенджер (messenger), лайк (like), сторис (stories), тик-ток (tik-tok), and a lot of other words related to social networks are actively used. Words and neologisms from another language are traditionally considered as the result of dynamic processes that reflect the adaptation of the language to changes in the political, economic, social spheres of human activity. These changes are primarily intrinsic to the lexical and grammatical systems of the language. Along with the emergence of new concepts and phenomena, the vocabulary is renewed, and their units differ in terms of nominations and degrees of innovation. A review of the linguistic literature showed controversy in the field of use of the term "neologism". One feature of the concept of "new" in the language is distinguished by various names: new emergence, innovation, new nomination, neonomination, new name, neologism, occasionalism, etc.

Foreign words introduced into the language display the image of modern society and meet the needs and requirements of an integrated society. It is inaccurate to isolate the language from all external changes without comma because the process of introducing new words into the language develops the lexical fund of any language, therefore it is naturally dynamic, that is, progressive. The fate of new words in a language means the development of the language in which it ceases to be used or continues to serve. The lexical layer of any language often undergoes through the external changes. In the practice of language, it is known that lexical innovations are, first of all, found in daily press pages, radio, television programs, because they are means of communication that accompany life, their change leads to the emergence of innovations in the language.

The transfer of words to a second language, the emergence of new words and new words expressing a new concept on the basis of relations between peoples

is a legal phenomenon. Borrowed words are words that were created under the influence of other languages or entered from another language, not by the language's own way of word formation. That is, the sound characteristic of the word, the meaning of which is related to another language are named foreign words. In this regard, scientists say: "Currently, there is no well-established concept denoting the distinguishing features of the borrowed word and foreign words. All foreign words attached to the dictionary are recommended to be considered as an introductory word, but based on the information that this particular word gives in different ways in different dictionaries, this is an unresolved problem. Diachronic and synchronic presence makes it difficult to identify borrowed words" (Krysin, 2002: 19).

There are definitions to the 'borrowed words' in the 'Linguistic Dictionary', such as "the term *foreign* is referred to denote words which came from another language" (Suleimenova, 1998: 66), "borrowed words – in English. *borrowed-word*, *borrowed*, in French *mot d'emprunt*, in German *Lehnwort* are words, word combinations, word formation suffixes and prefixes and phrases that came from another language" (Suleimenova, 1998: 66)

The linguistic explanatory dictionary of borrowed words defines it as "a foreign language element (word, morpheme, syntactic structure, etc.) that has entered from one language to another." It is said that the introduction of lexemes from one language to another is a natural, historical phenomenon that appears as a result of language communication, historical borrowed words can be determined only through etymological analysis, because it is not noticeable that the word is an indigenous in the language in which it is used.

The researchers highlighted that foreign words are: "words that make up a special branch of the lexical system of the language, retain their 'foreign' image, and therefore have a 'foreign' quality to the users of that language, and are perceived as foreign words to the linguistic consciousness." (Suleimenova vd., 2000: 112).

Scientists do not consider "borrowed words" and "borrowing processes" in research separately from each other. And E. Haugen believes that borrowed words refer to words that enter another language, and the process of word entry into another language reflects the result of the input in the host language (1963: 11).

"Borrowed words are the transition of various elements from one language to another. It is necessary to distinguish between borrowed words and borrowing processes, since borrowed words include the transition of elements, then lexemes

that come from a foreign language can be attributed to borrowed words, giving definitions to various elements of the language: phonology, morphology, syntax, vocabulary, semantics” said L.P. Krysin (Krysin, 2008: 104).

L.P. Efremov studied borrowed words from the point of view of filling and forming the lexical composition of any language. He paid attention to their semantic properties, their classification and their thematic groups, along with features of use. He emphasized that there is lack of concentration on linguistic aspects and problems of the study of foreign words (Efremov, 1974: 89). And L. P. Krysin considered borrowed word elements as a process of introduction from one language to another language. He studied the formal and semantic changes of borrowed words in the receiving language system, their harmonious assimilation processes, and the formation of borrowed words, taking into account the phonetic and grammatical laws of the receiving language. The process of language interaction should be acknowledged in two main directions. The first is social direction. It aims to study the relationship between people and cultural relations with sociological and historical events that create language relations. The second is linguistic direction. Its purpose is to study what modifications occur in the language, that is, in the language system, caused by communication.

L.P. Krysin in his monograph “Foreign language in the context of modern public life” (Krysin, 1996: 96) emphasizes the study of the process of borrowing words from another language from the perspective of sociolinguistics, because the borrowed words are a linguistic object interconnected with various social relations. It also emphasizes the universality of words and borrowing process issues. According to the scientist, linguistic studies are not enough for determining the full expression of acquired words in the receiving language.

New concepts arising in our social, economic, cultural life and international situation require many neologisms. Today, we see that many new words are actively used in daily life in social networks, press pages, radio and television programs, as well as in scientific literature. Even if we know very well that they have come from another language, even if we look at them from a different perspective, they may seem strange at first sight, they have often become an active use along with the words that are understandable and rich.

What factors create new words and new concepts in modern Kazakh language? First of all, it is necessary to name the innovations that life brings itself. In the era of development of scientific technologies, not only special scientific terms,

but also general words are used in everyday life. Most of them came from the international fund through the Russian language. For example, the words инклюзивті (inclusive), вебинар (webinar), кейс-стади (case study), кампус (campus), эдвайзер (advisor), грант (grant), референт (referent), дедлайн (deadline), онлайн (online), офлайн (offline), PhD, etc. have been actively used in our language in the field of education.

It is known from our history that from the beginning of the 20th century, along with changes in society, foreign words began to enter our language massively. The lexical fund of the Kazakh language is replenished through two channels:

1. Using original words of the Kazakh language, through their own internal capabilities;
2. Through words introduced from the Russian language.

There are well-known research papers made by Russian scientists related to the science of neology, in which they distinguish the expansion of the lexical fund of the language with new words and define the main principles as:

“а) paraphrased Russian words; б) foreign words; в) new words of the literary language (colloquial, dialect и professional); г) semantic neologisms” (Sorokin, 1965: 45).

Furthermore, the works of numerous scientists are devoted to this direction within the field of Kazakh linguistics, for example, Sh. Baitikova, R. Barlybayev, A. Aldasheva, K. Kadyrkulov's studies can be mentioned. Scientists investigated the linguistic characteristics of new words included in the Kazakh lexical fund. In the studies, the neologism and ways of creating it are defined. The mentioned scientists commented that the number of neologisms is supplemented by new words introduced from a foreign language. For instance, it is written: “Words added to the range of neologisms in the Kazakh language from the Russian language or through the Russian language from European languages” (Aldasheva, 1992: 56)

Two ways take place in enriching the vocabulary: first of all, the transfer of neologisms directly from the Russian language to the Kazakh language; and secondly, the introduction of neologisms based on the materials of the mother tongue through tracing and translation. The influence of the Russian language affected the revitalization of the internal capabilities of our language. As a result, the meaning of many original, simple words has expanded.

According to the policy of the Soviet government, only Russian words were accepted as neologisms in the Kazakh language without changes, as well as entered

through the Russian language. These borrowed words and international terms were considered one of the ways to enrich the literary language and demanded that they have to be included without translation into Russian. (Baytikova, 1971: 56).

A. Kaydar mentioned “The lexical fund, vocabulary of each language is considered to be the product of the long period when the nation began to form as a nation, a noble and valuable heritage that is transferred from generation to generation, filled, perfected and renewed, a mirror of the cultural and spiritual life of that nation” and concluded “The wealth of language is like a sea without limits. It is like an organism that is developed and renewed day by day” (Kaydar, 1998: 119).

Experts tend to summarise on the point of “The lexical system of the language, which reflects the inner and outer appearance of humanity in the language, is constantly undergoing changes according to current era of globalization. As a result of close relations between peoples, they exchange new technologies and ideas. And language, in turn, uses new words to name new things. Thus, as a result of the integration process, intercultural and interlinguistic communication are realized. Many words are transferred from one language to another through such relationships. The words of one language are transferred to the second, third, and fourth languages directly, indirectly, and through another intermediate language” (Hasenov, 2003: 105)

It is clear that the vocabulary of any language consists mainly of native words and words that have come from other languages. Obviously the vocabulary of any language is affected by various changes in society and historical conditions. This rule also applies to the Kazakh language.

The entry of words from other languages into the lexical fund of the Kazakh language can be divided into several stages. For example, according to L Rustemov’s research, the words imported from Arabic and Iranian languages are divided into two periods: the first is the period before the 15th century, and the second is the period from the 15th century till the *Kazan Revolution* (October Revolution). The scientist proves that the share of Arabic and Iranian words in the Kazakh vocabulary is 17 percent, and today they are completely adapted to the grammar and phonetic rules of the Kazakh language. He also announced that Mongolian words started to enter into Kazakh vocabulary from 11th to 19th century (Rustemov, 1989: 89).

Writer G. Musabayev, who thoroughly studied the entry of Russian words into the vocabulary of the Kazakh language, grouped the lexicon that entered earlier than the Kazan revolution into three main periods:

“**The first period** is the era before the 12th century. During this period, there were small changes only in the regions adjacent to the Russians, but they did not take on a significant character. **The second period** is the period between the 12th century and the second half of the 19th century. **The third period** is the period from the second half of the 19th century to the October revolution; this is the era when the Kazakh people completely merged with Russia. And the era after the October Revolution was a period of productive enrichment of the Kazakh lexicon through the input of words directly from the Russian language or through the Russian language from many other languages.” (Musabayev, 2014: 89).

A. D. Suleymenova in her monograph “Language processes and politics” claimed: “entry of foreign words was monitored and the source of standardization of their pronunciation and spelling was held only by the Russian language. The formation of the general lexical fund of the Kazakh language, as a result of this centralization of the introduction of foreign words, made the influence of the Russian language unlimited” (Suleimenova, 2011: 60). It is proved that in the 20th century, the introduction of international terms into the Kazakh language was carried out only through the Russian language.

The history of borrowed words that entered our general lexical fund is quite long. If Arabic and Persian words were introduced from the 9th-10th centuries, foreign words entered the international vocabulary en masse from the Russian language and through the Russian language starting from the 19th century.

Words from other sources entered our language in different ways. For example, the words of the Arabic, Persian, and Mongolian roots have changed their original nature over the centuries, adapted to their phonetic and grammatical rules, and entered our language as a whole. For example, табиғат (nature), ғалам (universe), дүние (world), адам (man), ғылым (science), білім (education), мәдениет (culture), әдебиет (literature), мектеп (school), кітап (book), etc.

Also it is known that Russian words adapted to the phonetic and grammatical rules before the Soviet period, and the good illustration of that is borrowed words which became “*kereuet, samovar, nomir*” etc. In the period after the October Revolution, interterms and Russian words, which were introduced massively and intensively, had a different features. The words introduced with a political background were called interterms and were accepted without change. That is, it is clear to all of us that the policy of Russification prevailed and influenced the spelling rules of our language. The principle of taking the words from the Russian language unchanged was adopted (Zhetpisov, 1986 89).

Having said that the development of the lexical fund of the language goes through borrowed words, the scientist Bayynkol Kaliyev emphasizes that not all vocabulary imported from another language enriches our language at the same level. He commented: “For example, the transfer of words from the Russian language to the Kazakh language took place both before and after the October revolution. If the ‘previous’ words, before the event, enriched our language, the ‘later’ on the contrary, spoiled our language. The reason for this is that the words introduced before the October revolution tended to obey the internal laws of our language, and the words introduced after did not obey the laws of our language, but kept their pronunciation and spelling as in Russian. For instance, *абстракт* (*abstract*), *гипербола* (*hyperboled*), *маклер* (*makler*), *плеоназм* (*pleonasm*), *скетч* (*sketch*), *хлорофилл* (*chlorophyll*), *эффект* (*effect*), etc In linguistics it is called *barbarisms*” (Kaliyev, 1994: 75)

And the scientist K. Akhanov considered in his researches that in addition to original and ancient native words belonging to that language, the vocabulary of a language includes words from other languages. Furthermore the scientist says that the accumulation of all the words in a certain language or in the lexicon of that language is influenced by various important historical factors in the society. Due to economic, political, cultural relations between countries, development of society, scientific and practical changes, new words and phrases appear, therefore the vocabulary of the language is constantly changing (Ahanov, 1993: 23). The lexical fund of the language is constantly improving, especially the lexical side of the language system is constantly undergoing internal and external modifications. Internal changes include semantic variations of words in the language, and external changes include the adoption of words from another language.

Researchers enumerate the ways of creating neologisms as follows:

- a) affixation method
- b) variation of word meaning
- c) combining words
- d) merging words
- e) collocation
- f) accepting directly from Russian without modifications
- g) calque
- h) shortening (Baytikova, 1971: 12).

In addition, one way of creating new words in the modern Kazakh language is foreign words, and the other is names made up of ancient words. This problem is related to the introduction of foreign words into a certain language system, a phenomenon that occurs at all stages of language development and linguistics. Valuable works of Kazakh scientists and many foreign researchers are related to such words.

Russian scientists also use foreign words as an object of research, for example, V.V. Kolesov says that foreign words are feature of all languages, and emphasizes that a generation in one period can introduce more than two thousand foreign words into the mother tongue and that it is consistent pattern (Kolesov, 1998: 89).

As well as A.A. Reformatsky remarks that there is no language in the world that is limited only to the mother tongue, and the ratio of foreign words and borrowed words in each language is not the same at different times and historical conditions (Reformatsky, 1996: 65).

In linguistics, along with the term foreign words, the terms *xenism*, *barbarism*, *foreign word*, *exoticism* and *ephemerism*, *internationalism* are used.

Xenism (from Greek 'ksenos' in the meaning of 'foreign, alien') is a new word came from another language, those words were used in connection with the life of a country. Such as '*kampo*' – 'traditional Japanese medicine', '*lit*' – 'Lithuanian currency'. L. Gilbert mentioned: "The term 'xenism' denotes a 'foreign' word or an unknown or rare phenomenon, the use of which is accompanied by a metalinguistic sign, such as a descriptive paraphrase or a footnote at the bottom of the page when it comes to a written text." At the same time, L. Gilbert argues that xenism has nothing to do with borrowing (Guilbert, 1975: 96).

Ephemerism (from Greek 'ephemeros' – ephemeral, one day) means a borrowed word, a new word. Words associated with transitory phenomena tend to fall out of use very quickly. These words are often used in the world of fashion and in the rapidly changing spheres of politics.

Barbarism (from latin 'barbarous' - a foreign country) is a word that comes from the need of imitating the words of a foreign language, even if it has an equivalent in its own language. Barbarism is not among the words that change out of necessity, they are a stylistic, unstable category, and barbarisms have equivalents in our language.

Exoticism is a word taken in connection with people's daily life, customs, and features of national life. Exoticisms often include currency, building names, food and drink names, etc. This is an ethnographic dictionary. As claimed by scientist L.P.

Efremov, this is not a linguistic phenomenon, but a speech activity, because exoticisms are used in the language before new objects and concepts appear (Efremov, 1974: 191).

Internationalism is a word that does not have any difference in appearance, fully or partially overlaps in meaning, expresses the international concept in the fields of science and technology, politics and culture, and is used simultaneously as its origin in many unrelated languages (10, 59).

A *foreign word* is a word that has been introduced from another language, but is used in its original form in the host language. Although each of the above terms has its own characteristics, we refer to them as borrowed words (Sorokin, 1965: 15).

Based on the research of scientists, there are several reasons for the entry of foreign words into the Kazakh language. First is **linguistic reason**, namely:

- reducing the ambiguity of indigenous words in the language. Due to the influence of foreign words, it leads to 'removal of the propensity to polysemy of the traditional word, simplification of its semantic structure' (Krysin, 2008: 98).

As a result, there are two words that mean the same thing, but are completely incompatible with each other, as *сұхбат – репортаж* (*interview*), *әуесқойлық – хобби* (*hobby*). There is a certain semantic connection between them. For example, the word '*орама*' in Kazakh language, which means the meat wrapped in dough. You can use other diverse variations of this word with the same meaning that came from different languages '*манты*' (*manti*) *хинкали* (*hinkali*, from Georgian), *пегоди* (*pegodi*, from Korean);

Another good example is the word '*құймақ*' (*kuymak*) in Kazakh language which denotes the dish made from egg, milk and flour. Nowadays you can often hear other foreign words but with the same meaning, such as '*панкейк*' (*pancake*, from English) and '*блины*' (*bliny*, from Russian)

- next point is "to name the concept expressed by several words in one word only. If the signified expresses unity (for instance, "one product" and "one thing", "one phenomenon", etc.), then the language tends to call it by one name, not by a phrase (Krysin, 2008: 14). Obviously it is easier to use single word than phrases in speech. In this context, the foreign word is one of the ways to replace a polysyllabic name with a monosyllabic name. To illustrate, in modern Kazakh language single word '*паприка*' (*paprika*) is used to name the ground sweet pepper; instead of pickled vegetables and others people started using the word '*пикүли*' (*pikuli*) and '*бассейн*' (*bassein*) are used instead of an artificial reservoir;

- the need to limit concepts that are similar in meaning but different;

- In the subject area, professional environment and other fields, there is a tradition of borrowing terms from a specific language related to computer terminology, for example, from English: кейпад (кеурад), клише (cliche), сайт (sait), компьютерлік синтез (computer synthesys), интернет (internet), монитор (monitor), etc.

- In the case of the development of society, the close connection of countries, the name of an object or concept from abroad is transmitted through a foreign word. For instance, the words like 'тостер' (from english 'toster' - a device for cooking thinly sliced bread), 'суши' (from Japanese 'sushi' – dish made from seaweed, rice and fish) are commonly used in Kazakh language.

Moreover, there is an extralinguistic reason for the entry of foreign words into the Kazakh language. Linguistic reason and extralinguistic reason are closely related. Extralinguistic reasons are:

- The presence of close political, economic and cultural ties between peoples. Decriminalized political, economic and cultural ties between nations. As a result of such connections, new things appear, and incoming words come with concepts. The development of international relations contributes to the creation of an international fund of words in related and unrelated languages (Yarceva, 1990: 159);

- The second additional linguistic factor of words is the name of a certain phenomenon or concept using foreign words. The appearance of things and concepts leads to the introduction of scientific and technical terms, therefore, the appearance of nouns is very important in science and technology, lexical elements of a foreign language are fixed as similar or different terms in content and semantics, many words entered our language due to the need to name new things, processes and concepts. To illustrate the words аватар (from English: avatar, term related to social networks) and адаптер (from English: adapter, electronic mechanism) are shown.

- social need, interest in language learning, passion for foreign language;

- language policy, formation of bilingualism.

Reasons contributing to the adaptation of a foreign word to the language activity considered in many ways. For example, they are, as a rule, extralinguistic reasons, linguistic reasons, diachronic and synchronic aspects of the foreign word. This is because the additional linguistic reasons in each era which change or replace each other over time. However some reasons apply equally in all eras. Extralinguistic reasons for borrowings depend on economic, socio-political, socio-psychological,

cultural, related to the development of science, etc. Additional linguistic reasons and linguistic reasons are closely related to each other. Therefore, when considering the linguistic and additional linguistic causes of borrowed words, they cannot be distinguished.

It is necessary to determine the main reason for the introduction of new words into the receiving language, the conditions of their introduction from one language to another, the level of mastering the phonetic and grammatical features of the language. The remote location of countries has no effect on the penetration of foreign words: for example, foreign words that entered the Kazakh language from English are proof of this, that is to say, foreign words are actively introduced from one language to another, despite the distance.

The location of the country may not significantly affect the transfer of words from one language to another. For example, although the territory is close, the entry of foreign words may be slow, for example, foreign words from Tajik or Chinese are not entered into the Kazakh language or are entered much less than from English. In other linguistic environments, bilingualism may arise as a result of communication between representatives of different languages. At the same time, bilingualism is not only spoken, but also presented in foreign language texts, literature, translations, and communication through the Internet. Thus, during the last from ten to twenty years, foreign words in various fields entered the vocabulary of the Kazakh language. As a result of intensifying international relations, it is a natural phenomenon for Kazakhstan to become bilingual or multilingual. In recent years, based on the data of the Kazakh language, it can be noted that the language was not excluded from the process of globalization and the main goal of joining the world union was in the public mind. An important factor in the development of language is the interrelationship of languages, that is, cultural relations between different economic and ethnic communities, migration, interaction of languages, deconstructive interaction of languages, historical facts expressed in the language indicate the historical fate of the people. Only countries that have no contact with other countries can keep their languages pure. Therefore, the convergence and integration of languages is also very important for the process of linguistic differentiation leading to the future of the language and the emergence of language dialects and individual languages. It would not be superfluous to say that one of the most important signs of linguistic changes is the relationship between languages.

In Pavlenko's work named "Problems of acquisition of input words", stages of acquisition and assimilation of English words at the levels of the language system are considered. The results of the survey among students showed that 80-90% of the

twenty words that are often found on the pages of newspapers and registered in Russian language dictionaries have been acquired by students fully. If only 30-50% of the respondents know the meaning of 7 words, it is determined that the participants do not know the meaning of the remaining 3 words (Pavlenko, 1999: 108). Considering the sociolinguistic aspect of foreign words, newly introduced words are affected by the age, level of education and experience of the representative of the receiving language. As a target language speaker develops a negative attitude towards foreign words with age, the threshold for acquiring foreign words increases with rising education level, and humanities professionals are more resistant to foreign words than non-cultural specialists.

In A.U. Romanov's research paper, the attitude of the participants to the words introduced into the Russian language through a socio-linguistic survey, how dominant their semantic adaptation is, and the reasons for the introduction of words are studied. The survey was conducted among owners and professionals of different ages. It provides a brief description of the words included in the survey as synonyms, and determines how semantically the participants know the words included in the study. According to the author, it was determined that only 6 of the given 29 words were mastered by 80% of the participants. In accordance with the results of the survey, people's level of education and profession are not related to foreign words, and 72% of Russian speakers have a negative attitude towards *Anglicism* (Romanov, 2000: 108).

Scientist B.M. Abbasova, who studied foreign words from the perspective of sociolinguistics, recognizes the process of introduction of foreign words as a sociolinguistic process and comprehensively studies in this direction, showing its characteristic features, such as external social factors cause the transfer of words from one language to another and affect the exchange of languages with each other. It creates favorable conditions for the implementation of the penetration process, adjusts needs; linguistic factors contribute to the formation of the words included in the receiving language into the lexical-semantic system of the language in question (Abbasova, 1992: 4).

L.P. Krysin says that the process of assimilation of foreign words takes some time, that the acquisition of foreign language elements in the receiving language is a diachronic problem. Having determined its reason, he believes that the attitude of the speakers of foreign words does not depend on the history of a particular word and the time of entry (Krysin, 1993: 66). The scientist describes the aspects and consequences of the process of entering words from a foreign language as follows: the reasons for entering words; identifying the probable source of the borrowed

words; the general use of foreign words in the host language of different social groups and the use of foreign words in a certain field, the influence of the environment; determination of the communicative, functional and stylistic features of foreign words.

In such aspects, social factors should be considered while pondering over borrowed words. The study of such foreign language words in specific historical conditions belongs to the competence of diachronic sociolinguistics. This is because diachronic linguistics focuses more on socially determined language processes than synchronic sociolinguistics (Krysin, 1993: 180).

It is important to study foreign words from the point of view of cross-cultural research. Because the differences in the structural levels of the main language and the receiving language, that is, the development of the form and meaning of words in the main language and the receiving language, changing the image of the established culture of the receiving system or the transfer of lexical units, the influence of the cultural attitudes of representatives of different languages including words and the formal and semantic features of their original, and in the course of studying the intercultural penetration of other foreign words, they are considered as units passing through different cultures, and also new cultural connotations are added. Through the cross-cultural analysis of foreign words, their linguistic and cultural history, i.e. the changes that occurred as a result of the crossing of words with cultures, is studied.

Currently, linguists noted that the languages are distinguished not only by the sound combinations inherent in the nature, but also by the method of semanticization, the way of depicting the phenomenon that occurs in everyday life. On that occasion S.G. Terminasova mentioned: “a concept occurs in the name of a specific object, between a specific object and a word, due to the knowledge of the world by the language community”. As an example, the scientist presented the demonstration made by comparing the words ‘*стол*’ and *table*, ‘*дом*’ and *house* in the English and Russian languages, each nation expresses a variety of cultural views of its own objects and phenomena (Terminasova, 2000: 2).

L.P. Krysin and A.A. Bragina say that the motion of the receptive system prevails in the process of entering words. Krysin summarized: “a more or less formless piece of lexical material that receives a new design in the system and means of the borrowing language” (Krysin, 1993: 16), while in Bragina’s research “Lexic of the language and culture of the country” it is mentioned that the activity of the

receiving language in receiving the polysemous word *stress*, which entered the into Russian language from English is active (Bragina, 1981: 88).

Conclusion

If we analyze the elements of the English language that have entered our language today, we can make sure that most of them are words related to social networks. For example, блог (blog), сэлфи (selfie), ватсап (whatsapp), агент (agent), лайк (like), фэйк (fake), хаус (house), логин (log in), гугл (google), фильтр (filter), сторис (stories), пост (post), репост (repost), etc. These words are actively used in the language of younger generation. If we analyze the nature of acquisition of foreign words, it becomes clear that they are actively used in the style of everyday speech. The phonetic and grammatical features are adapted to the Kazakh language and used in different ways. We even can notice that it has also entered to the literary style:

*Лайк емес, сөзіңе лайық керек,
Баспаңдаршы бостан-бос лайкты кеп.
Ісің сәйкес емес-ау, ұнаса да,
Талтынған боп көрініп сұраса адам.
Жағып кетті қараашақты нәпсіңе тым,
Бастың тағы жүрекиені өлеңге тың.
Жақсыға да жаманға да бірге бастың,
Кімге қалай болады, кімдерге сын. (Нұртөлеу Аслан)*

Лайк (like) is a foreign word, and also it is used in poem with the ending of accusative ‘лайкты’ for adapting to the phonetic law. However, in the second stanza, the author instead of the word ‘like’, used the equivalent in kazakh original word ‘heart’ but in the new meaning.

«Кім осыған РЕПОСТ жасайды, соған КОКА-КОЛАГА және ЖЕЙДЕГЕ (формаға) атын жазып береміз!!!» (taken from social network ads) / “Whoever makes a REPOST on this, we will write his/her name on COCA-COLA and SHIRT (uniform)!!!”

Индианаполис университетінің ғалымдары гемоглобин мөлшерін селфи арқылы анықтайтын қосымша жасады (in journalistic style) / Scientists

from the University of Indianapolis have created an application that determines the amount of hemoglobin through a selfie

Tik-tok-қа тыйым керек пе? (title of article in local newspaper of Kazaly district) / Should Tik-tok be banned?

Tik Tok-та қалай басқа ізбасарлар жинауға болады (from social network) / How to get more followers on Tik Tok

Thus, in the process of transition from one system to another, there is active communication between the linguistic and conceptual systems of the original language and the receiving language. Borrowed words enter a new linguistic environment and begin to be used among representatives of the host language, and the new lexical unit can change the image of the host world to a certain extent.

Literature

- Abbasova B. M. (1992). Sociolingvisticheskiye i lingvisticheskiye osnovy yavleniya zaimstvovaniya v raznosistemnyh yazykah. Diss. kand.fil.n., Baku.
- Ahanov K. (1993). Til biliminin negizderi, Almaty: Sanat, p. 496.
- Aldasheva A. (1992). Zhana ataular. Almaty, p. 216.
- Baytikova Sh. (1971) Kazak tilindegi neologizmdер. Almaty, p. 122.
- Baytursynuly A. (1992). Til taglymy, Almaty: Ana tili, p. 448.
- Bragina A. A. (1981). Leksika yazyka i kul'tury strany: Izucheniye leksiki v lingvostranavedcheskom aspekte, Moskova: Russkii yazyk, p. 177.
- Efremov L. P. (1974) Osnovy teorii leksicheskogo kal'kirovaniya: (Ucheb. posobyе) / M-vo vyssh. i sred. spec. obrazovaniya KazSSR. Kaz. gos. un-t im. S. M. Kirova. Almaty: (KazGU), p. 191.
- Efremov L. P. (1974). Osnovy teorii leksicheskogo kal'kirovaniya: (Ucheb.posobiye) / M-vo vyssh. i sred. spec. obrazovaniya KazSSR. Kaz. gos. un-t im. S. M. Kirova, Almaty: KazGU, p. 191.
- Hasenov A. (2003). Til bilimi: oku kuraly / A. Hasenov. Tolyktyrylyp, ushunshi ret basyluy, Almaty: Sanat, p. 416.
- Kaliyev B. (1994). Undestik zany – uly zan, Almaty: Ana tili, 5 Mamyр. № 18.
- Kaydar A. (1998). Kazak tilinin ozekti maselelri. Aktual'nye voprosy kazahskogo yazyka, Almaty: Ana tili, p. 308.
- Kolesov V. V. (1998). Russkaya rech'. Vchera, segodnya, zavtra, SPB: Yuna, p. 245.

- Krysin L. P. (1993). Yazykovoe zaimstvovaniye kak problema diahronicheskoy sociolingvistiki // *Diahronicheskaya sociolingvistika*, Moskova: Nauka, pp. 131-151.
- Krysin L. P. (1996) Inoyazychnoe slovo v kontekste sovremennoy obshestvennoy zhizni // *Russkii yazyk konca XX stoletiya*, Moskova.
- Krysin L. P. (2002). Leksicheskoe zaimstvovaniye i kal'kirovaniye v russkom yazyke poslednih desyatiletii // *Voprosy yazykoznaniya*, № 6.
- Krysin L. P. (2008) Yazyk v sovremennov obshestve: kniga dlya uchashihsya. Moskova: OOO TID Russkoe slovo – PC, p. 208.
- Krysin L. P. (2008). Yazyk v sovremennov obshestve: Kniga dlya uchashihsya. Moskova: OOO TID Russkoe slove – RS, p. 208.
- Musabayev G. (2014). Kazak tili biliminin maseleleri. Almaty: Abzal-Ai»baspasy, p. 640.
- Novoe v lingvistike. Vypusk 3. Vstupitel'nye stat'i V. A. Zvegincevo. Moskova: Izdatel'stvo inostrannoy literatury, (1963), p. 568.
- Pavlenko G. V. (1999). Problema osvoeniya inoyazychnyh zaimstvovaniy: yazykovoy i rechevoy aspekty. Na materiale anglicizmov konca XX veka. Diss. kand. fil. Nauk, Taganrog, p. 396.
- Reformatsky A. A. (1996). Vvedeniye v yazykovedeniye / Pod red V. A. Vinogradova. Moskova: Aspekt Press, p. 536.
- Romanov A. Y. (2000). Anglicizmy i amerikanizmy v russkom yazyke i otnosheniye k nim, SPB, p. 152.
- Rustemov L. Z. (1989) Arab-iran kirme sozderinin kazaksha-oryssha tusindirme sozdigi, Almaty: Mektep, p. 320.
- Sorokin Y. S. (1965). Razvitye slovarnogo sostava russkogo literaturnogo yazyka. 30-90-e gody XIX veka, Leningrad: Nauka, p. 565.
- Suleimenova A. D. (1998). Slovar' po yazykoznaniyu, Til bilimi sozdigi. Almaty: Gylym, p. 540.
- Suleimenova A. D. (2011) Yazykovye processy i politika, Kazahskii nac.un-t im.Al'-Farabi. Almaty: Kazak univ., p. 115.
- Suleimenova A. D., Avakova R. A., Madiyeva G. B., Akanova D. H. (2000). Kazak tili leksikal'nyy koryndagy shetel sozderi // *Al'-Farabi atyndagy KazUU Habarshysy. Fililigiya seriyasy*. Almaty: Kazak universiteti, №37.

- Terminasova S. G. (2000). Yazyk i mezhkulturnaya kommunikaciya: Ucheb. posobiye dlya studentov, aspirantov i soiskatelei po spec. "Lingvistika i mezhkulturnaya kommunikaciya", Moskova, p. 262.
- Yarceva V. N. (1990). Lingvisticheskii encklopedicheskii slovar', In-t yazykoznaniya AN SSSR. Moskova: Sov.encikl., p. 682.
- Zhetpisov S. N. (1986) Zavisimost' mezhdunarodnoy tematikoy i kolichestvom zaimstvovannyh terminov v kazahskih termenologicheskikh slovoryah // Kazak terminologiyasynyn maseleleri, Almaty, pp. 145-150.