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COMPONENT ANALYSIS OF KAZAKH WEAPONS NAMES (BASED ON THE TRILOGY “NOMADS” BY I. YESENBERLIN)

For the Kazakh people, who experienced incessant wars, raids in certain historical times, and dreamed of creating a strong independent state, it was considered half the victory to have full-fledged military equipment with various types of weapons. The article is devoted to the component analysis of the names of weapons in the trilogy “Nomads” by the outstanding historian and writer I. Esenberlin. In times of war, invasions, when the head of the people does not rise from the enemy, the dream of the people is to pull out one arm, one bank to become a sovereign country, the heroes of the Khan and boys spoke in their works, a unique son of the Kazakh I. Yesenberlin. He wrote a work on the history and literature of the Kazakh people and gave it the name “Nomads”. This study provides semantic analysis based on the lexical breakdown of words, suggesting that their semantic interactions are systematically given meaning.

Semantic analysis of fictional text allows the reader to create a line of communication between terms and names and to establish meanings that are not available for other semantic theories. As a research concept, we presented the results of the component analysis of the names of weapons in the form of a diagram with a percentage.

Key words: semantics, component analysis, trilogy, roman, nomads, weapons.

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Қазақ қару-жарақ атауларына компоненттік талдау (I.Есенберлиннің «Көшпенділер» трилогиясы негізінде)

Белгілі бір тарихи кезеңдерде толассыз соғыстар мен шапқыншылықтарды басынан өткерген, қуатты тәуелсіз мемлекет құруды армандаған қазақ халқы үшін қару-жарақтың түр-түрімен толыққанды қамтылған әскери күштің болуы жеңістің жартысы саналды. Аталмыш мақалада сыншы, тарихшы, көрнекті жазушы I.Есенберлиннің «Көшпенділер» трилогиясындағы қару-жарақ атауларын зерттеп, оған компоненттік талдау жасалынған. I.Есенберлин алғашқылардың бірі болып қазақ хандығының қалыптасу дәуірін кезең-кезеңмен әрі, XV-XIX ғасыр аралығындағы қазақ халқының елі мен жері үшін болған күресін нақты тарихи мәліметтерге сүйене отырып, өзінің ұшқыр ойы мен мол тіл байлығы арқылы үш роман жазып шықты. Үш романды трилогияға біріктіріп, «Көшпенділер» деген атау берді. Мақаланың басты мақсаты көркем мәтінді семантикалық талдау арқылы оқырманға терминдер мен атаулар арасындағы байланыс желісін құруға әрі басқа семантикалық теориялар үшін күрделі болған атаулардың қол жетімді емес мағынасын орнатуға мүмкіндік береді. Компоненттік талдау арқылы сөздердің семантикалық негізін жан-жақты түсінуге негіз бола алады. Бұл зерттеу арқылы сөздердің лексикалық ыдырауына негізделген мағыналық талдауды ұсынып, олардың мағыналық өзара әрекеті жүйелі түрде мағына беретінін айтады. Зерттеу тұжырымдамасының нәтижесі ретінде қару-жарақ атауларына жасалған компоненттік талдаудың қорытындысын пайыздық үлеспен диаграмма арқылы көрсеттік.

Түйін сөздер: семантика, компонентті талдау, трилогия, роман, көшпенділер, қару-жарақ.

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Компонентный анализ наименований казахского оружия (на примере казахской трилогии «Кочевники» И.Есенберлина)

Для казахского народа, пережившей в известные исторические времена непрекращающиеся войны, набеги и мечтавшей о создании крепкого независимого государства, считалось половиной победы иметь полноценное военное снаряжение с различными видами оружия. В данной статье рассматриваются названия оружия в трилогии «Кочевники» критика, историка, видного писателя И. Есенберлина и проводится компонентный анализ наименований казахских оружий. И. Есенберлин одним из первых с помощью своего остроумия и богатого языка написал три романа, основанных на исторических фактах образования Казахского ханства и борьбы казахского народа за страну и земли в XV-XIX вв. Он объединил три романа и назвал их «Кочевники». Основная цель статьи состоит в создании линии связи между терминами и именами посредством семантического анализа художественного текста и установлении недоступных для других семантических теорий значения имен. Компонентный анализ может стать основой для всестороннего понимания смысловой основы слов. Это исследование обеспечивает семантический анализ наименований казахских оружий, основанный на лексической разбивке слов, предполагая, что их семантические взаимодействия придают значение систематическим образом. В заключении своей концепции исследования мы представили результаты компонентного анализа наименований оружия в виде процентной диаграммы.

Ключевые слова: семантика, компонентный анализ, трилогия, роман, кочевники, оружие.

Introduction

The pace of development of the modern era also has an impact on the field of linguistics. Just as science and technology are being up dated every day, new branches and sub-branches are being added to linguistics. These changes require the study of texts that have become the object of linguistics from a new direction. The artistic text is the main object of research by linguists. After all, the text contains a lot of information and aesthetic value that the artistic text gives to the reader. In the field of linguistics, there are various methods of analyzing lexical semantics. Among them, one of the methods that allow you to distinguish the meanings of words that are close in meaning is the method of component analysis. The component analysis method is a method of studying the meaning of words from a linguistic point of view. The main purpose of this method is to break down meaningful linguistic analysis into minimal units. The study of lexical and semantic groups (semantic types) in a language by the method of component analysis is effective and motivated. This method was first applied to the analysis of ethnographic materials, which arose on the basis of the intersection of linguistics and anthropology. Component analysis is a tool for learning the secrets of the internal semantic structure of a language. Semantic relations between its semantic groups and semantic models of the language derivation relations between the semantic groups of the language are determined.

Component analysis is carried out in two directions:

- in the first direction, semaphore analysis (non-fragmentary components) and
- in the second direction the analysis of semantic multipliers (deputies and defendants) is carried out.
- also, the words are analyzed from the point of view of growth, and the core (core) and peripheral region (periphery) are determined.

Literature review

The American anthropologist, who first proposed the method of component analysis in the field of a lexicon, F. Tydinaf. He studied the following terms related to the relative names in the language of the American Indian tribes. M. A group of Cambridge scientists working under the direction of the master also spoke based on the method of component analysis. Analyzed by the dictionary of the poet. K. Spike Jones used the method of component analysis in the development of the theory of synonyms, based on the ideological dictionary. Over the last thirty years, there have been a large number of scientists who have been working on this method and publishing scientific papers: Yu. Naida, D. Appesyan, O.N. Selivestorova, B. Potye, N. Kapaylov, A.M. Kuznetsov and others scientists.

In the 70-and 80s of the twentieth century, the method of component analysis began to be widely used in the field of grammar, especially in morphology.

The above-mentioned semantic elements «semantic components» «semantic features» «semas»

are defined in various terms, in the end, it means that the whole is the name of the same concept, that is, the semantic part (element) of the word, which does not fit into any detail. Many works indicate the correctness of the terms “sema” (semantic component ‘sema’ (Dictionary of the Kazakh literary language, 2014: 14-15). About sema I.A.Sternin says: «Sema says that this micro component’ represents the real signs of the word’ (I.A.Sternin,1989: 44), which marks the phenomenon, E. V. Kuznetsova clarifies that semantic symbols that give elementary meaning are called semas» (A.M. Kuznetsov, 1971:33). In domestic scientist M. Orazov says: «The sema can be understood as a copy of the extralinguistic elements in the semantics of the word» (M. Orazov, 1975: 177).

Materials and methods

Ilyas Yesenberlin is the best writer who made an immeasurable contribution to the literature and culture of the Kazakh people, depicting the centuries-old history of the Kazakh people in artistic language. In his memoirs, he wrote the reason for writing «Nomads»: «The historical clarity of the past of the Kazakh people, a bold depiction of its formation as a state. Most importantly, this novel as opposed to the philosophy of shamanism. It seems that nomadic peoples have lost their history. «Nomads» is a direct response to various distortions. The Kazakhs had their state, and our history is a part of very ancient world history, ”he said. Most importantly, Ilyas Yesenberlin is the creator of the best work of today and yesterday - the “Nomads” trilogy. The trilogy is a historical work based on the Kazakh genealogical structure, organized in a chronological system. The events described in it mainly develop and develop in the historical system. By the nature of the work, one thing is clear - the writer collected a lot of historical data and information from different periods, and read and studied the works of scientists as much as possible. In this regard, one of the branches of the writer’s approach to history – based on the basics of cognition, one can understand the level of knowledge accumulated by I. Yesenberlin in the process of research. It is known that it takes a lot of energy, knowledge, and talent to write this unique piece. Topics: the formation of the Kazakh people, the barley of the Kazakh Khanate with the Dzungar Khanate, uneasy relations with its neighbors such as China, Khiva, Bukhara, and the Russian Empire. There has never been a historical theme in Kazakh literature. The trilogy, first published in 1976 under the ti-

tle Nomads, was published 12 times in Russian and had a circulation of 1.5 million copies. Lionz J. was one of the first Western linguists to use the mathematical method to distinguish syntagmatic relations in language in his work «Introduction to theoretical linguistic».

In our article, based on the importance of the weapons used by the Kazakh people in wartime in the trilogy «Nomads», we will analyze the names of the most common tools in the trilogy, guided by Russian linguist V.G. Gak and domestic scientist M. Orazov.

Researchers distinguish between the general, the age of the sky. This root of the semaphore is called in the linguistic literature. For example, V.G. Gak, taking into account the role of the sky in the formation of the meaning of the sky, divides it into three parts.

- 1) apxisema,
- 2) differential sema,
- 3) potential sema (5,14),

I.Kuchkartaev divided the sema in words into three types:

- 1) identification sema,
- 2) differential sema,
- 3) additional sema (6, 11).

E.V. Kuznetsova: The sky can be divided into main and subordinate. The first can be called categorical – lexical sema. The sema «move» plays a similar role in the verbs “walk”, “fly”, “chase”, “carry”, “come”, and the Semas «taste» play a similar role in the adjectives “bitter”, “sour”, “fresh”. Categorical-lexical semantics is important in the structure of lexical meanings «arhisema» (according to V.G.Gak). Categorical and lexical nouns are not subject to other subordinate nouns. Such an approach is called differential, and so on.

There are also observable signs: «Integrated signs» (D.N. Shmelev), «potential signs» (V.G.Gak). In general, the content of the lexical meaning of words is determined by the mobility of the components of the word «(D.N. Shmelev, 1973 :34).

Formulating the above points, based on the method of component analysis, we can observe the following features of semantics:

– A word that is grouped into a certain lexical-semantic group, the same common denominator for all the words in that group - a common denominator, ie apxisema. This generalized sema (arhisema) belongs to the same lexical-semantic group. For example, the common denominator of the following verbs is «movement». According to this semantics, this lexicon belongs to the semantic group: “walk”, “fly”,

“chase” etc. can also enter verbs (F.P.Sorokoletov, 1970:74).

Componential analysis is a method typical of structural semantics which analyzes the components of a word’s meaning. Thus, it reveals the culturally important features by which speakers of the language distinguish different words in a semantic field or domain (Otteneheimer, H. J, 2006: 20).

– This lexicon is a semantic group, which distinguishes the words in the semantic group from each other as individual words. This semantics in the literature is differential semantics, differential semantic component, semantic differential pronoun, etc. approved by the board.

– The fourth syllable of the verbs «fall» and «slave» («slow», «fast», «very fast»), as mentioned above, is the most common.

Semanticists use the componential analysis for explaining meaning through working out possible semantic traits. For example, the word “flower” falls in the semantic trait of “women” because flower takes a female feature in a near context which is generated directly as a substitute from a semantic category or trait. Both words share major component (Kempson M, 1977:10).

In the linguistic literature, researchers have the possibility that the substance, the phenomenon or the meaning of the word can be called insignificant, inconspicuous potential. For example, the meaning of the word, «oymak» consists of the following set of words:

- 1) The case (arxisema).
- 2) To keep the case in order.
- 3) Made of iron (usually from the bottom).
- 4) The whole article.
- 5) Small size (potential scheme).

Due to the change in the meaning of the word, the level of the sky, the order of the fire, also changes. For example, in the sense of the word “oymak” in the sense of “oymak auyz”, only the potential word “small” is removed from the above-mentioned oymak. At the same time, the insignificance of the word in the personal sense (in some literatures it is also called “young sema”) is lost, and the idea of the moon is lost, and the moon is lost (in the background). It is possible that the plan has been broken.

Results and Discussions

To this day, Sh.Ualikhanov’ K. Akhmetzhan Russian and European researchers about Kazakh weapons, in the works of T.V. Atkinson, P.S. Pallas, I.G. George, I.P.Falk, J.Castle, V.V. Padlov,

A.I.Levshin, S.B. Bonevsky, B.Zalevsky. However, these authors are often limited to a general description of the coatings used by Kazakhs. And we not only kicked out the cover of Ilyas Yesenberlin’s «Nomads», but also made a semantic analysis. Halliday argued that when words are written on the basis of choice grammar they become a realization not of a formal unit but rather for a sense which is itself a realization. It is then the task of the reader to understand «how words in the literary text are realised?» This is a subsequent question to «what do words do in the text?» Words’ values are not always the attributes of meaning because if there are so, they could be rather semantic constituents and lead together to a one meaning. They are instead «form-meaning complexes with (relatively) stable and discrete semantic properties which stand in meaning relations and which interact syntagmatically with contexts in various ways». Their complexity implies for the multiplicity of values and their non-clear distribution in the text (Halliday M.A.K, 2006:49).

Bow (Sadaq)

1. made of wood with an arc-shaped bend, « a kind of old shooting tool. For example: approve a bow without hanging «one of the enemies of the belt without throwing a ball» Is men’s case over? (Makhambet).

2. He pulled a bow - he shot a bow. For example: Er Tostik learnt how to pull a bow and bow drawn spends on a nine-layer it. (Kazakh fairy tale)

3. The number of bows is as strong as a bow. (Potential sema)

Armor (Qylysh)

1. A goggle worn on the body to protect against bullets. For example: Kobylandy rides on Taiburyl, wears a white armor, and puts a sword around his waist. (Kobylandy)

2. A small container for taxes is called a container. For example: Abraham leaned his elbows on the pillow and took a cigarette from a silver flask lying next to him. (Maylin)

3. Armor – equipment. For example: A man is chosen, a sword is tied, a spear is thrown at a stone, and a man is saved. (Potential sema)

Arrow (Zhebe)

1. Bow shot.
2. Create an obstacle to the enemy’s path.
3. The sharp end of something.
4. Love, support, maintain, endorse.
5. Other feathers of the Eagle’s tail.

6. A type of design, similar to the arrow of a bow. For example: it is usually used to drive an arrow around a pile or pile of carpets. (Potential sema). (Y.Yessenberlin, 2004: 45)

Spear (Nayza)

1. The end of an old war with a long line made of iron. 2. The length of a spear is a measure equal to the length of a spear. 3. Spear lashes - long straight lashes. (Potential sema).

Scabbard (Qynap)

The sultan, who felt the horror, came from the right side of the sword from the vagina (Y.Yessenberlin, 2004: 46).

1. Sword case made of solid metal with a metal handle.

2. In the lower part of the stalk, which covers the part of the stem and plant, and the lower part of the stalk, which is shaped like a tube. For example: in animals there is a vagina, in other fish there is a vagina, in some fish there is a vagina.

3. The difference between the leaves of a cereal plant is that it does not have a stalk. (Cotton growing) (Y.Yessenberlin, 2004: 168).

« The bottom is covered with a thick crust, growing up like a child's head, pile up birch bushes, Akzhol shouted to a bi who was lying on his back in the green meadow. If you are not a woman, go out, it's your time to die!» - (Y.Yessenberlin, 2004: 111).

The mace (Soyl)

Some time has passed since he stepped on the threshing floor of his mace.

1. Strong, 6-2 cm long hardwood with a length of 2-2-5 m, used as a handle that is easy to handle. At the height of the siege, Kospan got up abruptly and ran to the horse. (T.Akhtanov, Bopand).

Brush (Shoqpar)

The short side of the stick is the working glove. (Apxisema).

Axe (Aybalta)

The hem of the camel's hair, which covers the head to the waist, is embroidered with an ornament that resembles the face of an aybalta (Y.Yessenberlin, 2004: 68).

1. Swimmied a long line.

2. The moon in the form of a full moon.

«There is a steel shield on the elbow of his left hand. He was wearing a blue blouse on his shoulders, which he was holding on to the edge, because it was a safe time. « (Y.Yessenberlin, 2004:70).

The shield (Qalqan)

1. A protective barrier that the West holds in its hands to prevent it from hitting. 2. Vomiting other clothing to avoid shock.

3. At the same time, the counters and mechanisms shall be protected from bullets and projectile shells by a cannon and a machine gun.

4. Obstruction. For example: "The gray horse is playing with nine sticks as if waving a stick (Y.Yessenberlin, 2004: 74).

In the beginning, the head of the dynasty was Ubaydulla Sultan.

Sword (Qylysh)

1. Weapon (apxisema)

2. Made of steel

3. Hypocritical cover

4. Long, triangular

There is no day without a button needle.

(Smailova A. "Nomads" Almaty 2008 "Kazakh Proverbs").

Button (Tuyme)

1. The name of the substance (apxisema)

2. Fixed to clothing

3. In the form of a circle (round, triangular)

4. Color

5. Small, small

6. Press the button.

Needle (Ine)

1. The case (apxisema)

2. A thread-stitching device

3. Made of iron and metal

4. The hole

5. Small in size

The ax breaks the head, the horse breaks the mane.

(Smailova A. «Nomads» Almaty 2008) «Kazakh Proverbs».

Ax (Balta)

1. The case (apxisema)

2. A tool for rinsing and covering wood

3. Made of iron

4. The face is pierced

5. The size is bigger than a hammer

6. Behavior with an ax (pot. Sema)

Fire iron (Koseu)

1. The case (apxisema)

2. Fire extinguisher

3. Made of iron

4. Two lines

5. Long

He drinks with a sieve.

(Smailova A. “Nomads” Almaty 2008 “Kazakh Proverbs”).

Sieve (Yelek)

1. The case (apxisema)

2. A sieve for sifting flour and other substances

3. Made of high quality wood ,

4. Shape wheel

5. Passed the color test. (sweat sema)

We choose a bad shoemaker ,

The bad guy chooses the girl.

(Smailova A. “Nomads” Almaty 2008 “Kazakh Proverbs”).

Awl (Byiz)

1. The case (apxisema)

2. Wood, tin, leather and other things are used for sewing.

3. Made of thin wire

4. Threesome.

5. We are coming (potential sema).

We analyzed the following component of weapons in the work «Nomads», which became the object of our research.

Table 1. Component Analysis of weapon names.

Name of the weapons	Archisema	Differential semaphore	Potential sema	Examples. excerpt from the trilogy «Nomads»
Bow	The base of an old fire pit, made of wood with a clear arch.	He drew a bow-a horse with a bow. For example, Er Tostik learns to draw a bow he drew a bow from a hoe of nine layers. (Kazakh fairy tales).	The bow is as strong as an arrow.	The snipers shot and killed the deer on the cliff with a bow (Chorakaev O. 2015:26)
Armor	The bullet was a bullet that had to be put on the body to protect it from the spear.	Small vessels for loading various items ‘ bottle armor-equipment.	For example, the armor was chosen «bare sword tied» and the Spear was pinned to the Stone «who reached the armor from the saddle. (Zhambyl)	The horses were also covered with armor up (Chorakaev O. 2015:10) Light armor, compact clothing(Chorakaev O. 2015:23)
Arrow	Archery	The tip of the iceberg.	It is always supported.	«In the same bazaar, the arrow was fired from the forehead with a weapon, knocked down, and hung in the air» (Chorakaev O. 2015:26)
Spear	The end of the old war with a long line made of iron.	The length of the spear is a measure equal to the length of the spear.	Spear lashes – long straight lashes	Some well-dressed people have a sharp spear on one side. If you can find another way to defeat your enemy with the tip of a spear, what’s wrong? (Chorakaev O. 2015:22). «... they killed their young men who could hold a spear, ...» (Chorakaev O. 2015:29)
Scabbard	Sword case made of solid metal with a metal handle.	The part of the plant that protects the limbs and parts of the plant, and the lower part of the stem, which is shaped like a tube and covers the stem. For example, in animals, there is a vagina, a vagina of fibrous tissue, and in some fish, there is a vagina	The difference in the foliage of cereals is that they do not have a stalk.	Zhanibek, a gambler, threw his mace and jumped out of his vagina to kill the antelope first (Chorakaev O. 2015:29)
Shield	It is a protective shield that is held in the hand to prevent the West from hitting.	An iron hoop that the other wears to avoid hitting.	It is made of a cannon and a machine gun, which is designed to protect the counters and mechanisms from bullets and shells.	Soldiers of Sultan Ubaydullah with helmets on their heads (Chorakaev O. 2015:29).
Knife	Made of iron	Cut everything	Exactly, come to an agreement	This is the reason why he could not pass a sentence with a knife (Chorakaev O. 2015:79).

Explaining the table above, we studied the names of weapons in the work based on the archisema, differential, and potential semaphore. For example: «Bow:» Sniper boys shot and killed deer with a bow «- here the bow, in its basic sense, belongs to the group of archisema «(D.N. Shmelev, 1973 :26).

Next, «Spear»: «If you can find another way to defeat your enemy with the tip of a spear, what's wrong?» – where the spear is used in a potential sema.

«Axe»: «Intimidation, the conquest of a defenseless country only with the tip of a spear, the power of ax - was their main policy» – here ax is used as a weapon of the cold war, in a differential sema.

It is impossible to cover the whole text of the weapon in the work. However, in our study, we divided the names of the weapons found in the trilogy into 470 repetitions, each of which was divided into the following groups according to their semantic function.

Table 2. Percentage ratio of the names of weapons in the trilogy «Nomads»

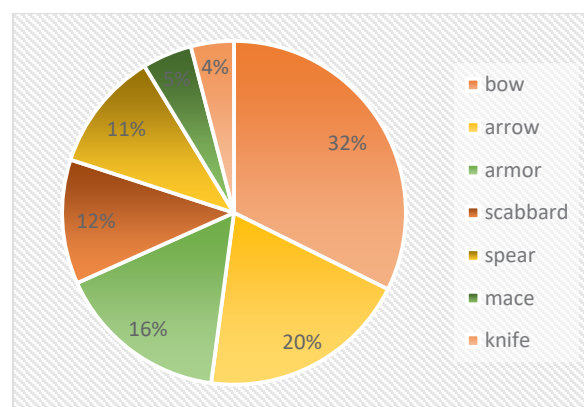


Table 3. The frequency of repetition of the names of the weapons in the trilogy «Nomads»

Name of weapons	Frequency of arrival in the text	Archisema	Differential semaphore	Potential sema
Bow	152	134	11	7
Arrow	93	80	5	8
Armor	76	69	5	2
Scabbard	55	52	2	1
Spear	53	53	-	-
Mace	22	22	-	-
Knife	19	15	3	1

Conclusion

In conclusion, we have identified the following things through component analysis:

- First of all, there is the possibility of combining words.
- Secondly, the reason for the combination of words is determined.
- Thirdly, you can specify the semantic relationship of the words.

Thus, through a component analysis of the names of weapons in the trilogy, we have shown that to reveal the hidden meanings of the semantics, to show their potential meanings and that one of these names is semantically connected with the other and complements each other. We realized that the tools in the trilogy are not only fighting but also a means of subsistence (hunting, harvesting).

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