G.K. Dairabekova[1*] , A.N. Zabrodskaja[2] , S.I. Igilikova[1]

[1]Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan, Almaty
[2]Tallinn University Baltic Film, Media and Arts School, Estonia, Tallinn
*e-mail: gdayrabekova@gmail.com

REDUPLICATION IN THE ENGLISH WORD-FORMATION SYSTEM

The article is dedicated to the relevance of the study is due to the fact that interdisciplinary theoretical studies in English and Kazakh linguistics make it possible today to determine the main directions related to translation, to determine the need to select specific patterns for adequate translation of materials in these languages, within the framework of general and particular linguistics. Clarification of the data of scientific research puts before scientists new ways of solving various issues in this area. In this regard, the methods and ways of transferring bilingual words into the Kazakh language create a number of prerequisites that are the basis of a number of valuable studies. There is no doubt that the adequacy of the transmission of paired English words and the definition of their equivalents in the Kazakh language are one of the urgent and complex problems facing linguistics today.

Our study pays considerable attention to the peculiarities of their translation, which are the connecting link of literary and cultural ties and development between different peoples. Despite the fact that there are certain achievements in the field of translation, we still cannot deny the theoretical and practical significance of studying various works in this area. Therefore, work on the consideration of transformational models for the translation of paired words in English, although it does not completely eliminate the tasks set, an attempt to make a certain contribution in the search for solutions in this direction takes place. Given the numerous scientific works and modern works, there is an acute need to analyze scientific research on the specifics of paired words in foreign languages, including in English and the ways of their translation into Kazakh, which contribute to the strengthening and development of ties between the literature and culture of our country and other peoples.

Key words: reduplication, semantics, functionality, word formation, expression, vocabulary, sociolinguistics, general linguistics, comparison.

Г.К. Дайрабекова[1*], А.Н. Забродская[2], С.И. Игиликова[1]

[1]Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, Қазақстан, Алматы қ.
[2]Балтық кино, медиа және өнер мектебі, Таллин университеті, Эстония, Таллин қ.
*e-mail: gdayrabekova@gmail.com

Ағылшын тіліндегі сөзжасам жүйесіндегі қос сөздер

Зерттеудің өзектілігі ағылшын және қазақ тіл білімдерінің сан салалы теориялық ұстанымдары бүгінгі күнде аудармаға қатысты зерттеулердің негізгі бағыт-бағдарын анықтауға, маңызды қорытындылар шығаруға мүмкіндік беретіндіктен, бұл тілдердегі материалдарды бір-біріне шебер аударудың жалпы және жеке лингвистика шеңберіндегі өзіндік заңдылықтарын сұрыптау және осы тұрғыдағы жұмыстардың өзге ізденістер қатарында алар орнын нақтылау қажеттігі ғалымдардың алдына тың мәселелер қойып отырғаны даусыз. Осыған орай, ағылшын тіліндегі қос сөздерді қазақ тілінде берудің түрлі әдіс-тәсілдері де құнды зерттеулердің дүниеге келуін қамтамасыз етер алғышарттар қатарын құрауда. Ағылшын тіліндегі қос сөздер мен олардың қазақ тіліндегі баламаларын тексеру бүгінгі тіл білімінің алдында тұрған күрделі мәселелердің бірі екендігінде дау жоқ. Себебі еліміз бүгінгі таңда түрлі халықтар арасындағы әдеби-мәдени байланыс пен дамудың дәнекері болып табылатын аудармаға, соның мәселелеріне үлкен мән беруде.

Осы орайда аударма саласында қаншама көп жұмыстар атқарылып жатса да, әлі де бұл саладағы еңбектерді молайтудың теориялық және практикалық маңыздылығын жоққа шығара алмаймыз. Сондықтан ағылшын тіліндегі қос сөздердің қазақ тіліндегі трансформациялық модельдерін қарастыру жұмысы мәселені толығымен жоймаса да, осы бағыттағы ізденістерге белгілі бір үлес болуға мүмкіндігі бар. Осыған дейінгі еңбектерді зерттеліп, озық тәжірибелерінен үлгі алу еліміз бен өзге халықтар әдебиеті мен мәдениеті арасындағы байланыстарды нығайтуға, өркендетуге айтарлықтай септігін тигізерін ескерсек, шет тіліндегі, соның ішінде ағылшын

тіліндегі қос сөздердің сипаты, олардың қазақ тіліне аударылу жолдары туралы ғылыми зерттеулер зәрулігі мен қажеттілігі анық сезіледі.

Түйін сөздер: редупликация, семантика, қолданылуы, сөзжасам, сөздік, лексика, социолингвистика, жалпы тіл білімі, салыстыру.

Г.К. Дайрабекова[1]*, А.Н. Забродская[2], С.И. Игиликова[1]

[1]Казахский национальный университет им. аль-Фараби, Казахстан, г. Алматы
[2]Балтийская школа кино, медиа и искусств Таллиннского университета, Эстония, г. Таллин
*e-mail: gdayrabekova@gmail.com

Редупликация в английской словообразовательной системе

Актуальность исследования обусловлена тем, что междисциплинарные теоретические исследования в английском и казахском языкознании позволяют сегодня определить основные направления, касающихся перевода, определить необходимость отбора специфических закономерностей адекватного перевода материалов в данных языках, в рамках общей и частной лингвистики. Уточнение данных научных изысканий ставит перед учеными новые пути решения различных вопросов в этой области. В этой связи, методы и способы передачи двуязычных слов на казахский язык создают ряд предпосылок, являющихся основой ряда ценных исследований. Нет сомнений в том, что адекватность передачи парных английских слов и определение их эквивалентов в казахском языке являются одной из актуальных и сложных проблем, стоящих перед лингвистикой сегодня.

Наше исследование уделяет значительное внимание особенностям их перевода, которые являются связующим звеном литературно-культурных связей и развития между различными народами. Несмотря на то, что имеются определенные достижения в сфере перевода, мы все же не можем отрицать теоретическую и практическую значимость изучения различных трудов в этой области. Поэтому работа по рассмотрению трансформационных моделей перевода парных слов в английском языке, хотя и не полностью устраняет поставленные задачи, попытка внести определенный вклад в поисках решений в этом направлении имеет место быть. Учитывая многочисленные научные труды и современные работы, остро ощущается необходимость анализа научных исследований, посвященных специфике парных слов на иностранных языках, в том числе в английском и путях их перевода на казахский язык, которые способствуют укреплению и развитию связей между литературой и культурой нашей страны и других народов.

Ключевые слова: редупликация, семантика, функционирование, словообразование, экспрессия, лексика, социолингвистика, общее языкознание, сравнение.

Introduction

Linguistics is a branch of science that is one of the branches of lexicology and morphology. While new words in a language are formed in certain grammatical ways with the participation of certain grammatical forms, on the other hand, it is clear that the vocabulary of the language is enriched by that new word. We believe that it is better to explain the process of merging from single words into compound words, in other words, from this word-formation point of view.

In any language, a compound word is formed as a result of the process of word formation. The results of the analysis of the scientific literature on the issue of compound words show that there is still no consensus among linguists in revealing the full nature and meaning of compound words, their description and definition. As a result, there are difficulties in translating compound words from one language to another. One of these difficulties is related to the recent problems of functional grammar in Kazakh linguistics. The problem can be explained by the content side of the language and the content delivery side. In other words, it comes from the conclusion that language consists of content and its expression, and is associated with the question of the role of compound words in English and Kazakh in conveying a certain content in the human mind. For example, in the speaker's mind *cowherd* The concept is in English *herdsman, shepherd, cowboy* in the Kazakh language, if it is expressed by a compound noun *cowherd, herdsman, king, shepherd* expressed by derivative words such as. However, in English, this compound noun was the second component *man, boy* It should be borne in mind that the meaning of compound words in the Kazakh language can be given by the suffix *-шы, -ші*. If we look at these suffixes from the word-formation point of view, their main function is to connect the words themselves *person, profession, specialty.* The value is an adverb. It is obvious from the given word that

there are similarities in the principles of creation of English and Kazakh equivalents.

Creating a new word by combining is the main way of word formation in English. It is known that the way to combine in English is to combine two or more roots and create a new word. It requires a thorough study of the various dimensions of the definition of compound words, which are added to the vocabulary of the language and supplement it with the names of new concepts. Because, no matter how many words are in English and Kazakh, whether they are spoken at the level of a special scientific article, textbook or a separate monograph, it is impossible to conclude that its nature and problems are fully revealed and its problems are solved. In addition, a comparative study of linguistic materials related to compound words in English and Kazakh has only recently begun. Of course, we do not think that scientific work has been done in this area. Many scholars, including A. Baitursynov, K. Zhubanov, G. Zharkeshova, Zh. Shakenov, A. Iskakov, K. Akhanov, A. Akhmetov, G. Abdrasilova, B. Kasym, A. Zaisanbayeva, N. Orazakhynova, G. Omarbekova, M. Balakayev, S. Isaev, A. Khasenova, A. Salkynbay, K. Kuderinova and others. worked [41]. Among them are researchers of compound words, as well as scholars who have commented on other topics. The word-formation system of the modern Kazakh language became the core of the works of N. Oralbayeva, G. Abdrasilova. G. Paul, O. Esperson, I. Arnold, A.I.Smirnitsky, K. Gobild and others on word formation problems in English linguistics. Scientists such as However, the problem of comparative study of materials of the two languages still requires a lot of work. It is clear that there is still a lot of unfinished work. One of them is to distinguish between compound words and phrases. One of the issues to be addressed is the development of transformational models of compound words in English and in other languages.

The science of word-formation in Kazakh linguistics has been the subject of special research since 1980, and many works, in particular, special textbooks and manuals, have been published. A special place in the definition of transformational models of the study of the word-formation system of the modern Kazakh language in comparison with the analytical language, such as modern English. There are four main ways of word formation in highly functional English: *affix line, conjugation line, conversion, abbreviation (abbreviation).*

In addition to research on other Turkic languages, the reasons for the consideration of compound words in the field of morphology of Kazakh linguistics in

the field of lexicology of English linguistics, how they are studied, their nature and complexity. It is true that many legitimate and relevant questions arise, such as the secret, what are the main features and types, whether they have similarities with individual nouns, or whether they are closer to free phrases than individual words. Moreover, it is clear that individual linguistic features that are unique to English and not to other languages also apply to compound words. For example, the number of compound words in English is much higher than in other words. This shows that compound words are a productive way of word formation in English. The formation of compound words and their semantic nature, word-formation meaning are considered to be relatively incompletely studied in comparison with other languages. These and similar problems, which can not be fully resolved, are the main factors that motivate the use of compound words as a special object of study. Thus, transformational models of compound words are determined.

We believe that the consideration of compound words in the field of lexicology of English linguistics, first of all, is analogous to the fact that English compound words are the most important part of enriching the vocabulary. Second, the object specificity of the science of lexicology also plays a role. Scientists fully understand that lexicology is the science of words. However, depending on the individual language, its composition can be expanded or contracted. For example, in Kazakh linguistics, the definition of lexicology is: "a word and a set of words – studies the vocabulary of the language. The word is considered in lexicology as a lexical unit Its main problems include the place of the word in the language units, the main features of the word, the relationship of words and concepts, types of lexical meanings of words, the relationship and connection of lexical and grammatical meanings of words [1. 77].

I.V. Arnold's work on the lexicology of the English language expresses the following opinion about the object of study of lexicology: Lexicology considers the lexical structure of the language and the features of words, the word as the basic unit of language. The term lexical composition means a system consisting of all the words in the language. A word is a semantic unit consisting of several sounds in a language. The word is a phonological, semantic and grammatical unit [2. 9]. This definition is given to the field of lexicology of the English language. The following two issues need to be addressed in the definition. First, the author explains the vocabulary

as a system. That is, it is clear that language consists of closely interconnected components that make up a whole. One of those components, in our opinion, is the compound words in English. Therefore, compound words are used in English lexicology in this context. Second, the definition of a word as a phonological, semantic, and grammatical unit is a criterion for the study of each lexical unit. However, research will be conducted at different levels, depending on which of these issues is most often used in which language.

There is no doubt that in languages that differ in genealogical and morphological structure, compound words are formed in different ways. In the Kazakh language, the grouping of complex words into compound words, double words, compound words, abbreviations is a well-established opinion. Scientific works at various levels, from individual textbooks on the grammar of the Kazakh language to major monographs, are divided into individual and complex in terms of the composition and identity of the general word, including groups of complex words called compound words. In addition, depending on the formation of individual word groups, compound nouns, compound adjectives, compound verbs, etc. became the core of the study. In English, compound words are taken as a special object of study. Because a In English, word formation by combining roots is a productive way of word formation. They combined structural, morphological, semantic features of word formation, as well as their functions in different styles.

Materials and methods

In the Kazakh language, compound words are often studied in terms of personality, in the English language, the formation of complex words, their constituent syllables, which word group they are formed from, semantic nature, ways of connecting their components, etc. is set.

Traditions of writing languages, such as Russian, German, and English, distinguish words from linguistic units at other levels of the language in that they are written as a whole. In a number of studies, steps have been taken to address the level situation of compound words created by simple merging . In particular, A.I.Smirnitsky *stone wall, door handle* such as English word-formation patterns [3. 114-119]. He connects the reason for the diversity of research areas with the phenomenon of conversion homonymy. According to it, a certain defining component of a complex word-formation pattern can be considered as a noun-based word or an adjective-based word. Thus, the scientist came to the conclusion that such linguistic units are "unstable complex words that tend to quickly separate and change into a phrase" [4. 133]. In contrast, the ambiguous nature of such types does not allow them to be considered as standard words. The same cannot be said of cases where the vocabulary is obvious: the problem of accent in English is undoubtedly one of the biggest problems, such as the desemantization of one of the components, the presence of a single accent.

In English, depending on the spelling and composition of the words, there is no separate noun like in Kazakh. All are called compound words or compounds. Therefore, there is a difference in the names of the terms in English and Kazakh. In our research, however, we continue to consider whether English words are written together or separately. But they should not be confused with phrases. In this regard, it is worth mentioning the following in English. In the second half of the nineteenth century in English concerning compound words " *block compounds* There is a problem called Although the words related to the problem are the same, they are written separately. For example, "chat show", "pinguin suit", etc. words. Such compound words can be easily confused with phrases. This was said when talking about the "stone wall". But you can tell the difference. By substituting the words they contain, compound words can be distinguished from a type of phrase called "nominative binomial". For example, words in compound words cannot be replaced. Because substituting them makes the words completely meaningless. And in phrases the meaning is not removed at all, only changes lexically. For example, "vid kid" means "a kid who is a video fan", "kid vid" means a video for children, or "lamp". "oil" means "oil for the lamp" and "oil lamp" means "oil lamp".

Spelling of compound words plays an important role in both English and Kazakh. K. Kuderinova commented on the spelling of compound words in the Kazakh language: We know that there are unresolved issues in strengthening the status of this group as a normative unit. . Therefore, the author considers the separate identification of grammatical units as a feature of the syntactic structure, which indicates that the word is an independent linguistic unit, and indicates five stages of separate identification. They are: separate identification of sentence members; separate identification at the level of syntactic phrases (gold watch, silver spoon, stationery, lesson progress); separate identification of key phrases

(coming, after school, in front of the house, if any); separate identification of phraseological phrases (dog barking, cat wishing); lexical syntagmas, ie separate identification of compound words (tandoor bread, horse barn) "'. The last of these structures, ie lexical syntagms, is relevant to our topic [5.39].

The study shows that the norm of their labeling is codified. Similarly, at the level of a syntactic phrase, including a compound noun similar to a compound word – a noun phrase (gold watch, wooden shovel, iron shovel, stone house, stone floor, silver watch, engineer, chief), adjective – noun (white, gray horse, red flower, narrow road, short thread, wide palace, flat board, deep lake, thick forest, cold water, good man, beautiful girl, stingy woman, bitter soup, gentle man, sweet cheese, *light bag, heavy load)*, pronoun – noun *(harvest, green grass, say, destination, cow)* , the whole world).

Compound nouns are compound words that consist of two or more words in the form of a single meaning, and therefore have the same syntactic function as individual words: *newspaper , housekeeper, housework, earthworm, etc.* The definition given by the English scientist K. Gobild does not form a clear idea of compound nouns. It has been said that compound words are made up of two or more words in the same form, have the same meaning, and have the same function as individual words. Although these include the basic features of compound nouns, they do not fully reflect all the features. We believe that the author does not intend to give a deep scientific understanding of compound nouns. This definition is more practical than theoretical in nature [6. 24-28]. Scientists wrote that the role of the method of creating new words by combining roots has grown rapidly in the last years of the last century, because at that time a third of new words were created on the model of combining these words.

Compound words in English can be divided into the following groups according to their different features:

I. Depending on the word groups, the combined words are divided into the following groups:

1 Nouns, for example: *baby-moon, globe-trotter, address book, blood donor, letter-box, film star, tea bag, match-box;*

2 Adjectives, for example: *free-for-all, power-happy, old-hand, common sense, natural history, diplomatic corps, gray-green, easy-going, new-born, light-headed;*

3 Verbs, for example: *to honey-moon, to baby-sit, to henpeck, to blackmail, to nickname, to house-keep, to proof-read, to stage-manage, to safeguard, to shipwreck;*

4 Adverbs, for example: *down deep, headfirst, splash down;*

5 Calls, for example: *into, within, onto, without;*

6 Number names, for example: *fifty-five, seventy-eight, thirty-eight, ninety-one, sixty-seven, forty-three, twenty-six, eighty-eight.*

II. Depending on the composition of the components, the combined words are divided into the following groups:

1 Intermediate (neutral), they are formed from the combination of two roots without any morphemes, for example, *ball-point, to window-shop, general public, space age, long jump, mother-tongue, alarm clock, bank account, washstand, old hand, briefcase , iron-clad;*

2 Morphological, where the components are connected by vowels "o" or "i" or consonant "s": astrospace, handicraft, sportsman, craftsman, tradesfolk, Anglo-Saxon, guardsman, saleswoman, speaker, craftsmanship;

3 Syntactically here the components are connected by auxiliary forms, for example, *here-and-now, free-for-all., Do-or-die, lily-of-the-valley, bring-and-buy sale, washing- up-liquid, Jack-of-all-trades, good-for-nothing, sit-at-home, pick-me-up, merry-go-round, payment-by-the-result, sit-at-home, hold-a-lot-of-beer, up-to-no-gooders, leg-pulling, sick-in-the-mud, breakfast-in-the-bedder, what-if-nucleus, theater-in-the- round, lady-in-waiting.*

III. Depending on the structure of compound words are divided into the following groups:

1 Key words consisting of two roots, for example, *to job-hunt, train-sick, go-go, tip-top, heartache, film-star, double-cross, shop window, whitewash , stremline, sky-blue, day-dream, fire brigade, solar system, fingerprint, paper-made;*

2 A derivative with affixes in the roots (derivational) combined words such as *ear-minded, hydro-skimmer, guided missile, baked beans , runner-up, traveler's cheque, stage-manager, chain-smoker, sky-jacker, tin-opener, horn-rimmed, factory-packed, science-based;*

3 Conjunctions consisting of three or more roots, such as *cornflower-blue, eggshell-thin, singer-songwriter, greenhouse effect, one-parent family, golden handshake, labor-government-financed, wastepapper-basket, air-traffic control , fork-lift truck, under-bathroomed, aircraft-launched;*

4 Abbreviated compound words, e.g. *VJ-day, motocross, intervision, Eurodollar, Camford,*

T-shirt, math-mistress, H-bag, X-mas, H-bomb, MP, G-man, T-shirt, TV-set.

IV. Depending on the relationship between the components, the combined words are divided into the following groups:

1. Subordinate clauses. Here, one of the components is semantically basic and subordinate, and the other is subordinate, and this subordination can be different: relative, for example, honey-sweet, eggshell-thin, restrictive, for example, *breast-high, knee-deep, accented , for example, dog-cheap, in object relations, for example, gold-rich, in causal relations, for example, love-sick, in spatial relations, for example, top-heavy, in seasonal relations, for example, spring-fresh, in subjective relations, for example, foot- sore etc.*

2. Both components are semantically equally branched compound words . This group includes secretary-stenographer, woman-doctor, Oxbridge, etc., which represent two functions performed by one person. compound words. This group also includes reduplicated compound words: *fifty-fifty, no-no, pooh-pooh, pretty-pretty, blah-blah, and reduplicated compound words: criss-cross, walkie-talkie , razzle-dazzle, bibble-babble, chit-chat.*

Depending on the order of the components of the compound words, direct-order compound words are divided into, for example, *kill-joy and indirect-order compound words, for example, nuclear-free, rope-ripe, etc.*

There is no doubt that compound words, which are one type of compound word, differ to some extent in their ability to be formed in different languages. The diversity of opinions about the nature of compound words is reflected in the definitions given by scientists on this issue. Although there are different linguistic features and differences in the formation of compound words, the general linguistic process is common to all languages, the theoretical principles of the phenomenon are common, and the resulting conclusions are common.

The word itself as a linguistic unit is considered in linguistics in several aspects. It has the features of the phonemes that make up its external form, a certain formal character in terms of morphological structure and its own meaning. In this sense, the word is the most complex unit that serves as a central element in any language system. Although some of them are considered relevant in one language, they may not be considered in another language. Therefore, compound words in English are only descriptive words in the field of morphology, and are studied in more depth in the field of lexicology.

The most important part of enriching the vocabulary of the English language is the combination of words, so keep them alive -sided needs to be considered. Obviously, each compound word is part of a specific vocabulary. Therefore, in order to reveal our purpose in more detail, we will talk more about compound words in English and Kazakh.

Given above *chairman* (manager), *chatterbox* The compound word (mouse man) does not consist of the meaning of its components. But *chair* English people who understand the semantics of the word *chairman* The noun of the compound is also immediately *manager* really understands. The mouse is human *chatterbox* The compound word is also a compound word that is formed without preserving the meaning of its components.Then we remember the meaning of the result, taking into account the semantic meanings of the components of the combined nouns. There are several things to keep in mind when creating such common meanings. First of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the components of the meaning of compound nouns, and secondly, to the ways of their connection, that is, to their connection together, in combination or in pairs. Third, attention is paid to the types of relationships between them. So, height *chatterbox* compound noun *chatter* and *box* a compound word formed by the combination of nouns. *Chatter* word *nonsense, nonsense* means He *box box* known to mean.They come together and are used in the sense of a mouse. Now it means that *empty talk, chatter, box* What is the proportion of the words? It is clear that the meaning of the first component is the main meaning within the whole meaning. And in the second component *box box* The word is used here instead of human meaning. So there is a metaphorical use here. If we consider the use of words as a metaphor, depending on the similarity of the external form or internal content of the two objects, then we also accept that the word box and the human word are similar in terms of content. In other words, we notice that the mouse is used interchangeably, even though it is a box filled with empty stories. Therefore, the compound word in our example takes into account the literal lexical meaning of one component and the variable meaning of the other component. [7. 9].

In this regard, it is important to note that in English, such a single meaning can be expressed by complex words from different words. For example, *footpad , foot way* It is known that there are very few scientific works aimed at comparing complex words in English, including compound words formed by combining, with compound words in the Kazakh

language. The complexity of this problem requires that research be conducted in the field of word formation in Kazakh linguistics, ie at the intersection of morphology and vocabulary. In English linguistics, compound words are often considered in the field of lexicology. The main reason for this is the unity of words in form, unity in sound, semantic integrity, in a word, the emergence of a new word and complementing the vocabulary of the language.

Literature review

It is obvious that generative linguistics, which appeared in the second half of the twentieth century, was the beginning of a new era in the development of linguistics. This initiative, which was one of the formal branches of linguistics, was based on the ideas of Noam Chomsky in his famous work "Syntactic Structures" (1957). In this work a significant place is given to transformational grammar. Thus, it is clear that the first beginnings of transformational grammar were formed in connection with syntax. Later, on its basis, contractive technique were formed at the phonological and morphological levels.

We speak of contractive technique of reduplicative words in English and Kazakh in this context. The contractive technique is based on the ideas of transformational grammar. In creating this model, we understand the translation as the replacement of the text of the first language with the text of the target language. The translator accepts the original, makes several interlanguage transformations in his mind, and "produces" the finished translation. Here, one of the most important operations for the replacement of "nuclear syntactic structures" is the commonality of logical-syntactic connections and lexical composition. In other words, the text of the original language is understood as a set of original structures, and they must be found in the language of translation, or these correspondences must "come out" in accordance with the rules of transformation. In this regard, it should be noted that in the process of transformation of the text in the mind of the translator, the Kazakh equivalents of English compound words, ie transformational models are considered. Moreover, in both languages, compound words are one of the most commonly used language categories. For example, in English, "If he gets rid of his *sweetheart*, he can marry the other girl". When translating the phrase into Kazakh, it contains *қымбаттым.* How to translate a compound noun into Kazakh? Obviously, this noun is not directly related to the meaning of the components. Only the British did it

bride, groom, bride which translates into the meanings of the translator. As a result, this sentence was translated by A. Akhmetov as "If *thickness* if he gets rid of it, the mother will marry a second daughter". Sweetheart in this sentence combined word bride translated as. This applies to alternative translation. In English, this compound word consists mainly of the words sweet and heart. Translating it directly, *sweet heart* (*нақсүйер*) would be. Instead, the translator decided to use the word "bride". Therefore, we refer to this translation as an alternative type of translation.

To make the content of the problem clearer, you can consider a few sentences translated from English into Kazakh:

"Lot a lot of *foxglove* leaves were picked with the sage","One day, by mistake, *sage* and the leaves of the digitalis (poisonous grass) were plucked out ".

Here foxglove is a combined noun of sage and digitalis (poisonous herb) translated as. This translation can be attributed to the word addition model. Because in English – There is only one finger-flower in the Russian dictionary *саусақ гүлі* (sage). In our translation, the word means sage and digitalis. That's why it's a method of adding words.

"The card bore the inscription: Miss Esmee Faquhar, and Poirot, after diving under the table to retrieve a stay crumb, and putting if carefully in *the waste-paper basket,* nobbed to the landlady to admit her ","" Poirot, who saw the words Miss Esmi Farquhar, leaned down under the table and picked up the crumbs of bread that had fallen to the floor. *to the basket* and he bowed his head to the woman and said, "Bring in any guest." Here in English *the waste-paper basket* compound noun *basket* translated as. This translation belongs to the word recording model. Because in translation dictionaries the word waste is invalid, paper is paper, and basket is basket is given. So this is a compound noun " *invalid paper basket »* had to be translated. And in our translation only the word "basket" is given. Therefore, we refer to it as translation by word recording.

"In answer to his ring, a big slatternly woman, obviously *a charwoman* answered the door. *An elderly woman* exceeded ". We refer to this translation as a pattern of word replacement. Because in this translation the order of the words is changed from verse to verse. In this sentence *a charwoman* compound noun *maid* means. The translation does not say so. And the meaning of the char component in another part of the sentence *Probably a house sweeper* he said. In the original *woman* The word

meaning is given twice, and in the Kazakh translation it occurs only once.

"The only ray of light was in the shape of a *scapegrace* nephew who had in bygone days cajoled and suspected his aunt out of various sums of money *naughty* he had a nephew, which may have been the case.This sentence was translated from English into Kazakh using an alternative translation method. This example can be applied to a literal translation. Because scapegrace is the only adjective in the Kazakh language *naughty* can also be given in words. It often means the same thing when translated directly.

In the given sentences *a foxglove* compound noun *sage* become, *a charwoman* compound noun *an elderly woman* become, *the waste-paper basket* compound noun *basket* become, *scapegrace* combined adjective *naughty* translated as. In the process of translation, it is clear that the development of transformational models of these words takes into account the logical-syntactic connections and common lexical structure of the text in the first language. In this context, it is important to master the theoretical foundations of compound words in English and Kazakh. The formation of compound words, their place in the vocabulary and the ability to convey the content of the text in the original language play an important role for translation.

The structural unity and coherence of compound words depends on the unity of accents, spelling together or with a hyphen, semantic unity, unity of morphological and syntactic functions and, in many cases, the combined effect of several phonetic, graphic, semantic, morphological or syntactic factors.

He made a very valuable work on the lexicology of modern English

The above definition of compound words by IV Arnold focuses on general compound words in English. Including compound nouns is not beyond this definition. For example, *backbone, bodyguard, fatherland, fatherland* Let's analyze compound nouns. In these examples *backbone, bodyguard, fatherland* All three nouns have the same. In all three, the accent falls on the first component of the compound word. And the second component should be said in a more passive rhythm. At first glance, the problem of accent does not seem to play a role, but in English it has a special place. We cannot equate the constant syllable stress of the last syllable of the word in the Kazakh language with the stress of the compound words in the English language. In English, compound words have a special accent, which should be pronounced according to that accent. To

this end, English language experts have identified the problem of stress as one of the first conditions in the definition of compound words. Then all the compound nouns in the above examples fully meet this condition of compound words. In fact, the general vocabulary of any word depends on the vocabulary, the integrity of the word. This function of stress in word formation was very accurately described by Wilhelm von Humboldt. [7.99].

Results and Discussion

Word formation is a feature of all languages' systems, but the process is always in motion, and the instruments for word production are continually evolving. On this foundation, new lexical units are generated, and the vocabulary composition of one or more languages is enriched. The presence of word production in the systems of several languages attests to the phenomenon's typological community.

Word formation occurs in all languages, although the processes or types of word formation vary by language, for example: for one type of language, more affixation, for another – composition, for a third – conversion, and so on. The above demonstrates that all of the world's specific languages' systems are required in the typological inventory of the word-formation system. The purpose of this typological inventory and the purpose of this typological inventory can be different. The study of word-formation tools for determining the sorts of language-structure and establishing word-formation universals is the typologist's most important work in this relationship. A typologist's most basic or narrow task is to fix the main word-formation means in systems of quantitatively limited languages, establish interlanguage correspondence, and so on, which is a necessary step in preparing answers to typological questionnaires required for a uniform description of languages and the creation of universal grammars. The answers to such questions, of course, add to our understanding of common linguistic problems; as one linguist put it, "general linguistics does not know its subject until now: linguists can know for sure whether they know it or not in an official way that they can have a place in the general acquisition of languages."We all know something about languages, but few of us know enough about that language to know what may and cannot be spoken in it, what phenomena are associated with it, what is legal, and what happens by coincidence." The preceding demonstrates that global difficulties of language description and generalization of language facts can

be solved by compiling the structure of the concrete structure and examining the system of specific languages in the plan of compaction.

Finally, we look at the characteristics of reduplications and reduplication forms in the English language. We defined reduction as a "phonomorphological phenomena that occurs in the doubling of the initial syllable or the entire root (reduplications like grugru, gaga, and hiwi-hiwi)» in our research. [8.403].

If we can analyze and study all the features and patterns of formation of reduplication in the Kazakh language as a special category in the vocabulary, functional needs and patterns of formation as a stable phrase, we know that we have achieved our goal. After all, reduplicationand their variety of typical, structural, and semantic types are a universal phenomenon that has developed not only in one language, but also in many languages, and is even rooted in the languages of the Earth. Therefore, we believe that it is important to limit the nature of reduplication formed in the Kazakh language only within its own framework, and not leave it in a closed circle, but at least compare them with the facts of related Turkic languages and reveal their patterns within the framework of this language group. This action will undoubtedly determine, if not all, one end of the problem, which is necessary for the solution of the universal problem common to the languages of the Earth.

In this work, T. Kordabayev noted from the article of A. Iskakov on the Kazakh literary language, published in 1981: "The native Kazakh literary language is a language that was born and created together with the people, used in the sphere of life, served as the main weapon and tool, and spent all the time in all stages of its life, constantly feeding on the language of speech, passing through the sieve of many different language jewelers and masters of speech, gradually sorted and refined, reaching the level of today's rich national literary language", – quoted the opinion, this is a conclusion that arises from the fact that there is no limit between the literary language and the spoken language."From this point of view, we can clearly see the motives of Russian scientists about the literary language and what K. Zhubanov, S. Amanzholov, N. Sauranbayev said about the role and place of writing in the history of the formation and development of the Kazakh literary language Turkic languages In the Explanatory Dictionary of A. Kaydar used the word like "*мал -пал"* is a quadrupedal animal and similar small animals. If we consider the deductive meaning of the

word "*ассуым*" as an example: "*ассуым* and in the line of the poem "*ассуым*", which is now silenced by "*малпал*". In the original version of the ancient Turkic language, "Hazrat is who already used as: "*йәнә"* – the word "Yana" was used in the Kazakh language in the sense of "*ас-суы*", the translation is understandable to the Kazakh reader and does not deviate from the meaning. [9. 148-149].

As a result, the issue of reduplication is currently topical and being discussed not just in local linguistics but also internationally. Many linguists and linguists have spent a great deal of time and effort analyzing English translations, but it has remained hard to precisely describe this notion and expose its position, function, and significance in the language until now. However, it is plausible to argue that the decline in the English language has a far broader impact than it appears at first look.

Reduplicatives are generated and function in conversational speech in the force of their expressiveness, as T.M.Belyaeva underlines, which is reflected in the results of formal, content, and sound analysis (more precisely, phonosemantic).

The major domain of redistribution distribution in the world's languages –"this is the sphere of various alterations of the original unit's meaning in the maintenance of the"basic" lexical meaning" [10. 217].

According to experts, reduplicatives in English are primarily utilized in an informal, reduced style of speech, where there are spoken and slang phrases from children's language and dialogues. Because it is difficult to draw a clear line between words from children's language and words from dialects, words from dialects are frequently borrowed in general slang. Many reduplicative words that emerge in slang and conversational style can be integrated in the common lexicon from time to time (pooh-pooh, push-push, fifty-fifty, tip-top, ping-pong).

«The variety of reduplication applications is incredibly extensive,» says E.F. Arsentieva. It is common in all speech genres and styles. Reductions are used in both literary and book writing, as well as in conversational speech, and are as common in both adults and children's speech. The reproductions of the English and Russian languages, according to researchers, are stylistically marked.

Linguist G. B. Antrushina considers that from the point of view of stylistics most of the words, formed by means of reduplication, relate to colloquial speech and slang, for example, walkie-talkie ("a portable radio" *riff-raff* ("the worthless or disreputation"). chichi («sl. for chic as a *chi-chi girl*»).

It's also possible to notice in the language that some words wear out and fall out of favor, resulting in the indicated names and objects of action becoming obsolete, either by some form of flash or through other means.

This study's content comprises reductions, a process for selecting one or two bilingual current English dictionaries, including online dictionaries, the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, the Oxford English dictionary, the Oxford English dictionary, and Slang. There were 200 reduplicative educations in the overall word pool. We looked at reduplicative education in this study, which was organized into 9 thematic-connotative blocks.

Reductions connected to man, to human activity, make up the most populous group. And it is self-evident that when a person assumes a leadership role in society, human activity is the primary founder. The names of adjectives and nouns were equally represented among the terms that belonged to this group. A person takes part in a communicative act, which is the most important aspect of human communication. We separated this group into many subgroups. The sphere of children's speech is the most representative of them. This subgroup's words are used not just by youngsters, but also by adults who converse with them. They are easily memorized, have a rhythmic pattern, and lack emotional colour. Many words of this group are formed by the complete repetition of the replicant (*chop-chop- быстро-быстро, splash-splash -плюх-плюх*). Part of them is formed by adding the subjective suffix *y*. For example: *pinky-winky-мизинчик*. Part of them are onomatopoeic educations (*choo-choo – ту-ту*). Without a doubt, in the process of communicative act, the words of children's speech are organically blended. It is required to mark and subgroup the lexemes that describe the dispute and dispute situations, as well as to include them in the subgroup. These terminologies were widely disseminated in society due to the requirement to divide data subsets. These words are often used in colloquial speech (*argy-bargy – спор, pell- mell – неразбериха*). In this separate subgroup we also allocated reduplicatives, relating to the field of food and beverages, in particular *chatter- chatter – слабый чай, hauchee-pauchee – картофельное пюре*. The recognition of words in this domain is related to the fact that these terms are used frequently in ordinary speech, allowing us to expand our vocabulary.

The number of units represented is as follows: a collection of words made up of sound imitations and recreated with the help of objects and machinery.

The words of this group are necessary, as they can change the name of the phenomenon, in this way, to simplify our language. For example: din-don, tick-tock, thump-thump.

We also chose the following group of reduplicatives during our research: sounds, reproductive birds, and animals. The majority of them are the target of children's speech. They are generated by a complete repetition of repetition in the selected words, example: *mew-mew – мяу-мяу, how-how – гав- гав, tweet-tweet – чик-чирик, croak-croak – ква-ква.* In the subject of "names of animals and plants," there is a notable concentration of reduplicatives for the English language. There are complete reduplicatives (*ylang-ylang — каланта душистая,, сосо — кокосова пальм*а) and partial reduplicatives (*piggy-wiggy -свинка, caw-daw -галка, hod-dod – улитка*) in this group of words, as well as exactly divergent (with a change of sound in two components in the reduplication.

There are reduplicatives of the spheres «р» (*ping-pong, pall-mall*) and «редмет» (*nick-nack — еделука*) in equal relationships. These data groups' words are given in modest numbers, with four reductions per group. This can be explained by their indifference to our speech.

Our investigation includes seven words from the semantic field "music and dance styles" in English. For socio-cultural reasons, *many of them are adapted from English to Russian (ga*-ga, go-go, hip-hop, cha-cha, boogie-woogie). This group's words were widely circulated among the youth.

It's fascinating, as is the relationship between parts of speech and the represented units. The name of nouns is the greatest quantitative group of reduplicatives. This is explained by the fact that we frequently utilize the precise words of this part of speech in the communicative act, making it possible for them to point to the object of action (*fuddy-duddy — консерватор*), which surrounds our subjects (*might-light), (gee-gee – лошадка*). During our research, we discovered that noun names are frequently employed by adults, as well as children, to assist them communicate the phenomena of the surrounding world in a more understandable way. For instance, *chuff-chuff – чуфф-чуфф.* The adjectives are the next most represented group. This necessary component of speech adds color to our words and makes it more understandable to people around us. It expresses a state (*crinkum-crankum – аутанн*), aids in the depiction of a more exact item (*harum-scarum – легкомысленный*), and denotes an occurrence (*hipper-dipper – великолепный*).

It is feasible to determine that the reduction in the signal's sphere is related to a change in the expressive-quantitative meaning. Reductions are possible. The usage of reduplication verbs is also unique to the English language. The words in this section of speech (*dingle- dangling – качаться вперед назад*) help to describe the intensity of motion. They reveal the action of an object expressed by a noun first and foremost. For instance, blah-blah – нести чепуху This language is also notable for its use of the adverb in the role of reduplicative schooling. It expresses a state (*crinkum-crankum – запутанный*), aids in the depiction of a more exact item (*harum-scarum – легкомысленный*), and denotes an occurrence (*hipper-dipper – великолепный*). It is feasible to determine that the reduction in the signal's sphere is related to a change in the expressive-quantitative

meaning. Reductions are possible. The usage of reduplication verbs is also unique to the English language. The words in this section of speech (*dingle- dangling – качаться вперед назад*) help to describe the intensity of motion. They reveal the action of an object expressed by a noun first and foremost. For instance, *blah-blah – нести чупху*. This language is also notable for its use of the adverb in the role of reduplicative schooling.

Conclusion

To sum up, it is also possible to notice in the language that some words wear out and fall out of favor, resulting in the indicated names and objects of action being worn out, either through some form of flash or through other means.

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