

**Ashirova A.T.<sup>1</sup>, Kurmanbekovna B.M.<sup>2</sup>,**

<sup>1</sup>Candidate of philological sciences, Associate Professor,  
Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan,

<sup>2</sup>Candidate of philological sciences, Professor, Zhubanov University, Aktobe, Kazakhstan,  
e-mail: anara\_314@mail.ru, baglash@mail.ru

## **THE MAIN ISSUES IN TEACHING KAZAKH LANGUAGE**

Currently, respectively, in social and community interest to the Kazakh language as the official language fully served in the field of science, it is important to reveal the status of scientific language. Because the problem of where to group language text in the field of science in scientific language and scientific style is still determined by the one-sided, not solved yet. Secondly, the need to disclose known units of scientific language, identify their advantage, the location in the dictionary type, making their scientific description. Thirdly, lexicalise (lexicalization) terminological units in the main types and kinds of dictionary to determine what should be the main laws and methods for terminology and lexicography is very important. Due to the fact that our country has the status of the state language of the Kazakh language, our native language has enough problems. The process of globalization, which is now expanding throughout the world, severely impedes national identity and national values. One of the main ways to preserve, develop and strengthen our language in such a difficult time is the development of national sciences and its terminology. One of the main ways of development of the Kazakh language as a language of science is to determine the status of a scientific language, to regulate the composition of terminological units, to determine ways of disclosing their meaning.

**Key words:** style, science, lexicography, methods, terminology.

Аширова А.Т.<sup>1</sup>, Мұратбек Б.Қ.<sup>2</sup>,

<sup>1</sup>Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университетінің доценті, ф. ғ. к., Қазақстан, Алматы қ.,  
<sup>2</sup>Жұбанов атындағы Ақтөбе мемлекеттік университетінің профессоры, ф. ғ. к., Қазақстан, Ақтөбе қ.,  
e-mail: anara\_314@mail.ru, baglash@mail.ru

### **Қазіргі қазақ тілді оқытудың негізгі мәселелері**

Қазіргі таңда, қоғамдық-әлеуметтік мүддеге сәйкес қазақ тілінің мемлекеттік тіл ретінде ғылым саласында да толыққанды қызмет етуінің негізін қалыптастыруда, ең алдымен, ғылыми тілдің мәртебесін айқындау аса маңызды. Себебі ғылым саласындағы мәтіндердің тілін ғылыми тіл мен ғылыми стильдің қайсысына жатқызуға болады деген сауал осы күнге дейін біржақты анықталып, өзінің шешімін тапқан емес. Екіншіден, ғылыми тіл бірліктерінің ара-жігін ашып, олардың өзіндік ерекшеліктерін, сөздік түрлерінде орналасу орындарын анықтау, олардың ғылыми сипаттамаларын жасаудың қажеттілігі де белгілі болып отыр. Үшіншіден, терминологиялық бірліктерді сөздіктердің негізгі типтері мен түрлерінде лексикографиялаудың басты заңдылықтары мен әдіс-тәсілдері қандай болатынын айқындау бүгінгі таңдағы терминология үшін де лексикография үшін де аса маңызды болып отыр. Еліміздің егемендік алуы мен қазақ тілінің мемлекеттік тіл мәртебесіне ие болуына байланысты ана тіліміздің өз шешімін күтіп тұрған көкейкесті мәселелері жеткілікті. Қазіргі кезде күллі әлемге жайылып келе жатқан жаһандану процесі әсіресе ұлттық ерекшелікті, ұлттық құндылықтарды сақтауға орасан кедергі келтіруде. Осындай қиын кезеңде тілімізді сақтап қалу, дамытып, күшейтудің басты амалдарының бірі – ұлттық ғылым тілін, оның терминологиясын дамыту. Қазақ тілін ғылым тілі ретінде дамытудың басты жолдарының бірі – ғылыми тілдің мәртебесін айқындау, терминологиялық бірліктердің құрамын реттеу, олардың мағынасын ашудың әдіс-тәсілдерін анықтау.

**Түйін сөздер:** стиль, ғылым, лексикография, әдіс-тәсілдер, терминология.

Аширова А.Т.<sup>1</sup>, Курманбековна Б.М.<sup>2</sup>,

<sup>1</sup>к.ф.н., доцент Казахского национального университета  
имени аль-Фараби, Казахстан, г. Алматы

<sup>2</sup>к.ф.н. профессор Актюбинского государственного университета  
имени Жубанова, Казахстан, г. Актобе,  
e-mail: anara\_314@mail.ru, baglash@mail.ru

### Основные проблемы в обучении казахскому языку

В настоящее время, соответственно общественно-социальным интересам, чтобы казахский язык как государственный язык полноценно служил в сфере науки, очень важно раскрыть статус научного языка. Во-первых, вопрос о том, куда отнеси язык текста в сфере науки – в научный язык и научный стиль, до сих пор не нашел своего решения. Во-вторых, необходимо раскрыть единицы научного языка, определить их преимущества, расположение в словарном типе, сделать их научное описание. В-третьих, очень важно лексикографировать (лексикализации) терминологические единицы в основных типах и видах словаря, определить, какими должны быть главные законодательства и методики для терминологии и для лексикографии. Процесс глобализации, который сейчас расширяется во всем мире, сильно препятствует национальной самобытности и национальным ценностям. Одним из основных способов сохранения, развития и укрепления нашего языка в такое трудное время является развитие национальных наук и научной терминологии. Одним из основных способов развития казахского языка как языка науки является определение статуса научного языка, регулирование состава терминологических единиц, определение способов раскрытия их значения.

**Ключевые слова:** стиль, наука, лексикография, методы, терминология.

In connection with the gaining the sovereignty of the country and the gaining the status of the state language of the Kazakh language is quite topical issue. Currently, the process of globalization, which has spread to the whole world, negatively affects to national identity and national values. One of the main ways to preserve, develop and strengthen our language in such a difficult period is the development of the national scientific language and its terminology. One of the main ways of development of the Kazakh language as a language of science is to determine the status of the scientific language, to regulate the composition of terminological units, to determine the ways and methods of their interpretation. First of all, as noted Professor A. Kaidar, it is necessary to strengthen the three parts on the pedestal of the native language – the inscription and drawing (Golden bridge between generations), onomastics (monument to the earth's surface) and terminology (his enriched, the source of renewal). In this regard, comprehensive scientific research in the field of terminology will help to form its scientific language. Problems of terminology in the Kazakh linguistics found in the writings of scientists such as A. Baitursynuly, K. Zhubanov, Zh. Aimauly, Kh. Dosmukhametuly, Kh. Kemengeruly, S. Zhiyenbayev, actual problems of kazakh national terminology. Scientific and theoretical problems of terminology in the Russian language became the object of scientific research A. Reformatsky, V.V. Vinogradov, N.A. Baskakov, D.S. Lotte, V.P. Danilenko, V.M., Lacik, P.A.V. Superanskaya.

A comprehensive in-depth study of specific sectoral systems of terminology, the definition of the composition and structure of industry terms and the definition of their correct definition indicate how important it is for the Kazakh linguistics prove to us the scientific work of scientists such as S. Akaev, Sh. Bilyalova, K. Ayapbergenova, M. Moldajarov, K. Kurkebaeva, A. Konyrov, A. Nurzhanova, S. Sarsenova. He studied the structure and system of terminological dictionaries, bases of formation of the Kazakh terminology as the branch considering questions of creation of the General terminological dictionary. To define the structure of the scientific language of S. Abdrasilov Alijanov, drew attention to the cognitive structure of the terminological system by Isanova S. scientific works of Kozhaeva M can be estimated as a good result in a new direction of the Kazakh terminology. (Alimzhanova, Almaty, 2007: 87)

Nowadays, in accordance with the social interests, it is important to form the basis for the full functioning of the Kazakh language both state and in the field of science, first of all, to determine the status of the scientific language. Due to the fact that the language of texts in the field of science can be attributed to some scientific language and scientific style, is still clearly defined and not resolved. Secondly, it is known that it is necessary to reveal intercultural units, to determine their specific features, location in dictionary forms, to make their scientific characteristics. The scientific solution of these problems is the basis for the correct definition

of terms and names in various lexicographical works. Third, the definition of the basic laws and methods of lexicography of terminological units in the main types and types of dictionaries is important for modern terminology. (K. Altaibekova, Moscow, 2009: 12)

One of the new problems widely covered in the science of the XX century – is the language of science. This term was considered in the field of philosophy and linguistics. Most philosophers understood it, on the one hand, as a scientific education, on the other, as a scientific apparatus necessary for the development of this scientific knowledge. According to the first, a broad philosophical concept, the language of science includes the concept of General scientific knowledge, which has a system and structure. The second, according to the logical understanding in the narrow sense, the language of science is a set of formal sign systems. (Orazbaeva. F, Almaty, 2000: 207)

According to the linguistic understanding considered in the science of linguistics, the language of science in a broad sense – is the language of scientific texts. The language of science in the narrow sense is the branch of metalanguage, typical for the scientific discipline. One group of researchers of scientific texts considers them as a functional language, the second group – as a functional style. Scientists who accept scientific texts as a functional style understand it as a form of stylistics. S. Aliszhanov is one of the scientists who specifically considered this issue «the scientific language – one of the kinds of language that provides scientific sphere of human activities, the totality of texts that characterize this area. Scientific style is functional; this term is used to study the laws of language synthesis in scientific texts. The concept of scientific language is an integral system of grammatical and semantic means of sign units, applications that make up the core of the scientific style and the peripheral zone. These concepts are interrelated, so they are used as contextual synonyms.»

Research on the language of science, conducted in the last quarter of the XX century, brought new results. On the independence of the scientific language, that it is a type of «small language». The term «small language» (sublanguage, sublanguage), first introduced into scientific use in the 60s of the XX century, entered into a generalized application. It was known that its national language is a functional type, used in various fields of professional activity. Began to determine the ratio of the languages of branch of science, not typical for the literary language and the

General application, constituting the main part of the national language. In foreign scientific circles, developments have been developed on languages used for special purposes (LSP – language for special purposes) as a specific kind of folk language. Indeed, the set of language tools used to reveal the formed system of concepts in specific areas can be called both a special-purpose language and a professional language. (Malbakhova. M, Almaty, 2003: 56)

The national language as the main tool of communication is used in all spheres of life. Literary language, which has become a national language of a certain sequence, the norm. Due to the fact that in society different types of relations language is not used equally. Therefore, for the systematic use of the language it is necessary to have a certain order. The field of science that studies the correct use of language signs is called stylistics. People use different types of styles during daily communication. In the literary language there is the following classification of styles:

1. General provisions official language style
2. Journalistic style
3. Style of popular science literature
4. Style of fiction
5. Style of speech.

The style of popular science literature began to be used in society later. The emergence of this style is closely connected with the development of science and technology. For use in the style of popular science literature terminological units in the branch language of professional science should come into national use. If you get into the national use of their meaning in a narrowly sectoral professional language changes. The syntax of the scientific language is also subject to change. Now the terminological unit is subject to the syntactic rules of the national literary language. Now this terminological unit ceases to be the unity of narrow branch languages of science. But it is clear that in its previous sense it can be used in this area. However, now it is impossible to put an equal sign between these two. (Zhanpeisova. M, Almaty, 2002: 180)

If you formulate the above facts and opinions, the scientific language has in its broad sense – the language of General scientific texts, in the narrow sense – the language of branch science. Scientific style is a style of popular science literature translated into literary language for a wide range of readers. Text written in the language of a particular field of science cannot be considered to be written in the scientific style. Because there are thousands of scientific

fields, they have their own scientific languages. All this is nationwide, part of the national language.

S. E. Nikitina describes four types of analysis of the language used for special purposes: philosophical, stylistic, terminological and statistical.

«From the point of view of philosophical analysis, when it comes to the suitability of language for the visual representation of scientific ideas, in professional thought it was known that the main function of language is natural language. It is established that artificial symbolic languages, as an integral part of professional language, cannot be replaced by natural language, completely replaced by natural language. The stylistic analysis found that the characteristic features of the scientific language «accuracy», «objectivity», «lack of expression» are not stylistic features, are not the result of the analysis of a specific text and, conversely, characteristic of the General scientific thinking. However, the results of terminological analysis are very popular and useful for the professional language; it should be taken into account: the concept of terminology with the concept of professional language is not the same; terminology is not only an integral part of the lexical level of the professional language. Statistical analysis covers most basic levels of professional language, but is not used in semantics. A complete comprehensive study of the professional language is possible only with the joint use of these four types of analysis «.

In the Kazakh lexicography M. Malbakhov, whose research on this problem argues that the concept of metalanguage in lexicography is used in two different senses: «metalanguage the first of a series of broad' values-description language, which is transmitted to a specific concept. When translated into the language of lexicography this dictionary is a description language transmitted to the unit that is metacom dictionary. The second metalanguage is metaphysics used in the study of certain branch terms of linguistics. When translated into the language of lexicography is the language of the industry-wide names lexicography' that is, Meta language lexicography. The researcher of the problem of scientific knowledge Zh. Musaeva concluded about the professional language of science as follows: «first, it is known that the basis of the language of professional science is the natural language, and symbolic symbols serve only as auxiliary. Secondly, it is determined that the language of professional science is not a style and is not considered to be the stylistic features of the professional signs used in it. Therefore, it is not necessary to apply the term of

scientific style, pronounced in a generalized sense from the point of view of the literary language, in relation to the branch of professional language of science. The language of branch science is not style. Thirdly, it is known that the terms are only an integral part of the special, professional language of science, that is, metalanguage, are not formed not only from the terms of the scientific language. «Why don't we say that the industry terminology as long as the industry metalanguage» will not be scientifically correct. Fourth, it is known that the results of semantic analysis with the help of a scientific metalanguage do not statistically come to the conclusion. In the work of K. Altaibekova also widely covered. In the course of these studies, the conclusion is made: «the language of branch science is not a style». The dictionary of the writer's language is a work in the language of professional science with special purposes. We made sure that the language dictionary is a scientific dictionary, its text is a scientific text. In addition, he also noted that the dictionary is a work in the language of professional science for special purposes. Due to the fact that this article discusses in what field of science is this work, which is created for special purposes, we are responsible for the fact that it is made according to the laws of lexicography, including lexicography of the writer. In the dissertation work of Musayeva Zhanerke «the nature of the names of metalanguage used in the Kazakh lexicography» we are talking about the throwers of the Kazakh lexicography. In the first part of the work «fundamentals of metalanguage Kazakh lexicography» are the scientific insights about metalinguistics, metalanguage names. According to Musayeva, metalinguistics, metalanguage names have become a scientific revolution since the second half of the XX century. In the» Great encyclopedic dictionary of linguistics «and» in the dictionary of linguistics «metalinguistics given the concept of» metalanguage object-the field of linguistics, learning language as a means of description.» In the dictionary O. S. Akhmanovis given: «1. (psycholinguistics, exolinguistics); 2. The definition of» science of languages (throwers) of the second generation) metalinguistic terms. Metalinguistics and metal terms in Kazakh linguistics have been published recently by G. Kaliyeva in the book «dictionary of terms in linguistics». In this work, metalinguistics given the concept of» the field of linguistics, studying the internal semantic features of the language associated with the consciousness of people, social life.» The dictionary also contains the second meaning of the term (the science of the

second-line language, studying the natural-human language as an object). In this vocabulary article reference is made to the term Metalanguage. In connection with metalanguage, the article States that it is the»second» language, a methodological language that studies the natural language of mankind as an object («object-language»). It should be noted that in the concept of the second ordinary language, methodological language is a very valuable formulation. This is combined with the findings of our study. Then the author said: «metalanguage in linguistics is often formed on the basis of linguistic units, as in language. Thus, describing natural language, it always acts as a part of natural language. Metalanguage phenomenon in language education, which is based, on the one hand, are between the terminal system relations, on the other-the General scientific vocabulary, consisting of words and phrases used in the study of language». The scientist, firstly, very accurately noticed the relationship of metalanguage to cross-functional relations, and secondly, says that the scientific vocabulary based on metalanguage. The author writes that» as a means of scientific communication, the term is clearly manifested in metaspeech-analysis, their relationship is expressed in the creation of lexicographical means, the interpretation of certain terms.» Further, the author :» the system of concepts

in linguistics, adopted in the throwers, refers to the methodological directions. In connection with the philosophical (methodological) foundations of this direction, one term can be interpreted in different ways,» gives examples of different interpretations of the term phoneme in different phonological schools. In fact, metalanguage research, comparing and exploring such diversity, humiliate scientific language in science. In conclusion, it should be noted that in order to conduct professional research in a particular field of science, it is necessary to have an established scientific language (metalanguage). This is due to the lack of systematic study of the names of scientific sources, terms in the same field of science, which was not formed branch of scientific thesaurus. The necessity of basic knowledge about lexicography is specified.

If you formulate the above facts and opinions, the scientific language has in its broad sense-the language of General scientific texts, in the narrow sense-the language of branch science. Scientific style is a style of popular science literature translated into literary language for a wide range of readers. Text written in the language of a particular field of science cannot be considered to be written in the scientific style. Because there are thousands of scientific fields, they have their own scientific languages. All this is nationwide, part of the national language.

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