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USE OF PAIRED WORDS IN MULTI-SYSTEM LANGUAGES

This article deals with various scientific approaches and classifications of paired words in multi-system languages. The purpose of this work is a comprehensive study of paired words, their structural features, formation, use and many other related issues. As well as study the language system for the purpose of revealing the semantic, communicative, categorical status of the category of uncertain multiplicity and singularity; classify a subcategory of the quantitative category and analyze the internal structural feature of the category of indefinite multiplicity and singularity; analyze the transmission of uncertain multiplicity in Kazakh, German and English languages by phraseological phrases and consider their use in literary works.

The examined works allowed us to define the main directions, ideas and notions in the study of this conception and to determine the prospects for further research.

Key words: pairing of words, category of indefinite multiplicity, reduplication, language system, semantic structure.

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Түрлі тілдік жүйелердегі жұп сөздердің қолданылуы

Мақалада түрлі тілдік жүйелердегі жұп сөздердің ғылыми көзқарастары мен классификациясы қарастырылады. Жұмыстың мақсаты жұптық сөздерді, олардың құрылымдық ерекшеліктерін, жасалуын, қолданылуын және көптеген басқа да мәселелерді кешенді зерттеу болып табылады. Сондай-ақ, белгісіз көптік және жекешелік категориясын семантикалы, коммуникативті мәртебесін анықтау мақсатында тілдік жүйені зерттеу; белгісіз көптік және жекешелік категориясын ішкі құрылымдық ерекшеліктерін талдау және сандық категориясының субкатегориясына топтау; белгісіз көптік және жекешелік категориясының қазақ, неміс және ағылшын тілдерінде фразеологиялық сөз тіркестері арқылы берілуін талдау және әдеби шығармаларда қолданылуын қарастыру.

Қарастырылған жұмыс тұжырымдаманың зерттелуінің негізгі бағыттарын, идеяларын және ұғымдарын одан әрі анықтауға мүмкіндік береді.

Түйін сөздер: сөздерді жұптау, белгісіздік көптік категориясы, қайталану, тілдік жүйе, семантикалық құрылым.

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Использование спаренных слов в разносистемных языках

В этой статье рассматриваются различные научные подходы и классификации спаренных слов в разных языковых системах.

Целью данной работы является всестороннее исследование спаренных слов, их структурных особенностей, образования, употребления и многих других связанных с ними вопросов. А также ставятся задачи исследовать языковую систему в целях раскрытия семантического, коммуникативного, категориального статуса категории неопределенной множественности и

единичности; классифицировать субкатегорию количественной категории и анализировать внутреннюю структурную особенность категории неопределенной множественности и неопределенной единичности; анализировать передачу неопределенной множественности в казахском, немецком и в английском языках путем фразеологических словосочетаний и рассмотреть их использование в литературных произведениях.

В статье дан обзор отечественной и зарубежной литературы по рассматриваемой проблеме, в том числе рассмотрены отзывы отечественных учёных о грамматических категориях. Рассмотренные работы позволили определить основные направления, идеи и понятия в исследовании данного концепта, определить перспективы дальнейшего исследования.

Ключевые слова: спаривание слов, категории неопределенной множественности, редупликация, языковая система, семантическая структура.

Introduction

Language is a complex, systematized structure, carrying out its diverse, cognitive, epistemic, communicative and pragmatic functions, closely linking to each other a multi-level unit. Its basic units, corresponding to the main categories of thinking are realized by means of grammatical categories. The grammatical category constitutes the structural basis of the language, determines the grammatical meaning and its basis. Any grammatical category reveals the meaning and content of the grammatical structure and properties of linguistic, grammatical abstractions. Formation and development of grammatical categories is a long-term fruit of human knowledge. «Grammatical category, while in dialectical unity with grammatical meaning and view of grammatical phenomenon, and the rest of the individual units and the phenomena of the system are made with these concepts.» [1, 415].

In Kazakh, as in German, the paired words or the meaning of an indefinite multiplicity, formed by the reduplication method, is expressed in some words through pair words and connecting forms. Here, the value of an undefined multiplicity in the semantics of words is recognized by the size, quantity, quality, and other meanings. That is, the reduplication method expresses a repetition of actions at a certain time. Reduplication is one of the synthetic methods.

The method of reduplication in the language is one of the methods of creating phraseological units, forms of describing words, word change, word formation by way of a complete or partial repetition. Reduplication in several languages is one of the methods of expressing quantitative, collective, indefinite-plural, collective meaning.

In the Kazakh language, reduplication is called pair words or the method of word pairing. According to Ahmed Yskakov, in the Kazakh language the repetition of words or the method of pairing is a substantial system with rich features [2]. According to this system, from the repetition and pairing of

words, certain values are formed, as well as various new forms of words are formed, their meanings are changed; but their lexical understanding does not change, that is, a new word is not formed, they are only grammaticalized. In the Kazakh language, method of the word pairing generates a variety of meanings, such as collectivity, predictability, isolation, conjugation, amplification.

G. Musabaev correctly gave the formulation that the paired words «ағыл-тегіл, көл-көсір», similar to the intensifying complex name adjective in the process of analysis – this is not the degree of comparison. They are separate lexical forms, expressing the degree of amplifying quality. [3] For example, *Ақаңның тіліндей ағыл-тегіл бай тіл соңыра Мұхаңда болса болғанды, ал өңде қазақтың бірінде болған жоқ.* (Z. Kabdoll.). 2. *Маңдайынан ағыл-тегіл аққан тер бетімді жуып, иегімнен тамшылап, өңіріме сорғалайды.* (O. Bokey).

In K. Ismetov's phraseological dictionary, the paired words «ағыл-тегіл, көл-көсір» mean wealth, in one word expresses the meaning of an indefinite multiplicity.

The paired words «ағыл-тегіл», combined with the adjective named «бай», expressing a figuratively high degree of linguistic wealth, determine a high degree of dynamics and intensity of the process «ағу». Thus, the paired word «көл-көсір» is used to express the characteristics of the noun name and its high degree. These words retained the semantic state of the first components, while the second components, although subject to changes, turned into indicators of a high degree of comparison in the figurative description of the text; *тегіл* < *төгіл*; *көсір* < *көсіл*. The difference of these words from simple words and words with amplifying syllables lies in the fact that in their internal form lies national knowledge in a metaphorical description [4, 171].

The dual word «ағыл-тегіл» is used in many cases by the action of crying, in the sense of «shedding tears» enhances the degree of action of the coupled form [5, 67]. In such paired amplifying

often used *ұшан-теңіз, ұлан-асыр, ұлан-ғайыр, ұлан-байтақ, телегей-теңіз* и т.д. For example: *1. Мұндай жасқа келген адамның, әрине, көргені, басынан өткізгені ұшан – теңіз* (G. Esimov).

Used for the expressing of a very high degree of joy, «*ұлан-асыр*» is intensified, accurately depicted by the phraseological combination of «*төбесі көкке екі – ақ елі жету*». To their ranks can be attributed «*телегей-теңіз, ұзыннан-ұзақ*», expressing an indefinite plurality. Ways of the formation of such complex words N. Oralbaeva called «method of pairing» [6, 57]. It will be correct to turn this term into an intensifier-functional element by tarnishing the meaning of one of the components of the above-mentioned complex words of words *тегіл (ағыл-тегіл)* and using the real pair words such as *-биік, үлкен-үлкен*, expressing the value of an undefined multiplicity.

In the category of undefined multiplicity, a method of expressing pairs of words of a high degree of quality without comparison is often met. For example, *1. Сол даладан көз алмай, тоя алмай, үнсіз телміріп, ұзақ – ұзақ қарайды* (M. Auezov).

One of the productive methods of the category of undetermined multiplicity in the Kazakh language is the expression of a high degree of quality by pairing the names of adjectives and adverbs. In the sentence, the adverb *ұзақ-ұзақ, ақырын-ақырын*, express the degree of the quality of actions, and the name adjective *су-су* expresses a high degree of quality. In the grammar of the Azerbaijani language, the degree of quality of the paired adjectives and adverbs as one of the important linguistic indicators is specially indicated [7,205]. A pair of gerunds, *көсіп –көсіп* expresses separately the intensity of the quality of the action.

Combined complex adjectives are often used in the category of indefinite multiplicity and an indefinite minority. According to E. Zhanpeisov, complex adjectives take a big place in the grammar of the Kazakh language [8, 168].

In the opinion of the scientist, such adjective names express the importance of complex quality. Among such common complex adjectives, adjectives that express a high degree of quality are often used, for example, along with such combined adjectives, the adjectives (*ұлан – асырға ұқсас*) often use derivative qualities with suffix-дай as a function of the supporting component» [9, 84]: *түпсіз терең, жардай семіз, еңгезердейүлкен, қаңбақтайжеңіл, абажадайүлкен* and etc. strengthen the value of the supporting component, «the value of quality»

1. Орналасқан күннің ертеңіне есік алдында абажадай күбі шелектің жанында үріп ауызға салғандай бір бойжеткен түр (K. Isabaev).

2. Ал Барақ сұлтан болса, Әбілқайыр айтқандай, хан ордасынан әжептәуір ұзап барып, ымырт үйіріле Церен-Доржи тобынан өзінің сенімді еңгезердей үлкен жігіттерін бөліп алып, кейін қайтқан (I. Esenberlin).

The above-mentioned «derived relative adjectives with the suffix» – «*дай*» E. Zhanpeisov considered it as comparative-competing phraseological units. Constructions with the suffix – «*дай*» Professor T. Konyrov called stable compositative constructions and assigns them to the first three [10, 12].

4) The combination of an adjective with the suffix – дай let from an adjective with reinforcing syllable (*үн-үлкен, жеп-жеңіл*) in the first three examples of high quality shows, in the form of figurative metaphorical, in the opinion of T. Konyrov, «... creates a concrete picture of the similarity of objects and phenomena» [10,43].

According to G. Musabaev by attaching the suffix for nouns and other words and form a qualitative value, expressed a similar value of the determinant function. [10, p.76]. A. Yskakov, S. Isaev believe suffix *-дай* productive derivational affix forming an adjective. In many cases it is, combined with a certain adjective, defining characteristics, degree, higher level of quality (*үн-үлкен – 1, қаңбақтай жеңіл – 2, оттайыстық – 3, удай қымбат – 4.*) The combination of an adjective with the suffix – let from an adjective with reinforcing syllable (*үн-үлкен, жеп-жеңіл*) in the first three examples of high quality shows, in the form of figurative metaphorical, in the opinion of T. Konyrova, «... creates a concrete picture of the similarity of objects and phenomena» [10, 43].

If the combination of *удай ащы* is equal to the poison, it specifically reveals *өте ащы* the value of this from the inner semantic connection, then the original value of the combination is in portable form, that is, it expresses the degree of comparison of a very high undefined multiplicity and indeterminate singularity, as well as its connotative meaning. This form brings to the functional-intensifying degree and through it depicts a figuratively cognitive feature, the spiritual sensation of the owner of this language. Such language applications are competent to convey a clear image of the perceived world.

The suffix *-дай* reveals the possibility of combining the status of the adjective's name with the noun, which defines separately in the combinations of *абажадай күбі, еңгезердей үлкен жігіттері* adjective: *абажадай (кебеженің үлкен түрі* [8, 32] – *даладай, өте үлкен* expresses the meaning of the indefinite plurality, *еңгезердей («ені – кез*

– *ep* ») [8, 72] – indefinite multiplicity өре үлкен is used in meaning of the indistinguishable singularity of the countries of the republic *түймедей кішкене*.

According to E. Zhanpeisov, in the Kazakh language, there are not very many adjectives connected by number of complex adjectives.[9, 168]. However, in the Kazakh language there are adjectives, used in an amplifying meaning, in the use of the category of undetermined multiplicity. For example, *зілмауыр, қара – құрым, тақыркедей, қаратер, қасқағым, құкедей, сіріңке қара, қудала, құмедуен*, etc. In general, these words express the value of integrity, the first components additionally give amplifying values to the last component, therefore they are as joint words, whole words should be written together [6, 83].

The combined complex names of the adjectives of the category of indefinite multiplicity in German in the word-formation system are in sufficient quantity. The amplifying component of the combined complex names of adjectives, being in front of the root of the basic name of the adjective, constitutes one wholeness; it is called the word complement – a composite. In many cases, the amplifying components are nouns, they are called semi-prefixes, because their basic values fade and perform an amplifying function against a background of frequent use, for example: *blutwenig, bitterwenig, himmelangst, himmelhoch, himmelweit, mordsreich*. Confidential: *Heidenarbeit, Heidenlarm, Heidenangst, Heidengeld, Riesenerfolg, Riesensache, Saugeld*.

There is a certain feature of the composites of the German language in expressing the degree of quality: *steinreich*. The performance of the exponent of the first component is directly related to the stress, if the first component falls on the stress, it remains in its main semantic value, and if the stress falls on two components on an equal basis, then the first component performs an amplifying function. This phenomenon was defined in the theory of the German language. Exactly the same function is performed especially by the prefix units *ur-, un-, erz-*,

within word-formation units, close to the structure of composites.

Thus, the combined compound words – the first amplifying component of composites in the main process of metaphorization, making the first value dull, turns into an indicator expressing a high degree of quality. In the category of indefinite multiplicity and indefinite singularity in the internal form of these words, the semantic association between the derived component and the original form is in the direction of the abstract level. For example, *himmelhoch* – high as the sky; *steinreich* – rich; *blutwenig* – very little; *wundergross* – indescribably much; there is a clarification of the semantic connection and a high degree of quality.

In the following combinations of these components, the situation is completely different: *himmelangsthimmel* (небо) + *angst* (страх) – **fearfully** *Himmelhoch* – *himmel* (небо) + *hoch* (высокий) – high
Steinreich – *stein* (камень) + *reich* (богатый) – rich

Blutwenig – *blut* (кровь) + *wenig* (мало) – little
Wundergross – *wunder* (прекрасно) + *gross* (большой) – big

Conclusion

The value of the second component of the combined composite is not combined in terms of content with the value of the first component: *himmelangst* – sky-fear; *himmelhoch* – sky – height; *steinreich* – stone – wealth; *blutwenig* – blood – little; *wundergross* – beautiful – great, the distance is very large. The further the semantic association between them, the more the first component turns into an exponent of the highest degree.

In conclusion, it can be said that the qualitative indefinite multiplicity and the indefinite unitarity of an object is the semantic structure of a functional-semantic field and is expressed by different levels of the language. The work allowed us to determine the main directions, ideas and notions in the study of this conception, to determine the prospects for further research.

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