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**Transmission and proxemes  
in the literature works**

In this article reviews the mechanisms, ways and the methods of the proxeme verbalization and behavioral proxeme in the language of art literature. On the anvil of the article, installed case of proxemes, their role and position in the art language of Kazakh and Russian peoples. This is characterized by the verbal proxeme of communicators, who are Russian and Kazakh native-speakers. This article based on the analysis of factual materials from artistic works of (M. Auezov «the way of Abay»).

**Key words:** proxeme, behavioral proxeme, verbalization, mechanisms, ways and the methods.

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**Көркем әдебиет тіліндегі  
проксемалардың тілдік  
трансмиссиясы**

Мақалада көркем әдебиет тіліндегі проксемалар мен проксемдік әрекеттің вербалдануының әдіс-тәсілдері қарастырылады. Жұмыста проксема топтары жасалып, олардың қазақ және орыс халықтарының көркем әдебиет тіліндегі орны мен рөлі анықталған қазақ және орыс тілді коммуниканттардың көркем мәтіндегі проксемдік әрекетінің функционалдық ерекшеліктері сипатталып, зерттеліп отырған тілдердің көркем мәтіндері бойынша проксемалардың вербалдану тәсілдері баяндалған. Зерттеу М. Әуезовтың қазақ және орыс тіліндегі «Абай жолы» шығармасының негізінде нақты материалдарға сүйеніп жазылған.

**Түйін сөздер:** проксема, проксемдік әрекет, вербалдану, механизм, әдіс-тәсілдері.

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**Языковая трансмиссия  
проксем в языке  
художественных произведений**

В статье рассматриваются механизмы, способы и приемы вербализации проксем и проксемного поведения в языке художественной литературы. В работе установлен корпус проксем, их роль и место в языке художественной литературы казахского и русского народов, охарактеризованы функциональные особенности проксемного поведения коммуникантов, носителей казахского и русского языков, в художественном тексте, описаны способы вербализации проксем в художественных текстах исследуемых языков. Исследование построено на анализе фактического материала, эксцерпированного из художественных произведений (М. Ауэзова «Путь Абая» и «Абай жолы»).

**Ключевые слова:** проксема, проксемное поведение, вербализация, механизм, способ передачи проксем.

**TRANSMISSION AND  
PROXEMES IN THE  
LITERATURE WORKS**

In this paper, our interest is the description of the mechanisms, methods and techniques of verbalization of a proxeme behavior in the language of literary texts. For example, in describing of a proxeme behavior of the characters the choice of an author of precise artistic and linguistic means plays a decisive role.

Comparative analysis of the works of M.Auezov «The path of Abai» and «Abay Zholy» has shown that the most numerous semantic group of words, used by writers at recreating of a proxeme behavior, are verbs. For each group it is characterized the use in the form of this or that reference point with related kinds of spatial relationships.

Being the most complex and the most capacious category of a language a verb, as noted by an academician V.V.Vinogradov, is the most constructive category of words. In the Kazakh language verbs «are the most active in the formation of phrases. All names, adverbs, gerunds, words with postpositions and service names can combine with them» [1, 590]. The verb as a core component of a word combination is able to attach any noun, being addicted to it to itself.

Acting as the main component of a proxeme word combination, the Russian verb operates a dependent constructure, as in the Kazakh language. In the Turkic languages a management is widespread as a way of syntactic relation of words and in the word composition. «In the composition of the verb word-combinations are about 50% of structural variants are formed by management, which allows us to consider managing as the most syntactic means of communication in word-combinations. By contiguity are formed 40% of all verb word-combinations and by matching – more than 10%».

In the Kazakh language verbs in their values and syntactic functions are closely linked to different names. In this case verbs require the names of a certain grammatical formation, showing their relationship to each other. Names as dependent components together with verbs form the most common type of word-combinations, which, unlike the others, are called the verb word-combinations with controlled names [2, 279]. Thus, both in Kazakh and in Russian languages, the verb is a syntactically organizing center of a word-combination and is the main component of the word-combination of a proxeme meaning in the Kazakh and Russian languages (due to polysemy of the majority of the Kazakh and Russian verbs it is actually referred to the lexical-semantic variants of a particular content):

- 1) motion and movement: *to get – shygu, to walk – zhuru;*
- 2) stay: *to be, to stay – bolu;*
- 3) actions: *to call – shakyr;*
- 4) states: *to sit – otyru, to stand – turu.*

On the basis of semantics of all post-positives, combined with these verbs, is a proxeme meaning. They define the transition of a subject of a verb to a

new proxeme state – its rising, lowering, removal, place, and promotion, i.e. it is presented as a variety of the localizer.

Guided by tasks of our research, the analysis of proxeme units for a recreation of a proxeme behavior in the work of M. Auezov «The path of Abai» and «Abay Zholy» can be represented in the following table:

**Table 1** – Frequency of proxeme units in a literary text

Russian language			
1	2	3	4
Type of proxeme units	Frequency	%	The number of the proxemes
Verb	222	38,9	32
Adverb	62	10,8	10
Preposition	109	19,1	18
Noun	17	2,98	2
Adjective	7	1,22	-
Collocation	10	1,75	2
Particle	-	-	-
Pronoun	3	0,52	-
Kazakh language			
1	2	3	4
Type of proxeme units	Frequency	%	The number of the proxemes
Verb	210	37,5	23
Adverb	59	10,5	8
Preposition	-	-	-
Noun	25	4,46	-
Adjective	7	1,25	-
Collocation	11	1,96	2
Particle	37	6,60	2
Pronoun	3	0,53	1

Thus, the lexical units of the Russian and Kazakh languages, concluding in its semantic a component, indicating a proxeme, are expressed mainly by verbs and verb phrasemes.

As it is shown by an analysis of the factual material, a core group of proxemes are made dynamic proxemes, characterizing different forms of movement relative to another or other objects of reality.

In the Russian and Kazakh languages dynamic proxemes are expressed by verbal word-combinations with an adverb and prepositions of a dynamic localization in the Russian language, and in the Kazakh language case affixes and service names are corresponded to them.

Based on the above, in the work the corpus of proxemes extract from literary texts, is systematized in our proposed model of lexicographical description of proxemes of the Russian and Kazakh languages.

To go to meet (here: went to meet to smb.), is expressed by a verb + an adverb.

#### *Interpretation*

In the direction opposite to someone, something, moving to get closer. In a figurative sense: (to go to meet) sympathizing, provide assistance to someone, something. The prefix You – a verb prefix, means: 1) the movement from the inside direction.

In the Russian language there are such prefixes, which mean: 2) exhaustion of an action, to achieve

something, the direction (to learn, to beg), 3) with a particle *-ся* – a complete exhaustion of an action and a direction (to rest in a bed, to sleep).

#### *Commentary*

This proxema means a movement, expressing a desire of a communicant to reduce the distance to the maximum proximity.

#### *Text illustration*

I rode up to the house, she went to meet and began to tie her horse, and a song of mine went for a walk around the world. That's it – he said, and winked to Zhumabai [4, 26].

#### *Comparison.*

Aldynan shygu (here: *aldymnan shygyp*), is expressed by an adverb + a verb

#### *Interpretation*

Қарсы кездесті, жолықты, құрметтеп қарсы алды.

#### *Translation*

Алдыннан қарсы шығу – to go out, to go to meet.

#### *Text illustration*

*Келсем, алдымнан өзі шығып, атымды байлап жатыр, – деп, Жұмабай жаққа қарап, иек қағып қойды* [3, 7].

Thus, the given proxemes *went to meet* in the Russian language and *aldymnan shygyp* in the Kazakh language are based on the location of the

communicants – dynamic proxemes, by the nature of the impact on the perceiver – visual, by the morphological feature – a verbal-adverbial, by the nature of participation of communicants in using proxemes – individual.

In the linguistic literature the combination of a verb with a post-positive is understood in different ways: 1) as free combinations, and 2) as units of a verb class unity. Regarding to the second component of these combinations, it is considered as an adverb.

Following Anosova we consider that a post-verb adverbial element is functionally dependent and completely dependent element, forming an united semantic complex with a verb to express the proxeme behavior of communicants.

Our observations have shown that in the system of speech parts of both languages are language means, expressing a proxeme behavior, among them a verb is the frequent. This phenomenon is common not only for the compared languages, but for all languages of the world, i.e., conceptual categories are universal for all languages.

In both languages between the main and dependent component of a word-combination of a proxeme behavior prevails a subordinate connection, although it has its own peculiarities in each of the languages being compared.

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