

Ashirova A.T.¹, Satkenova Zh.B.², Ismet Biner³

¹c.ph.s., Associate Professor ²c.ph.s., Associate Professor
of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan, Almaty,
³University of Istanbul, Phd, Professor, Turkey, Istanbul,
e-mail: anara_314@mail.ru, jaina1978@mail.ru, ismetbnr@gmail.com

TYPES AND WAYS OF COMPLEX PHRASES FORMATION

This article is dedicated to the discussion about structures, features and meanings of the complex phrases in Kazakh language. The author analyzed a lot of scientific works and conclusions about the complex phrases, including phraseological units and proposed to divide the complex phrases according to patterns of structure in linguistics. As a purpose of the above the researches of some authors were considered and taken as a basis. The research of T. Sayrambaev «Complicated phrases in the modern Kazakh language», where discussed in detail the features of the phrase, is taken as basis. The article also has the comparative analysis of compound phrase in linguistics, with particular attention to the distinctive features between the compound phrases and compound words. In addition, the morphological change of the parts of speech is designated through the forms of connection in phrase and the importance of part of sentence through the phrase's formation.

Also the parts of speech are indicated as basic elements of the phrase structure and the special attention is paid to the problems of differences between types of phrases in the article. It is noted, that difficulties in defining the role of the individual words without meaning and words with meanings by each member of the parts of speech with the separate parts of speech, its morphological differences, the structural system and the properties of the connection. Thus the hallmark of compound words, etymon from parts of phrase is defined.

Key words: compound word, science, forms, material, element, system.

Аширова А.Т.¹, Саткенова Ж.Б.², Ismet Biner³

әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университетінің
¹ф. ф. к., доценті, ²ф. ф. к., доценті, Қазақстан, Алматы қ.,
³Стамбул университеті, Phd доктор, профессор, Түркия, Стамбул қ.,
e-mail: anara_314@mail.ru, jaina1978@mail.ru, ismetbnr@gmail.com

Күрделі сөз тіркестерінің құрылымдық түрлері

Мақала қазақ тіліндегі күрделі сөз тіркестерінің құрылымдық түрлерін, ерекшеліктерін, мазмұнын талдауға арналған. Автор мақалада сөз тіркестері, соның ішінде күрделі сөз тіркестері туралы жазылған еңбектерді, тұжырым-пікірлерді талдай келе, күрделі сөз тіркестерінің құрылымдық түрлерін олардың тіл біліміндегі құралу заңдылығына қарай бірнеше топқа топтастырады. Осы мақсаттың негізінде бірқатар авторлардың еңбектері басшылыққа алынып, талданған, салыстырылған. Солардың ішінде ең басты материал ретінде Т. Сайрамбаевтың «Қазіргі қазақ тіліндегі күрделі сөз тіркестері» еңбегіндегі сөз тіркестерінің ерекшеліктері, топтамасы қарастырылып, талданады.

Тіл ғылымындағы күрделі сөз тіркестерінің атауына салыстырмалы талдау жасалып, мақала барысында олардың күрделі сөздерден айырмашылығына назар аударылады. Сонымен қатар, сөз тіркестерінің байланысу формалары арқылы сөз таптарының морфологиялық өзгерістері, олардың байланысу тәсілдері арқылы әрбір сөз табының мағынасына көңіл бөлінеді. Күрделі сөз тіркестерінің құралуында сөз таптарының басты элемент екендігі айтылып, сөз тіркестерінің түрлерін ажырату мәселесіне ерекше назар аударылады. Сөз тіркестерінің әрбір сыңары арқылы жеке сөз табын, оның морфологиялық өзгерісін, құрылымдық жүйесін, тіркесу қабілетін

дербес мағынасы бар сөз бен дербес мағынасы жоқ сөздің ролін айқындауға дейінгі күрделі мәселелерге мақала барысында ерекше көңіл бөлінген. Сонымен қатар, күрделі сөз тіркесінің әрбір сыңарының күрделі сөз, қос сөз, біріккен сөздерден айырмашылығы да айқындалады.

Түйін сөздер: күрделі сөз тіркесі, ғылым, формалар, материал, элемент, жүйе.

Аширова А.Т.¹, Саткенова Ж.Б.², Ismet Biner³

¹к.ф.н., доцент, ²к.ф.н., доцент

Казахского национального университета имени аль-Фараби, Казахстан, г. Алматы,

³университет Стамбула, Phd доктор, профессор, Турция, г. Стамбул,

e-mail: anara_314@mail.ru, jaina1978@mail.ru, ismetbnr@gmail.com

Типы и виды сложных словосочетаний, способы их формирования

Данная статья посвящена обсуждению структуризации, особенностей и значений словосочетаний в казахском языке. Автор, анализируя научные работы и выводы касательно словосочетаний, в том числе фразеологических оборотов, предложила разделить сложные словосочетания по закономерности их строения в языкознании. В целях вышесказанного были рассмотрены и взяты за основу исследования некоторых авторов. Основным материалом был взят труд Т. Сайрамбаева «Сложные словосочетания в современном казахском языке», где подробно разобраны особенности словосочетаний. В статье также проводится сравнительный анализ сложных словосочетаний в языковедении, в ходе которого особое внимание уделяется отличительным чертам сложных словосочетаний и сложных слов.

В дополнение всему, особое место имеет обозначение морфологических изменений частей речи посредством форм связи словосочетаний и значимости членов предложения посредством способов формирования словосочетаний. Также в статье основными элементами строения словосочетаний указаны части речи и особое внимание уделено проблемам отличия типов словосочетаний. Отмечены в статье сложности в определении роли слов без индивидуального значения и слов со значениями с помощью каждого члена словосочетания с помощью отдельной части речи, его морфологических отличии, структурной системы и свойств сочетания. Таким образом, определены отличительные черты сложных слов, этимонов от частей словосочетаний.

Ключевые слова: составное слово, наука, формы, материал, элемент, система.

Now the theoretical thought about objects of a word-combination increases. The emergence of such statements affects the study of other categories of language, in particular, the structural form of complex phrases. This issue in Turkology, including the Kazakh language, began to speak only recently, and opinions about it are different. In this regard, in the article we set a goal to study the subject of this category in the Turkic works, to study the structural basis of complex phrases.

Both the word and the phrase are the main material of the sentence. But each of them has its own characteristics. If we are talking about the concept, the phrase has a complex property both in terms of volume and semantic features.

The words and phrases from each other are explained by the writings of some special differences. G. Zharkeshova «combined spelling dictionary of words and phrases» (G. Zharkeshov, 1960: 6) in his work the similarity and differences of combined word is replaced separately, Yu. Seidov (Seyidov, 1965: 14) in his doctoral thesis about the phrase in Azerbaijani language States that collocations differ from the collocations, that is, to differ from phrases.

Complex phrases each word, double word, so the combined words. Because it is difficult to know complex words and know that each of the complex phrases is slander or complex. Therefore, the definition of the features of creating complex phrases requires the definition of ways to create complex phrases. In addition, as you know, the phrase is manifested in the syntactic activity. There is a common complex word, and there is a complex sentence term. Although both are object syntax, one phrase, one sentence discusses and member. Then all the elements that make up complex words-complex, the question arises whether a member of the sentence. Which is typical for the syntax of simple and complex phrases in each services. In the analysis of the sentence the phrase was just lucky, does not cause difficulties, but the difficulties in complex syntactic phrases airacuda activities. In complex syntactic word combinations of layers and their independent activity, first of all, to determine its constituent elements, to know, to be able is the main condition.

V.V. Vinogradov says that a complex phrase in grammar cannot be due to the fact that personal phrases cannot communicate with each other at any

time. According to the scientist, complex phrases are made through the complication of one of the phrases or whole phrases. As a result of the integration of different types of phrases, in complex phrases repeat the main ways of creating phrases. V.V. Vinogradov therefore, the main task of the syntax of a phrase is the study of how to create phrases, especially the formation of complex phrases, their main types. In this regard, as well as other objects of the phrase, specially studied its construction, published separate studies of a number of scientists (Vinogradov, 1954: 3) Specially researched phrases N.N. Prokopovich said that some issues related to language education, especially phrases, still remain on the sidelines of the study. Among these problems, the scientist relates the question of the magnitude and limits of complex phrases (Prokopovich, 1959: 25).

Supports this view N.I. Filicheva notes that it is necessary to determine the limit of complexity of the structure of the phrase (Filicheva, 1969: 57)

The study of the structure of the phrase is of great importance both theoretical and practical. He is typical for simple and complex phrases. In order to learn any of the phrases, it is better to be aware of, first of all, those elements that form it. And in its composition can be words that do not have an independent meaning and independent meaning. Only parts of the phrase can be just a phrase. In addition, these words are a kind of link in the creation of a complex phrase, due to the characteristics of each herd of the word.

It is appropriate to use the forms of these phrases determined by the morphological changes of parts of speech, and ways of their binding value for each of the phrases. When you build a phrase the basic elements, but the distinction of types of expressions of their relationship is heterogeneous. The structure of the phrases included noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, adverb, imitating the word, adjective, numeral, etc. b. words refer to the movement, that is able to combine with them. From this point of view, it is determined which word refers to a given syllable. In General, through each link of phrases is a separate word formation, its morphological change, structural system, the ability to combine, the role of the word that has no independent meaning it is possible to determine. This indicates a close relationship between morphology and syntax. However, every complex word of each of the phrases of a complex phrases, double word, so the combined words unlike is determined by.

Words are similar in structure to complex phrases and word combinations, and in meaning each of them has its own characteristics. (Iskakov, 1963:72)

For example, complex adjectives, as if they were composed of two words, denote the adjective of a noun in one meaning.

When distinguishing complex words and phrases, attention should be paid to the following issues.

1) The complex view of each herd of the word, the ways of its creation;

2) common complex words, their species, distinction from each other;

3) the difference between phrases and separate phrases in general;

4) their semantic features, etc.

Overall a difficult word and a difficult phrase N.N. Prokopovich, N.I. Filicheva, Yu. Seidov, M. Balakaev, A. Iskakov, In proceedings of Akhanova is a special word. The Azerbaijani scientist, along with the differences of the complex word and phrases, considers the sides of the identity of the two categories. Here the author points out that both a complex word and a complex phrase are made from the merger of two words.

Depending on the patterns of their formation in language education, we can group the structural forms of complex phrases into several groups. Among them, we are known for, etc. In the works sairambaev complex combinations grouped in the following order: (Sairambaev, 1981: 44-48):

1. In the dictionary implemented two-way transfer. The words of the ferment (head) of such a phrase are mainly nouns and adjectives, numerals, and the functions of subordinates perform one of the pronouns or noun of the verb: «thick tugai»,» word of good«,» one of the two«, »read book». Qabysu phrases on behalf of the Matasu, are associated. In the presence of significant differences between the forms of communication, one form of communication has its own characteristics inside.

1.1. The phrase associated with the name, in the form of combinations of nouns and phrases («Golden ring»,» iron pawn», «one horse»,» one bread«,« pocket hour»), in the form of combinations of adjectives and nouns («good friend», «beauty», «white paper», «low height citizen», «guy with the name), in the form of combinations of numerals and nouns («tenth grade», «thirty students»,» student»),» about ten sheep», «five-six notebooks»), in the form of adverbs and nouns («visible mountain»,» talking man», «Klondike»), in the form of adverbs pronouns and nouns (»this house«,» mother the road«, «what apartment?» , «all Nations», «my work»), found in the form of adverbs and combinations of nouns.

1.1.1. Phrases of noun

1.1.2. Adjective phrases

1.1.3. Participle phrases

1.2. The phrase subordinates. The Matasuphrases, associated with the nature of communication, the Word and dependence in the genitive are a phrase («roof shed», «beauty birds», «two genera», «my father»).

1.3. As you know, in connection with the development is combined with the plural (except the rooster) joints of the head and subordinates («the richer of the soul», «privaris for the better», «you», «preparing for elections»). All this causes syntactic meanings such as criticism, quality, ownership. (Mengeru)

2. Complex phrases of a verb are a phrase in which the grammatical basis is a verb. Other words in combination are grouped next to the reference verb.

2.1. Complex combinations associated with the pair composed of 6 groups.

2.1.1. The combination of the adjective with the verb

2.1.2. The combination of numerals with the verb

2.1.3. The combination of participles with the verb

2.1.4. The combination of adverbs with the verb

2.1.5. The phrase imitation

2.1.6. Combining nouns with verbs

2.2. A complex phrase with a mengeru verb consists of 4 groups.

Phrases with baryszhalgauy

Phrases with tabyszhalgauy

Phrases with shygyszhalgauy

Phrases with komekteszhalgauy

In this article, we analyze and clarify that the complex phrases listed above are most commonly encountered in spoken and literary language.

The phrase provides a number of authors in the convenience of members of the proposal. They divide the phrase into «predicative» and «non-predicative» depending on the relationship between them and derive from the last phrase «usefulness», «definability» and «refinement». This grouping of phrases is based on the relationship between the members of the sentence, not based on the features of the mutual agreement of words. If we consider the phrase «phrase members of the proposal», we will ignore its syntactic features and mix with the syntax of the proposal. That's first. And secondly, not one side of the phrase and the members of the sentence. For example, phrases such as wealth, veterinarian, double mouth, Kazan knife, can be used in a sentence by one complex member. Therefore, I do not want to say that the group is satisfactory. Sometimes words are pronounced in

certain membership relations between themselves. This fact can be seen in the syntax of the phrase, but it is not its main feature.

For the correct establishment of the principles of classification of phrases it is necessary to know what is the object of the study of the phrase, which is its main features.

The main object of the phrase syntax is the word, not the sentence term. A mutual combination of words is one of their grammatical properties. In the syntax of phrases deals with the ability of individual phrases, parts of them for combination with other words and with each other, methods of communication, the function of the phrase in constructing phrases. Based on them, we will talk about the composition of the phrase, their meanings, syntactic functions.

The phrases of the Kazakh language are divided into two large paragraphs by name and verb depending on the ability to combine words. The noun is one of the main words in the phrase, and the verb in the phrase will be the main link.

By name, verb phrases, structure, assortment of different type. Syntactic support – connected forms of words that form the beginning of word combinations and are a criterion for the classification of word combinations. The word combination of a name and a verb is divided into several groups according to the same form of communication.

Word combination by name (may be the last noisy, silent). Depending on from what words the last are formed, are mutually divided into a number of groups.

The name type of a complex combination is one of the main words, which is always a noun, most often a noun. Words that are pronounced in the declension of nouns and obey them, often have names. Some of them are connected to form a phrase.

Inflammation is one of the forms of syntactic connection, which is often used in Turkic languages, one of which in the language of Kazakh state University. If the dispersed word in combination is adapted to the grammatical meaning, figure, expressed in the appropriate continuation, the combination of connected phrases with each other is combined without any continuation, but only in combination. At the same time, the grammatical approach to the associated link (Balakaev, 1997:17-22).

The composition of the phrases associated with a noun is different; its subordinate will be a noun, adjective, number, substantive adjective, numeral.

Adjectives are words denoting different adjectives qualities of a noun. So they belong

to nouns, are combined with nouns, and in the composition of the noun phrases very much spent. In contrast to the lexical meanings of adjectives and syntactic activities, words that have a special subordination of phrases. Adjectives and nouns form a word combination, connected with each other, in combination with a noun. Since the composition of such syntactic combinations is different, they are consumed in different definitional relationships.

Scientist on the relationship of phrases with the word, compound word, phraseological units, etc. Sairambaev in the work «Complex phrases in the modern Kazakh language.» The scientist calls the differences between a complex word and a phrase: «a complex word is one of the types of word formation; a word combination is a syntactic category. Each of the complex words is expressed in close semantic contact with each other; phrases have a syntactic connection with each other. In each word, a complex word can be both independent and non-noun. But, despite the fact that his sons have a single value, the meaning of the whole word becomes more matte, than the meaning of the phrases; the value of each of the expressions becomes apparent.

Each of the difficult words is not asked individually, two of which answer one question, each of the phrases is asked individually.

The place of each syllable of a complex word is not mobile, but stable; the place of each syllable of the phrase is mobile. Complex word as a whole is not subject to morphological changes. That is, each of his phrases individually has no morphological changes, expressed in the same group, declines, declines, classified; each of the phrases is subject to different morphological changes. In general, a complex word enters into a syntactic relationship with other words; each of the phrases is used in a separate syntactic contact (Sairambaev, 1981:33-34).

Thus, sometimes a complex word is more complicated than a phrase from the constructive side. This can be clearly seen the views and opinions of the above authors. In the period before the formation of new phrases based on word combinations and recognition as lexical units, they are selected linguistic patterns and pass certain stages.

a) The initial period of transition of phrases to complex lexical units; the last period of transition of phrases to complex lexical units;

b) The intermediate period between the initial stage and the final stage. Thus, we believe that the division into stages contributes to the disclosure of the nature of a complex word. At the beginning of this process, which begins with a syntactic application, phrases do not immediately change in the composition of complex words. First of all, they live in the intermediate period between two speech categories (a word combination and a complex word) and have two different linguistic character.

The value and functions of their source phrases partially preserved, and has the character of a compound word, in which they started. Language (syncretic) phenomena living in the so-called interval do not remain final in it. Over time, they develop from the semantic side as a result of frequent and constant application, interrupted by the nature of the beginning of o and forever translated into other language units (complex word).

Thus, summing up the above main idea, we came to the following small conclusions. Firstly, considering the theoretical and practical significance of the study of the structure of the phrase, we decided to classify it as simple and complex phrases.

Secondly, in each of the phrases we gave a number of examples of the fact that each of the phrases has the ability to determine the independent word formation, its morphological changes, structural system, the ability to combine, the role of the word that does not have an independent meaning and independent meaning.

Third, we considered two groups of phrases, divided into «predicative» and «non-predicative», depending on the mutual enrichment of phrases, analyzed the origin of the phrases «fullness», «certainty» and «refinement». This grouping of phrases is based on the relationship between the members of the sentence, not based on the features of the mutual agreement of words.

Fourth, comparing and analyzing the main approaches to complex phrases in the works of several authors, we paid attention to the structural forms of complex phrases.

References

- Zharkeshova G. Spelling dictionary of words and phrases combined. – Almaty, 1960. – p. 6.
 Seidov Yu. Phrases in the Azerbaijani language, – Baku, 1965. – p.14.
 Vinogradov V.V. Questions of studying the phrase. Issues of linguistics, 1954. №3
 Prokopovich N.V. On the question of simple and complex phrases. Questions of linguistics, 1959. No. 5. – P. 25.

- Filicheva N.I. On phrases in the modern German language. – M., 1969. P. 57.
- S. Iskakov Complex words in the Kazakh language. school of Kazakhstan. No. 3, 1963. – p.72.
- Sairambaev T. Complex phrases in the modern Kazakh language. – Almaty, 1981. – 44-48 pp.
- M. Balakaeva, Modern Kazakh language: syntax of word combination and simple sentence. – Almaty, 1997. – 17-22 pp
- S. Zhanpeisova Complex nouns // word-formation system of the modern Kazakh language. A., 1989.
- Akhanov K. fundamentals of the theory of grammar. A., 1979.
- Iskakov A. modern Kazakh language. Morphology. A., 1991.
- Balakaev M. B. the Main types of phrases in the Kazakh language. A., 1957.
- Qasim B. Theoretical basis of complex subject names in the Kazakh language. A., 2002.
- Sairambaev T. Complex phrases in the modern Kazakh language. A., 1981.