

THE STUDY OF PROFESSIONALISMS IN WORD-STOCK OF THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE

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Abstract: The article deals with the lingua-geographic study of the lexical dialectology of the Kazakhs inhabiting the Kungrad area of Karakalpakstan. The problem of study of various dialects of the Kazakh language in the lingua-geographic aspect is still the most current one. This circumstance allows the researchers to admit a big significance of study of the lexical dialectology of the Kazakhs inhabiting the Kungrad area by the lingua-geographic method.

Dialectical phenomena are linguistic phenomena caused by the development of folklore. There is a historical secret to the emergence of such language difference in the language of the Kazakhs living in each region. For example, if we get a dialectic difference in the language of the Kazakhs living in the karakalpak land, many of them also come to the fore in the karakalpak language, and then in the uzbek and turkmen languages. It is not difficult to explain it. Kazakhs living here are associated with the ancient karakalpak, uzbek and turkmen. As a result of many years of language dialogue, the kazakh language of this region was translated into many languages. These words are completely absorbed in the language they speak. It is known that our literary language develops on the basis of the national language.

Keywords: dialect, lingua-geography, aspect, linguistics, comparatively-historical grammar of the language, history of the language, inner structure of the language, Kazakh dialectology, monographic research, dialectological atlas of the Kazakh language, dialectological dictionary, Kazakh linguistics, dialectological phenomena.

1. Introduction

It should be pointed out that professionalisms connected with fishing exist in all dialects of the Kazakh language. To collect such professionalisms and include them into the vocabulary system of the literary language is one of the actual issues for investigations in dialectology and one of the ways of enriching the word-stock of the language. These issues began to have been studied in Kazakh Linguistics since the end of the 1950-s.

II. Discussion

It is impossible to study perfectly the word-stock of the Kazakh literary language without the study of professionalisms that are in the colloquial layer of the vocabulary. The collection and study of professionalisms play a great role to fulfill the following tasks:

Firstly, it makes a certain influence on enriching the national literary language; secondly, it promotes to create a recognized standard, the norm of the language; thirdly, the collection of professionalisms is considered to be a valuable material for compiling explanatory, terminological, bilingual and dialectological dictionaries.

Professionalisms in the dialectology of the Kazakh language are recommended to study dividing them into two groups:

1) the study of professionalisms in the Kazakh language of the people living on the territory of Kazakhstan;

2) the study of professionalisms in the Kazakh language of the people who live in other countries with other peoples.

We take into account these views because on the one hand some professions may be popular and developed on a certain territory and on the other hand, the language of the people among whom the Kazakhs live outside of Kazakhstan influence on their vocabulary system.

In the given article we studied professionalisms in the vocabulary stock of the Kazakh of the people living outside Kazakhstan, in the regions of other countries.

The literary standard of the language is not homogeneous as it may seem. In fact the literary language in the course of its development fall into a number of self-sufficient systems (functional styles). A functional style of language is a system of interrelated language means which serves a definite aim in communication. For example, the belles-lettres style, publicistic style, the style of scientific prose, newspaper style and the style of official documents [4].

The functioning of the literary language in various spheres of human activity and with different aims of communication has resulted in its differentiation. As in any other language in Kazakh there are two varieties of language- the spoken and the written. Each of these varieties has developed its own features and qualities which in many ways may be regarded as opposed to each other. The Kazakh written literary language enriches thanks to spoken language, but it should be taken into consideration that not all the words of the spoken language can enter the literary layer of the vocabulary.

The norm of the literary language is based on the words which are used widely in everyday life in the language of not small social groups, but the most people. The norm of the language has its typical properties. Sometimes because of various reasons the words of small social groups can enter the special literary vocabulary of a language. Soon these words become comprehensive and fixed in the vocabulary and are accepted as the norm of the literary language.

There have been done some research works devoted to the study of peculiarities of the Kazakh language, but the investigation of the language of the Kazakh people who live not only in Kazakhstan but in other neighboring countries speaking in the Turkic languages is of a great theoretical and practical importance and deserves the scholars' attention. The study of professionalisms in the language of the Kazakh people living in the regions of Muinak and Kungrad shows that the most part of the professional words deals with farming than with other branches.

The population of Kungrad region consists of the people of different nationalities, mainly Kazakh, Karakalpak and Uzbek. Their children get education and study at the same school (in most schools teaching is in Karakalpak). There are totally eight collective farms in the region. Two of them (Miynebad and Raushan) are occupied with rice-growing, three of them (Usturt, Koklikol, Kiziljar) are occupied with cattle-breeding and the rest three (Konirat, Khorezm, a village Ali) – with cotton-growing.

In Muinak region in most of the above-mentioned places live the people of Kazakh nationality. In Usturt collective farm they live in the villages Janalik, Koreets story, Jalpak til and Kumtobe, in Raushan collective farm they live in the place Sarancha, in Miynebad collective farm they live in the villages Erkin, Kizil Kum, Ashamaily, In Khorezm farm they live in the centre and in the village Aday, in Koklikol farm they live in the nearest places, in Kungrad region and Kungrad collective farm they live together with the people of other nationalities- Uzbek and Karakalpak. About 97% of Kazakhs living here is settled. There are 10 general educational and 8 primary schools in this region. Most general educational schools where teaching the Kazakh language, are situated in the places with dense population. Some Kazakh people living in the centre of the collective farms are occupied with cattle-breeding, rice-growing, cotton-growing and building. There are modern hospitals, libraries, schools and enterprises of connection in this place.

The word-stock of the Kazakh people in Kungrad region is characterized by a great number of professionalisms in cereals, cattle-breeding and farming and this fact shows that the people had been settled for many years.

According to the data in history, from early times the Kazakh people living on the territory of Karakalpakstan were occupied with cattle-breeding and farming and to keep ends together they were also occupied with fishing. The word-stock of Muinak and Kungrad Kazakhs is very rich in professionalisms. They may be divided into the following thematic groups:

words connected with fishing and the sea;

words connected with cotton-growing;

words connected with farming, technical plants, vegetables, gardening and cereals;

words connected with watering;

words connected with cattle-breeding.

The linguistic analysis of these words, their choice and study is of a great scientific importance. Thus we see that professionalisms used by the people in Kungrad and Muinak regions are special words in the colloquial layer of the vocabulary designating some working process or profession.

The Muinak dialect of the Karakalpak language of the people living in one of the northern regions of our republic in Muinak, was investigated in the Candidate dissertation of a dialectologist T.Begjanov, in which special attention was paid to the study of professionalisms in fishing. He gives the classification of professionalisms, dividing them into the following three groups:

Fish diseases.

Names of parts of fish body.

Names of means for fish-catching.

We support his statement that: «Using professional words connected with fishing in the literary language is considered to be the language material that helps to complete, develop and enrich our literary language» [1: 58].

The public language is used not only for making relationship of living process, but also has the literary lexical elements. In using the language of the Kazakh people living on a certain territory, there are some differences in the language use related to professions, sharing ideas.

There are some distinguishing features in the dialects and word - stock of the Kazakh language in various regions of Karakalpakstan. Thus, the vocabulary of the Kazakh language is divided into the following groups according to their usage:

The general vocabulary which is common for all people speaking in Kazakh.

The special vocabulary connected with professions or regions, it is limited.

The dialectal words belong to the second group- special limited vocabulary, they are commonly used by the Kazakhs living on a certain territory.

Dialects are a part of the whole language system. It was pointed out in the characteristics of the dialectology of the Karakalpak language and the people's vocabulary stock, who live on a certain territory. They commonly designate different dialectal word-stock of the Kazakh language [5].

According to the usage, they consist of limited words. The classifications of these words are not identical among people. Some of them are used in the literary language as synonyms. There is a great connection between the literary Kazakh language and dialects. In many cases, dialectal words become the cause of the enrichment of the vocabulary stock. It is also related to the northern and southern dialects of the Karakalpak language. Firstly, a great deal of dialectal words became like an ordinary dialectal words. It is only used by the people of the certain territory, and later some of them are used as lexical units of the literary language. According to this point of view there are:

1. Words borrowed from other languages having completely stable, semantic meaning.
2. Words borrowed from other languages having complete or partial assimilation (they are close in phonetic, grammatical norms of the borrowing language).

There is much significant data in dialects and vocabulary stock of the language, that haven't been used in science yet. Their etymologic research help us study applied sciences and historical lexicology. The

researches in dialectology help to designate the differences in the dialects of the Turkic languages, to study their comparative- historical grammar, their classifications, the history and languages of the Turkic peoples. We have investigated the Kazakh language of the people living in about 30 local places and defined some distinguishing features in their language. It depends on the neighborhood of the population of certain territory with other nationalities. In the result of our investigation we came to the conclusion:

In those places where there are all necessary conditions for Kazakh children (kindergarten, schools and other educational establishments), the norms of the modern Kazakh literary language have been saved. The language of these places is close to the modern Kazakh literary language. But in those places where the Kazakh people have been living in neighborhood with Turkmen, Uzbek and Karakalpak people for many years, there are some differences in the language. According to the statement of the Kazakh linguist T.Aydarov, «In the study of the vocabulary of the Kazakh people living in Uzbekistan (in Karakalpakstan as well) by the lingua-geographic method, we should take into consideration the synchronic state of the collected material» [2:190] .

We support his statement because the collection of materials in the spoken language of the Kazakh people plays a great role in distinguishing the differences and peculiarities of dialects and word-stock of the Kazakh language. According to our opinion it is necessary to study the languages of the Turkic peoples in Central Asia, their dialects and word-stocks in close connection with each other, because they have some common features in different spheres of life.

As V.M. Jirmunskiy emphasizes, «It is impossible to differ the dialects of neighbours with national boundaries» [3: 617]. He proves it on the example of the Oguz and Kipchak dialects of the Uzbek language that are very close to each other. The same circumstance we observe in the southern Kazakh and Uzbek languages. Every dialect and vocabulary stock of the Kazakh language of the people living in Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan have their own laws and regulations of development, that's why it's important to define and study the isoglosses (dialectal boundaries) of the selected words systematically, to study them by linguistic-geographic method.

III. Conclusion

Some distinguishing features and peculiarities appear in the language due to the influence of other languages. Taking into account this fact we have used in our work the latest data, statements and ideas given in the research works of the famous linguists who studied different aspects – phonetics, grammar and vocabulary of the Kazakh language of the people living in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tadjikistan and other places. It's natural that the language of the population (presenting the people of different nationalities), inhabiting a certain region (city or village) makes a great influence on the Kazakh language of the people living in this region.

IV. References

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