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## **THE MANIFESTATIONS OF WORDS THAT ARE EXPOSED TO THE PHENOMENON OF ECONOMICS IN MODERN LANGUAGES**

The article considers the peculiarities of the law of word savings in history of the Kazakh language, which is one of the parts of academic disciplines in higher educational institutions. In turn, it considers sounds, words and phrases that have been saved in any area of the Kazakh language. This process, which shows the progress of language history, as long as the law of word savings but also became the main subject for the scientists attraction which has considerably expanded the scope of the research. In the article, the process of word savings phenomena has been studied in phonetics, lexicology and syntax. The language has proven to be a constantly changeable and saving phenomenon that does not lose its dynamic state. The article discusses this phenomenon not only in the general language, but also in the opinion of correspondent between scientists and Kazakh linguistics. It was found out that several factors have influenced the word saving phenomena in the Kazakh language as become the saving law. Examples of linguistic researches are the fact that in the history of linguistics, both in the modern Kazakh language, the words that are exposed to the word saving phenomenon are proved.

**Key words:** saving process, the law of saving, save, history of language, peculiarity, Kazakh linguistics, linguistic research.

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### **Үнемдеу құбылысының әсеріне ұшыраған сөздердің қазіргі тілдегі көріністері**

Мақалада жоғары оқу орындарында академиялық пәндер қатарынан орын алатын қазақ тілінің тарихы пәнінің еншісіне кіретін үнемдеу заңының ерекшеліктері жан-жақты жүйеленіп қарастырылады. Үнемдеу заңы, өз кезегінде, қазақ тілінің кез келген саласында орын алған, үнемдеуге ұшыраған дыбыстарды, сөздерді және сөйлемдерді зерттейді. Тіл тарихының даму барысын танытатын жаңа үрдістер үнемдеу заңының бұрын зерттеу нысанына айналмаған категорияларының ғалымдар назарын өзіне бұра отырып, осы сала зерттейтін мәселелер аясын кеңейткенін көрсетеді. Мақалада үнемдеу құбылысына ұшыраған сөздер тіл білімінің барлық салалары бойынша, атап айтқанда, фонетика, морфология, лексикология және синтаксис салалары бойынша зерттелген. Тіл еш уақытта динамикалық күйін жоғалтпайтынын, әрқашан өзгеріп отыратынын аталған үнемдеу құбылысы дәлелдеп берген болатын. Мақалада аталған құбылыс туралы жалпы тіл білімінің ғана емес, сонымен қатар, қазақ тіл білімінің тілшілері мен ғалымдарының да ой-пікірлері жан-жақты талқыланды. Зерттеу барысында қазақ тіл білімінде үнемдеу құбылысының үнемдеу заңына айналуына бірнеше факторлар әсер еткені анықталды. Лингвистикалық зерттеулер барысында үнемдеу құбылысына ұшыраған сөздер тіл білімінің тарихында да, көне түркі тілдерінде, қазіргі қазақ тілінің бойында да бар екендігі нақты мысалдармен дәлелденді.

**Түйін сөздер:** үнемдеу құбылысы, үнемдеу заңы, ықшамдау, тіл тарихы, ерекшелік, қазақ тіл білімі, лингвистикалық зерттеулер.

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### **Вид слов в современном языке, подвергшихся воздействию закона экономии**

В статье рассматриваются особенности закона экономии в предмете истории казахского языка как академической дисциплины в высших учебных заведениях. Закон экономии пересматривает любые звуки, слова и предложения, связанные с экономией закона, в любой лингвистической сфере казахского языка. Новые тенденции, характеризующие развитие истории языка, показывают, что исследования в этой области расширили сферу ее интересов, сконцентрировав внимание ученых на законах экономии, которые ранее не изучались. В статье исследуются слова, связанные с законами экономии, на всех уровнях языкознания, включая фонетику, морфологию, лексикологию и синтаксис. Принцип экономии в языкознании доказал, что язык никогда не потеряет свое динамическое состояние и всегда меняется. В статье рассматриваются мнения о законе экономии не только зарубежных ученых, но и казахских ученых. Выяснилось, что несколько факторов повлияли на процесс экономии, на то, как он перешел в закон экономии в казахском языке. В процессе лингвистических исследований найдены и приведены примеры слова, связанные с экономией закона не только в современном казахском языке, но и в истории языка, в том числе в древнетюркских языках.

**Ключевые слова:** процесс экономии, закон экономии, экономика, история языка, особенность, казахское языкознание, лингвистические исследования.

#### **Introduction**

There are a lot of language changes in the language. One of them is the result of the unique energy saving phenomenon. Many linguists began to focus on this issue even in the nineteenth century. In particular, A. Boudouin de Crutene, A.A. Potebnyz, G. Swift, O. Espersen, P. Passie, A. Martine.

I. A. Boudouin de Crouten has repeatedly stated that language never loses its dynamism, always changes, and recognizes saving as a principle, and also emphasizes the physiological specifics that make the speech comfortable when it comes to speech intelligibility. His thoughts were developed by the Russian scientist G.D. Polivanov.

A group of interviewers considered saving linked with the evolutionary development of language. For example, the French scientist A. Martine, who has done extensive research in determining the linguistic and extralinguistic causes of linguistic changes, considers saving the language as a necessity of keeping his mind and body in human relationships. In his work «Principle of illusion in phonetic modifications» and «Principles of economics in language», he introduced the term linguistics as a term of language comprehension (language-illusory words) and contributed to the development of the theory of illusory words law.

#### **Experiment**

There is a great deal of opinion on the phenomenon of economics not only in general linguistics, but also in Turkic studies and Kazakh linguistics. However, their views do not connect in one opinion. In Turkic languages each sound of every word is emphasized in the word (in the beginning, middle and end). B. Serebrennikov and N.Z. Gadzhieva's «Comparative grammar of Turkic languages» can be called as a special research work in this field.

#### **Results and discussion**

There are also opinions expressed in the fact that Kazakh linguistic sounds have a certain position. Famous phonetician and scientist S. Myrzabekov said, «In the Kazakh language, there are no double voiced sounds in the word. This law applies to difficult words that come in the same phrase. There are two examples of such words as «duplicate», when one comes out. For example: *қарағаш (қара ағаш), өлара (өлі ара), қарала (қара ала), жүралмады (жүре алмады)*, and etc. (Murzabekov S., 1997: 108)

The scientist I. Kenesbayev says that if the last sound of the first word and the bass sound are the

same, then the two voices in the conversation will fall into the first one (Kenesbayev I., Musabaev G., 1962:298) However, this rule Aygabulova finds out that there are contradictory examples. For example, when the phrase «не істедің» is said, either (i) stereotype like *не(і)стедің*. So, as we can see, not two of the two voices coming together, but the sound of the second word is falling. I. Kenesbayev identifies the phonetic compactness of the language not only from the sounds of voice and sounds, but also by complex vocabulary words, combined words (and thus, combinations of words), and combinations with abbreviations (*сөйтін – солай етін, бүйтін – былай етін, анар – алып бар, әкел – алып кел.*).

I. Kenesbayev also distinguishes the phonetic compactness of a language not only by the vowels and consonants, but also by complex vocabulary words, complex words (and, therefore, combinations of words) and combinations with abbreviations. *облсовет – облыстық – regional council, пединститут – педагогикалық институт, – pedagogical institute, etc.*).

The first written work on compacting in the Kazakh language was a dissertation work by L. Aygabylova. In her research, the scientist adds three conditions to the rule about the compressed vowels. They are:

1) Vowel sounds are reduced even when the word which starts from vowel sound is spoken in combination. For example: *қайын аға – қайнаға, мойын ағаш – мойнағаш* (kayinaga – kaynaga, moyinagash – moynagash) and etc.

2) Vowel sound is reduced when adding which starts from consonant sound is added to the word which's last sound is vowel. For example: *ұрыла – ұрла, жоғарығы – жоғарғы* (uryla-urla, zhogarygy – zhogargy) and etc. 3) Vowel sound is reduced when the word which starts from consonant sound is added to the word which's last sound is vowel. For example: *сары дала – сардала, келісап – келсап* (sarydala – sardala, kelysap – kelsap). (Aigabylova G., 1995: 124)

On the agenda was the question of whether the elision is the tendency or rule in Kazakh language. Scientists who try to prove that there is a basis for considering the elision as an important rule are prof. B. Sagyndykuly, A. Aigabylov, T. Ermekova. The scientist B. Sagyndykov argues that the phenomenon of elision is considered to be a law: «As we have seen, the phenomenon of elision includes the whole language system – phonetics, lexicon, morphology and syntax. However, this law is characterized by different terms in linguistics. For example, in

phonetics they are called «Elipsis», «Apocope», «Haplology», in lexicology as «metonymy», in morphology as «illusion», «subordinate words», syntax «ellipsis» and «incomplete sentences». Ultimately, the ultimate result of the elision process is the reduction of a particular sound, syllable, word, or even sentence. It is good to call all the scattered terms and the law of elision. This, on the other hand, is synonymous with linguistic harmony. On the other hand, it is very compact.» (Sagyndykuly B., 2005: 95)

Odanova continued further opinion of B. Sagyndykuly. According to scientist: «The illusion phenomenon is a phenomenon if it turns into a process. Sometimes as a result of law, certain phenomena arise. So the connection between these two is a dialectical link. That is why saving is a law, and this is a phenomenon related to law – a phenomenon of compactness» (Odanova S., 2010: 23) and illusive words in itself include compactness, shift, absorption, compaction, is a law that comes from the inner self of the language that concentrates on principles. The scientist also defines the factors that influence the emergence of the law of economics in his research. They are: physiological, psychological, linguistic and extralinguistic factors.

Aphesis is a phonetic phenomenon; in a broad sense, the initial sound in the word, mainly unstressed vowel. This is a rare phenomenon in the Kazakh language. According to S. Odanov, the previous word should be one and open syllable. Forexample: *де, же, бұ(л), о(л), не, шылау да, де, та, те...* As we see, the apheresis is the opposite phenomenon to elision. According to G. Aigabylova, instead of *не істедің* should be *ністедің*, but when speaking we use *нестедің*.

*Арокораіs* a phonetic phenomenon denoting the loss of one or more sounds at the end of a word. For instance, *сарығ – сары, ұлық – ұлы, кішік – кіші*, etc. From historical view (B. Sagyndykuly) the noun *босаға* has appeared in result of the last sound 'sh' in *босағаш* turned to elision. The reason is that the door to the yurt, that is, the threshold, consists of a threshold and a sign. If the signage is located at the top of the door, the threshold is at the bottom of the tree. Both of these trees are wooden on either side of an empty wooden gate. The apocalyptic phenomenon can be traced to the ground: *барамын – барам, келемін – келем, айтамын – айтам, жазамын – жазам*, and etc.

According to Akhanov, *illusion* is in some phonetic sounds the sounds fall. For example – *торы ат – торат, алты ай – алтай*. However, the scientist B. Sagyndykuly does not divide

the vowels when combined with the words that begin with noisy sounds, and this is considered a temporary change. From historical point of view, it is not a temporary phenomenon that determining the susceptibility of some sounds to the elusive, is a historical phenomenon determined only in the etiological analysis. For example, the word «йегрен-yeqren» in the lexicon of historical monuments is «жирен-zhyren» in modern Kazakh language. Obviously, the sounds of g sound elusive here require the etiological analysis.

Consequently, K. Akhanov's definition can only be answered by the synchronous era of the language. To him, S. Odanova's definition of illusion is more detailed: «illusion is the sound of a single voice, when the final sound of the word ends up and the sound of the joint is accompanied by the initial sound of the supplementary appendix.

According to professor B. Sagyndykov, the phenomenon of illusion involves not only voices, but also voices, and even joints. For example, in the Middle Ages, the word «зaпap» has a meaning «y» means the meaning of our tongue. The scheme of development is the following: First, the first generation was captured, the second sound was elusive, and the third was pulled down *ypaгyн>aгyн>aгy>y.* Thus, it is possible to notice that the modern form of formation gradually formed.

We have in mind the morphological phenomena of compaction, shear and shear. In the course of historical development, the meaning of some morphemes is vague in meaning. This phenomenon is in the development and improvement of the language. G. Aygabylova refers to the phenomenon of gravity and the phenomenon of embryology, which causes a change in the morphological structure of words. The morphological process is called the phenomenon of absorption, which leads to the loss of morpheme in words and leads to their integration into each other, which leads to the fact that the morpheme is insignificant and morpheme.

*Absorption* is called as fusion confirms A. Kononov. B. Iskakov says that this is a combination. According to K. Akhanov, due to the morphological process of absorption, the root and affinity, the root and root, affinity and affinity can be combined. For example, the names eighty, ninety-ninth come from two roots (eight + ten, nine + ten). Here are some examples of two root verbs (combining them +) and combining them. Scientist B. Sagyndykov claims that nouns were formed as a result of a combination of two roots. These roots are hereditary and unclear. When it comes to belonging to his own family, + According to haplogy law,

when two generations are the same, one of them must be removed and said: Due to the lack of emphasis on the second generation, his voice is also elusive. At the same time, receipts should not be used for receipts, but for the name of the parent and substance. Otherwise, an inexperienced researcher says that the structure of the word can be analyzed as a third party root or substance dependency. (Sagyndykuly B., 2011: 129)

The shift phenomenon – an element of one of the words morphs in the development of the language turns into the second, which changes the morphisms of the former person and the relationship. (Ahanov K., 2002: 392) K. Akhanov says that Sargai is a yellowish yellow pronoun, the original form of the name. His word is confirmed by the fact that the word yellow is pronounced in the form of yellow (hak), sushi (Uygur) and saric (Uzbek). Then the derivative of the verb is not as thick as the suffix.

Prof. B. Bondarenko noted that the phenomenon of warming and absorption into the language is one word. Sagyndykuly first defines the etymology of a verb that is considered difficult when analyzing a derivative of a verb (-k +, -k +, -g + i). A scientist receives a wound from a wound, a beard, which is made by abstraction. John, verbs of verbs are, above all, the name of the movement by: When we first hear the sound of the beep, then the sound of the receiver becomes elusive after the first sound, and the sound of the first ear, have been married to each other. As we can see, the phenomenon of fluctuations in the formation of the suffix is intertwined.

The emergence of a dependence and some dependence connections Sagyndykuly associated with the phenomenon of shift. In the ancient times, the names of names, verbs, and the most active.

We have found that in all areas of linguistics there are elements of phenomenon, whether it be phonetics, morphology or lexicon syntax. Therefore, it is appropriate to consider these phenomena as a law. Each competitor can not go deep into the history of the language and conduct research without the knowledge of the law of saving. The etymology of the word will be revealed only if it is influenced by the law of economics and identifies the missing sounds and joints.

*Gaplogy* is a description of one of the two co-generation joints. For example: which one is. S. Odanova says that the word «smoke» (smoke) is said to be one of the two generations of the recaptured north (northern). It is said that this night's day is similar to that of the night. Historically, on the other hand, the conditional sense of the second – if the number is currently – if you go.

*Reduction* is the concept of weakness, dropping, mitigation. For example, it is spoken to a person (S.Odanova). In the first generation, I sounds short, and the sound of the second generation loses altogether. However, it is still necessary to clarify the phenomenon of reduction in terms of morphology. For example, when we say that the village is a coward and a necklace, it is ironic that the word shoehin is used to mean that hooligans are nouns, and the word fish is a fox. The absence of sequences in these examples still requires research.

The concept of economics in the lexicon is represented by metonymy, synecoxia and conversion phenomena.

*Metonymy* is the use of one of the interconnected phenomena and the one of the related phenomena, interconnected concepts and conventional words. Literary critic Z. Kabdolov said that metonymy in the literary language was abundant, including the use of metonymy thinking. (Kabdolov Z., 1992: 220)

Abay's example can be a  
*Үйі мәз боп қой сойды,*  
*Сүйіншіге шапқанға –*

*Syncredo* is a substitute for the whole or a part instead of the whole, or vice versa. For example: look at the shanyrak when it comes to the house, and the lack of source is at least a word of the person *Ақмола облысынан оған кету керек*. And in the next sentence, you can learn from the synecode that only his beard has been replaced.

«Әй, сақал! Бұл арадан Плюшкинге қалай баруға болады?» (V. Gogol).

The decay, due to its melt, has become a deadly form of living. But unobtrusive is not lost, dependence, affiliation is a legitimate continuation of the form of the name of the times. As long as the old form of dependence (s) is voiceparated, it still continues to function as a third party of dependencies. And the «dead» style moves to the composition of the hawk, stomach, oriental goose. With the help of his name and his help, he disappears completely and takes on the task of earning income in dependent deductions (home + person). Thus, it becomes a deceptive, false form of income. Otherwise, this form of formation was not entirely available. (Sagyndykuly B., 2011: 89)

The displacement phenomenon is that some of the voices in the word are shifted to the sound sounds. The most active disconnected sound is the best. In the whole position (in the beginning, in the middle, and in the end), all the voices will be replaced and replaced. For example: word = talk, code = sheep, blood = where, etc. In addition, n, l sounds also act

as shifts. For example: shake = lightning, dense = strong, Joseph = Nosip. The scientist B. According to S. Sagyndykov, the fact that the displacement phenomenon is ignored is the archetypal meaning of many Turkologists' multicultural meanings. In the Turkic-Mongolian languages, multicolumn is mostly phonemic. However, because of the displacement of the latter, they have a plurality of connections, says the scientist.

The law of economics is reflected in the morphology, on the one hand, by means of inscriptions, and on the other hand, in the words and abbreviations.

Short words are also a manifestation of the law of conservation. The law of saving is also commonly found in the syntax. For example, the ellipse, the incomplete, the imprinted phrase, and the transformation phenomenon play a special role in forming a compact sentence. The scientist S. Odanova says that «transformation is the main source of a compact sentence,» the shift of verb formulas to the so-called sentence, in other words, the verb derogatory from the sentence, and its function shift to its proper name is one of the phenomena of transformation and syncretism itself. (Odanova S., 2010: 46)

In structured sentences, the fixed members of the sentences (elementary, predictive), non-stack members (identifier, replenishment, refinement) participate equally.

*An ellipsis* is to exclude a particular member of a sentence. Therefore, the single members of the sentence can be an example of an ellipse. For example, if you say «*Асан, Үсен және Асқар келді*» (*Asan, Usen and Askar*,» «*Asan has come,*» «*Usen came,*» «*Askar has come*»). The only part of the narrator's statement is compromise, and the sentence is compact. The ellipse will be clear of the meaning of the words in the sentences. Elipsissis widely used in newspaper articles, in the form of a dialogue with people when talking to each other.

*Incomplete sentences* are the members who are not fully phrased. The incomplete clause is a way to overcome frustration with ease. For example:

«*What is this bird?*»

«*The eagle.*»

«*What's new?*»

- *Karsak* (S).

In this dialog, only stubborn members of the sentence are mentioned, and the unsigned members are abstained.

The words *in a non-empty sentence* are expressed by members of the sentence, other than those that are thought-provoking. An inexplicable

sentence does not have an origin, and it does not appear to be understood in the same sentence. For example, it is necessary to leave for Akmolinskaya oblast (SM). The economy of the root can not be ignored. The scientist, who studied the structure of roots and bases of one generation in the Kazakh language, some of them say that the Turkic kernel has a neo-dreaming and historic realistic language that preserves its pathogenicity as a result of the continuous phono-morpho-semantic changes that emerge in the process of agglutinative development of stroke Turkic languages (Kaidarov A., 1986: 24) suggesting that root acts as a product of language.

For example, *a whisper is a compact*. If the sound in the word «j» is tough, it is a point. Maybe the amplifier joints, which are short, may be involved in explaining the meaning of this word. Looking at this, we suggest that the root of the spelling is the same as that of multiplication, its meaning. The first thing to note is that the root of the root is one of the most common root species, and subsequently compacted. However, the word «spade» was not active in language use, but it was used more often. It has been claimed that the name of a shoe be is the

basis of the word «shroud.» (Odanova S., 2010: 86)

*The scientist of the conversion phenomenon.* Odanova considers one of the ways to save sounds. It says that the word does not go into personal development, but is meaningful. An example is modal words *сұп-ұзын*. For example: *шұбыру* to achieving is in the sentence is modal word. And I know what I am going to say to him – in the phrase I-I. This can only be done in terms of context *шұб – ұб*. That is, it can be said that the words of one person are of two different meanings, not just comprehension of meaningful development, but the fact that two different meanings are given by one person can be called lexical personality illusive words. (Odanova S., 2010: 29)

### Conclusion

We refer to morphological compaction, shift, and shift phenomena.

In the course of historical development, the meaning of some morphemes in meaning is vague. It is a phenomenon in the development and perfection of the language.

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