MODERN STATUS AND DEVELOPMENT TENDENCIES OF NEOLOGISMS IN THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE

Gulnar Assanova¹, Kuralay Zhampeiis², Gulzhan Toyshibaeva³, Bayan Ismagulova⁴, Almash Ermagambetova⁵

¹PhD, Head of Translation and Intercultural Communication chair, Department of Translation and Intercultural Communication, Kazakh Ablai khan University of International Relations and World Languages, Aksai 1A, 050031, Almaty, Kazakhstan. ²Candidate of philological sciences, Head of Department, Department of speech practice of foreign languages, Kazakh Ablai khan University of International Relations and World Languages, Muratbaev Street200, 050022, Almaty, Kazakhstan. ³Candidate of Philology, Senior Lecturer, Kazakh Ablai khan University of International Relations and World Languages, Karataev street 38, A2, apt. 41, Kazakhstan, ⁴Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor, Department of Simultaneous Interpretation, Kazakh Ablai khan University of International Relations and World Languages, Muratbaev Street200, 050022, Almaty, Kazakhstan. ⁵Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Department of Translation and Intercultural Communication, Kazakh Ablai khan University of International Relations and World Languages, Muratbaev Street 200, 050022, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Email: 'Assanova_G@gmail.com, Zhampeiis_K@gmail.com, Toyshibaeva@gmail.com, Ismagulova_B@gmail.com, Ermagambetova_A@gmail.com

Article History: Received on 25th July 2019, Revised on 31st August 2019, Published on 05th October 2019

Abstract

Purpose: The research article is devoted to the structure, semantics, and functions of neologisms in the Kazakh language in the years of Independence. The article covers such issues as the process of emergence of new words in Kazakh language in the period of Independence and gives examples of neologisms and ways of their emergence.

Methodology: This was analytical-logical research based on content analysis.

Result: Neologisms are found in the most diverse areas of human activity and used to some extent in a wide variety of vocabulary. New names cover almost all spheres of human life. The neological “explosion” of the late 20th and early 21st centuries, peculiar to many post-Soviet states, including Kazakhstan, is determined by political, economic, social and cultural changes in society.

Applications: This research can be used for the universities, teachers, and students.

Novelty/Originality: In this research, the model of the modern status and development tendencies of neologisms in the kazakh language is presented in a comprehensive and complete manner.

Keywords: neologism, State language, polysemantic word, terminology, translation.

INTRODUCTION

The present time, the era of political and economic transformations, the period of increasing globalization and integration processes, is characterized by significant changes in all spheres of human activity, where the language is no exception, especially its lexical and word-formation subsystem (Musina, 2015).

The Independence years of a sovereign Kazakhstan represent the important stage in the development of Modern Kazakh Literary Language, and primarily, of its lexical and semantic systems. Far-reaching changes that are determined by a democratic transition and a reformation of Kazakh society have formed the main extra-linguistic factors that had a powerful effect on the enrichment of the lexical and semantic resource of the Kazakh language. Kazakh language reaching the high status of State language defines a revolutionary development of Kazakh lexis that takes place in the periods of profound social-political and economic reforms (Muyambiri & Chabaefe, 2018; Barreto & Alturas, 2018).

The consecutive innovation process in the lexical system of the language is determined by the following extra-linguistic factors: drastically changing the modern world, the achievement of scientific and technical progress, dynamic intercultural and socio-political relations with foreign countries, prominent social and economic changes (Sailaukyzy et al, 2018).

The expansion of exchanging ideas and achievements in the sphere of science, technology, education and culture that leads to the new tendencies in the linguistic world of the society has been happening in the epoch of globalization characterizing bowdlerization of real, ideological and intercultural integration. As Syzdyk noted: “…humanity has been passing to the new qualitative condition now… Unprecedented material, spiritual, technical and technological enrichment is taking place in the lives of people.”

Baudouin de Courtenay wrote about language: “In language, as in nature, everything lives, moves, and changes. Tranquility, stopping, stagnation is seeming phenomena: This is a special case of movement under the condition of minimal changes. Statics of a language is only a particular case of its dynamics or rather of kinematics”.

At the turn of the 21st century, the drastic changes took place in the vocabulary of Kazakh language: some words have disappeared, a few of them have become dialect and these changes have influenced the emergence of new words or words
with connotative innovations. “It is difficult to find such a sphere of our life and activity, where neologisms occur constantly... Such words appear everywhere, this is a mass phenomenon”. Phonetics, grammar, and lexis are the modes of the language where the lexical units always were a backbone, favorable and sensitive constituents.

The study of lexical neologisms (new words, new meanings of known words, occasional word uses in a new context) is carried out by a new branch of lexicology - neology, which is currently in the process of constant development, as its ever-changing object is a vocabulary of the language. “Lexical boom”, which has been going on in Kazakh society for the last quarter of a century, has brought to light the Kazakh neology science which has been developing in accordance with the general rhythm of ever-changing socio-political, cultural, and linguistic conditions. The emergence of new words in different spheres of life and, as a consequence, the occurrence of new lexical units as the reflector of the language development in a particular epoch reflect the adaptation of the language to the changing conditions of functioning and form the neology, including the Kazakh cognitive-pragmatic orientation (Cuevas et al., 2018; Parvizian et al., 2018).

Kazakh language becoming a state language in the years of Independence gave a powerful impact on the expansion of innovative processes of word and meaning formation in the lexical and semantic system of the Modern Kazakh language.

In terms of the chronological framework of this study, we emphasize that it covers neologic phenomena, such as:

- The occurrence of an entirely new lexical unit (“kasiper” (“a businessman”), “infrakurultым” (“infrastructure”), “ailyk esetik korsetkish”, “АЕК” (“monthly calculation index”));
- Occurrence of a new meaning for an existing word (“aidar” (“rubric/heading”), “tusaukeser” (“presentation”));
- Borrowings and its word-building structure (word-building calque/loan-translation) or lexical meaning (semantic calque), for example, “sammit” (“a summit”), “rieltor” (“a realtor”), “biznes” (“a business”), “rotatsia” (a rotation), “tolikkandy” (“full-blooded”).

A foreign vocabulary, in particular of Russian and English, rarely Turkic languages, serves as a source for borrowings. New words – borrowings – emerge in the Kazakh language along with the development of information technology. Also, the new lexical units include a group of hybrid formations formed on the basis of the combination of the lexemes of the Kazakh and foreign languages (Koshekova, 2018). Regardless of where it has come into being, each new idea, each new product is necessarily given a name; when transferred to other languages they naturally bring this name along. The reactions of the receiving languages are different: some languages are rather open to foreign influences and easily accept new words, which are given the status of loans. If they fit into the native phonological, morphological and word-formation systems they soon become an integral part of the vocabulary.

The following functional, lexicographical and chronological criteria were taken into account when selecting the material: 1) a new word appeared in the last decades and is actively used by native speakers, displacing previously functioning borrowings from Russian language (“othasy”/“zhanuvia” (“family”), “oramzhapyrak” / “kurykkabat” (“a cabbage”), “synyp” (“class”), and others); 2) the word retains some unusufulness and novelty (“ermekaz” (“a plasticine”), “jadnama”/“eskertpe” (“a reminder”); 3) the meaning of the new word outside the context is not yet understandable for a wide range of people and in some situations requires clarification (“zymyilyk” (“emoticons”), “ząal” (“a virus”); 4) the word is used in a new meaning or the situation of its use changes (“paraksha” (“Facebook page”), “zengetai” (in nonce word or in figurative meaning “pimp”), “zhvin” (in colloquial speech “meeting”); 5) the word has an unstable spelling (“kesertilig”/“kesartilig” (“С-section”), there are two or more spelling variants, in written speech the word is used in inverted commas, the word composition has foreign components).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Neologism, as a linguistic phenomenon, continuous to be of interest to many linguists, hence a lot of works referring to this subject have been made (Karagulova, 2013; Sagyndykova, 2010). Let us consider some of the interpretations of the term “neologism”.

The notion of “neologism” has its own development history in Kazakh linguistics. For the first time, neologisms are studied as new words formed in the language: “Neologism refers to new words that have occurred in a language and are not fully formed and used by the public yet”. Term “neologism” means a new word, which due to its novelty has not yet become widespread in society. The following ways of neologisms formation were distinguished:

1. the acquisition of new meaning by a known word;
2. new words formed with the help of affixes;
3. a word that has a new meaning in word combinations;
4. borrowings from the Russian language;
5. new words formed by calque/loan-translation.

The notion of “neologism” in Kazakh linguistics is further developed in the works of A. Bolganbaev: “In the widespread development of science and technology, industry and agriculture, culture and life, new words are introduced into the
language. As they enter into the languages we call them neologisms. Neologisms mean the new words, which are not formed in the languages and commonly accepted by the people.” This is the most complete definition of the notion of “neologism” in Kazakh linguistics. We do not consider all new words that appeared in the language to be the neologisms. New words do not receive the status of neologism if they do not receive public recognition and do not establish in the language. Words or phrases can cease being a neologism in one of two ways: either by disappearing from common use or by aging (Peterson, & Ray, 2013; Ingavale, 2013).

The number of scholars links the mass occurrence of new words in Kazakh language at the beginning of the last century with a historical event in the history of Kazakhstan, the October Revolution of 1917 and its consequences. This event entailed important changes not only in the state structure and life of the Kazakhs, but also the global changes in the vocabulary of Kazakh language, especially its growth. Thus, according to scientific researches, the first group of changes includes the lexicon, which appeared after the October Revolution and represents one of the numerous layers of Kazakh language. These are words related to old traditions and lifestyles. The second group included words which meaning was changed due to political and economic events. This, in fact, is already a new word. Among them we can differentiate between several groups: a) words that have developed new meanings and have become polysemantic; b) words that are semantically detached from the former meaning, i.e. homonyms; c) words whose former objective meaning is forgotten, they enter into the active vocabulary with their new meanings; d) due to the narrowing of the semantics of a polysemantic word, it passes into the category of words that have narrowed meaning; e) words that have changed its expressive and emotional meaning.

Another historical event similar in strength to the impact on public life is the attainment of independence by Kazakhstan, which opened up broad prospects and created real conditions for the development of Kazakh language in the state status. There are three stages of emergence new words:

The first stage (1991-1995), when the boom of word-formation was highly developed, each new object and phenomenon was given a new name, and not only one. These years are characterized by the introduction into Kazakh language of a large number of borrowings.

The second stage (1996-2000). These are the years of certain stability, the establishment of political and economic order, the appeal to the spiritual side of life. E. A. Zemskaya (1996) describes the events of the second half of the 90s of the 20th century as “revolutionary in their impact on the language.”

The third stage (2001-2007), when many terms that have gained general approval were used.

If in the first period the meaning of new words was given necessarily with the translation in brackets, then in the second period the public began to widely use these words in speech. The third period is characterized by the active use of these neologisms.

New words and well-known words in the language, which have received a new meaning, as the subject of a new science neology, become the subject of serious scientific research by a number of scientists and specialists in Kazakh Linguistics. The great contribution to the development of Kazakh neology was made with dissertation researches by А. Aldasheva and K. Kadyrkulov.

A. Aldasheva gives the following interpretation to the neologism: “Neologisms, occasionalismin, individual author’s words, and all the potential words are combined together and called “lexical new uses.” M. B. Bakalayev gives his own interpretation of the term “neologism”, whereas he does not differentiate between neologisms and occasional words. S. V. Iliasova prefers the term “innovation”: “We understand innovation as a new word that is not fixed in dictionaries.”

New words are understood as “new lexical uses”, at the same time, all new words emerging in the language are included in neologisms: occasional neologisms, author’s words, potential words. Among the neologisms of Kazakh language, formed by borrowings, there are two groups: 1) borrowings from Arabic and Persian languages; 2) borrowing from Russian language. In turn, the words that are entering into Kazakh language through Russian language are divided into two groups: a) words adopted according to the law of the synharmony and changing the phonic form; b) words that have entered into the language without changes.

K. Kadyrkulov, who studied neologisms in the period of Independence, believes that the main sign of the neologism is the historical period during which a new word was formed. He interprets neologism as: a) new words and b) familiar words existing in the language, but used with a new meaning.

According to Kadyrkulov’s deep conviction, the new word has no options; the meaning of the word corresponds to the form. The ways of formation of neologisms in Kazakh language are studied. New words supplement the language in two ways: 1) new meaning + new form; 2) new meaning + old form. Great challenges are posed by neologisms that correspond to new senses of existing word forms, that is, neologisms that are homographs with words already recorded in a given dictionary (Cook, 2010).

As we see, in the 1990s the Kazakh linguistics has a rather strict division of the notion “neologism”: “new words” and “familiar words in a new meaning”.
When using familiar words in a new meaning in the language, it is supposed to implement several basic provisions, by means of which it is supposed to “filter” new words in Kazakh language. The first provision is the presence of correspondence, that is, the signification of a new object or phenomenon, the allocation of its vocal enclosing to a concrete meaning. For example, the phrase “sayasimanzyz” means “political essence”, “kogildiyotyn” – “blue fuel” (gas).

The second provision is the ability to be used in a variety of grammatical forms by using familiar words in a new meaning. When the word enters into the language, it should be inflected according to the rules of the language, it inflected for numbers, person, for cases. Along with the lexical meaning of the word, there is a grammatical meaning, which entails change of meaning, when certain affixes are added, when using these words as members of the sentence, that is, in a certain syntactic role.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

By the method of continuous sampling, the analysis of the newspapers “Ana tili”, “Kazakh adebiety”, “ZhasAlash”, “Turkistan”, “Egemen Kazakhstan” for 1991-1996, 2004, 2014-2017, as well as popular TV programs “Aitugaonai”, “Siz ne deisiz?”, “Alán” was made.

Giving importance to the language of scientific literature and fiction, we cannot deny the fact that currently, it is journalistic style (mainly language of periodicals) that plays a dominant role in the formation of new lexical and grammatical forms of the Kazakh literary language. All questions concerning the culture of speech, terminology, literary standards, codification, spelling, are born and solved in the language of periodicals, hence the journalistic style serves as a regulator and normalizer of language processes, contributing to the formation, improvement of other stylistic varieties of the language.

At the same time, for research purposes and in order to achieve more objective data when dealing with a large amount of analyzed material, we consider it advisable to extend the sections or areas in which neologisms are observed, which is common to researches like ours.

**Economic vocabulary:** In recent years there has been an intensive development of Kazakh economic terminology. This process is conditioned, first, by the general active development of Kazakh language, the state language of a sovereign state; secondly, by the steady development of market economy relations in the country, for the designation of elements of which many new modern terms are needed; thirdly, by the fact that the economy is growing and foreign economic relations of the Republic of Kazakhstan are developing.

Due to the fact that the Kazakh economic terminology in the Soviet era developed under the significant influence of the Russian language, borrowings from the Russian language and by means of the Russian language occupy a very significant place in the Kazakh economic terminology. It should be also noted, in turn, that the economic terminology of the Russian language itself was formed under the significant influence of economic terminology of a number of ancient and new European languages. In the period of our research work, 1991-2015, the activation of the parallel use of original (“karzhy” (“finance”), “karzhiber” (“financer”), “deldal” (“mediator”), “menshik” (“property”), “alym” (“acceptance”)) and borrowed terms in the Kazakh language is seen. The terms borrowed from Russian language (having the structure of a single word or phrase) are made using the grammatical means of Kazakh language, for example, “kommersiyabek bank” (“commercial bank”), “halykaralyk valuta kory” (“international currency fund”), and others. Similar mastering of economic terms by Kazakh language is quite natural; similar facts are often observed in many other languages, including Russian. The formation of economic terms in the Kazakh language was widely spread with the help of loans of the Russian economic terms (some of which in turn are loan terms that exist in other European languages), for example, “marketing programmasy” (Kazakh) – “programma marketinga” (Russian), “marketing program” (English). Calquing, according to researchers of this issue, is considered as the most complete form of adaptation of the borrowed term, and therefore preferable.

**Technical vocabulary:** As noted by researchers, computer vocabulary dominates among technical neologisms. This is due to the emergence of previously non-existent devices or phenomena that needed to be assigned a name (“zheli” (“net”), “galamtor” (“Internet”), “uiyaltelefon” (“cell phone”), “permetahta” (“keyboard”) on the one hand, and at the same time it is considered appropriate to use popular international terms, for example, computer, processor.

**Social and political vocabulary:** This is the most extensive sphere of use of neologisms. Speaking of the new social and political lexicon today, we can divide it into the following groups in the spheres of human activity: “tauelsizik” (“independence”), “tusinistyk” (“understanding”), “birlestyk” (“cooperation”), “lankes” (“terrorist”), “kaktigys” (“conflict”). The following group expresses the relationship: “aripitestik”, “intymaktastyk”, “seriktestyk” (“cooperation”, “partnership”); quality of character; other signs and properties: “kashyKytk” (“distance”), “azamattyk” (“citizenship”).

There is also an interesting phenomenon of a gradual return to the Kazakh language fund as a source for new formations. For example, for the Kazakh language, the first period of the creation of oil and gas terminology was characterized by the use of mainly borrowed terms. In the subsequent periods of its formation and improvement, there was a clear trend towards a more complete use of the Kazakh native vocabulary and numerous neologisms on its basis (Aitbayuly, 2014).
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Under the expanding globalization, linguists wonder about the conditions of world languages, as their functioning undergoes significant changes, as the well-known socio-linguist V. M. Alpatov states: “Aspiring to the economic unification of the world, globalization causes a tendency to its linguistic unity.” In this regard, scientists predict that by the end of the 21st century, from 50% to 90% of the world’s existing 6800 languages may disappear, including about 30% of European languages. The consequence of globalization processes is accordingly the competition of world languages and the struggle of other languages for survival, for the preservation of their social functions.

If we consider from this position the active supplement of the vocabulary of the Kazakh language over the past twenty years, that is, in the years of Independence of the republic, we can note the growth of the viability of Kazakh language, the improvement of a number of glottometric parameters, for example, changes in the areas of language use (document management, diplomacy, Internet space, press conferences, etc.), the emergence of new areas of language use (tourism, ecology, energy, electronics, computer technology, biotechnology, etc.), functioning of mass media (the emergence of new periodicals in Kazakh language, television and radio programs), and others. Undoubtedly, the Independence of Kazakhstan plays here a decisive role.

The years of Independence of sovereign Kazakhstan represent an important stage in the development of Modern Kazakh literary language, and, in the first place, its lexical and semantic system. This factor and Kazakh language becoming a state language determine the revolutionary development of Kazakh vocabulary, which naturally occurs during periods of profound social and political reforms.

This is due to the renewal of the environment, the state system, production, commercial and economic relations, and the growth of national self-awareness, one of the leading factors of which is the high status of Kazakh language as a state language. The last factor, in our opinion, served as the reason for replacing many borrowed words in the Soviet years with lexemes of Turkic origin: “darishana” ("classroom"), “synyp” ("class"), “murazhay” ("museum"), “auezhai” ("airport"), and others.

An even more significant layer of new words in Kazakh language occurred as a result of scientific, technical, socio-economic and spiritual development of society: “sakandiry” ("insurance"), “industrialandiry” ("industrialization"), “zhilzhay” ("greenhouse"), “maidanger” (“combat veteran”) and others. Thus, it should be emphasized that the development of the Kazakh language, and in particular its vocabulary, is one of the priority areas of language construction since it represents the most important glottometric indicator of the viability of the language. And in this regard, for the full-fledged functioning of the Kazakh language as a state language, the terminological support of science, technology is of great importance. Therefore, it is no coincidence that in the Strategy “Kazakhstan-2050” President N. Nazarbayev calls for the need to bring the Kazakh terminology in line with the requirements of modern science among the priority areas of modernization, the creation of a rich terminological fund of Kazakh language and, subsequently, its active introduction into scientific and technical literature and communication in Kazakh language: “We must modernize Kazakh language. It is necessary to make language modern, to seek consensus in terms of terminology.”

Analysis of new words that occurred in Kazakh language in the years of Independence shows that the most productive ways of word-formation in the investigated group of neologisms of Kazakh language are: a word composition (“kemezhay” ("shipbuilding"), “tolkuzhat” ("passport")) - 40%, suffixation ("suramys" ("demand"), "okirman" ("reader")) - 36%, compound words ("energotimidy tehnologiyalar" ("energy-efficient technologies"), "kolburgy" ("access drills")) - 18%, less effective borrowings ("biznes" ("business"), "radioelektronika" ("radioelectronics")) - 12.7%, semantic neologisms ("zheli-zhila" ("geology"), "set" ("information") - 3.3 %.

Attainment the Independence and the status of the state language of Kazakh language, the flow of new words has increased significantly due to the fact that the concepts, realities, everyday life items, which had Russian names in the Soviet era, were systematically replaced with Kazakh names: “klass” → “synyp” ("classroom"), “pomidor” → “kyzanak” ("tomato"), “kapusta” → “oramzhapirak”, “kyrykkahat” ("cabbage"), “komandirovka” – “issapar” ("business trip"), and also the Kazakh names of months, days of the week, the most frequent terms of office work were gradually introduced into the everyday life and fixed in the language: “anyktama” ("certificate"), “tolkuzhat” ("passport") and others. As we can see, the process of entering the language is not yet complete, as evidenced by the presence of competing names in the form of lexical doublets: “zhahandanu”, “galamdanu” ("globalization") and others. We are witnessing and become participants in the processes of determining the degree of their identity and place in the synonymic series, as is seen in the words “othasy”, “zhanyvia”, “uelmens”, denoting the concept of “family”, or in the words “ukshamaudan”, “shagynaudan”, “moltekaudan”, meaning “microdistrict”.

One of the most significant reasons for the occurrence of new words, in addition to the above-mentioned (the occurrence of new realities, concepts, relationships: “zharnama” - “advertising”, “arlendiru” - “design” etc., purposeful replacement of Russian names for everyday items, frequently used concepts, realities with Kazakh names: “traffic lights” → “bagdarsham”, “manuscript” → “kolzhazba”, “maternity hospital” → “perzenthana” and others) is, in our opinion, the principle of linguistic economy in the language, according to which “… changes in language are directed to the parties in shortening words and streamlining their construction: the sound changes make words shorter, and the changes replace
irregular formations into regular”. The new word is more convenient to refer to that was formerly called using the phrase: “akyzyzoku” (“grant”), “baspazoz masilhaty” (“press conference”), “suriyanska ie bolgan kitap” (“bestseller”).

As we can see, at this stage in the field of Kazakh vocabulary, an innovation process is taking place at an accelerated pace. In term of “innovation process”, innovation is understood as a phenomenon that was first manifested, not previously existed (unit or feature, form, function, etc.) in the lexical system of the language: a) a new lexical unit (word, nominative phrase, phraseology); b) a new meaning, a new material covering the existing lexical unit; c) a new feature in terms of the scope of use, distribution or implementation of the existing lexical unit in speech.

From the point of view of the “degree of novelty”, two main varieties of the innovation process: neologic and innovative can be distinguished.

The key concept of understanding the neologic process is the “occurrence of a lexical unit”. The neological process is associated with the occurrence of lexical neologisms, i.e. previously non-existent lexical units – words, nominative phrases, phraseological units (“butulochnik” (“bottle maker”), “sovkovost” (“Soviet”), “vstrecha bez galstukov” (“a casual meeting”)). There are neologisms emerged by means of derivational word formation (“bomzh” – “bomzhevat” (“homeless” – “to hole up”), “duhovnost” – “antiduhovnost” (“spirituality” – “antispirituality”), “kachat myshtsy” – “kachok” (“to build muscles” – “musclesbound person”), and external borrowings (“computer” (“computer”), “vizavhist” (“make-up artist”), “butik” (“boutique”). Also nominative phrases are used (“judiciary”, “third power”, “fourth power”). The neologic process has a direct relation only to the system-semasiological characteristic of the lexical-semantic level of language.

The keyword for the innovation process is the notion of “change”. Innovation does not lead to the occurrence of new lexical units, but to a change (renewal, transformation, etc.) of existing lexical units.

Unlike the neologic process, the innovation process leads to changes in both systemic-semasiological and socio-linguistic characteristics of vocabulary.

The innovation process in the systematic-semasiological base is associated with a change in the semantic and/or formal status of lexical units.

A process that changes the semantic status of a lexical unit (while preserving its expression) is realized by transformation (modification) of (Duissembayev, A. A., Manabayeva, S. S., Maulen, A. B., Husainova, Z. S., Spiridonova, K. A., Gazizova, M. R.,..., & Mamrayeva):

- The semantic structure of the existing unit as a result of the occurrence of a new meaning: “zvezda” the one who enjoys wide popularity (about the artist, singer, athlete, etc.).
- The semantics of the meaning of the existing unit as a result of certain semantic transformations, for example, the expansion of meaning (“weisenali” philanthropist “rich patron of arts and sciences” – “a rich patron of arts and sciences, in general one who patronizes a kind of business, beginnings”; reorientation of meaning (comparing to the word “mer” (“mayor”), which is used to refer not only to foreign but Russian realities), etc.;
- The meaning of the existing unit as a result of certain semantic transformations generated by a new interpretation of its meaning, for example, the use of words such as the “communist”, “socialism”, “capitalism”, which, depending on the speaker’s values, may have opposite meanings. The evolution of the interpretation of the word espionage is also attracted interest; it resulted in the last edition of the Dictionary of S. I. Ozhegova and N. Yu. Shvedova, and has is no “criminal activity” in its definition.

Changes in the formal status of an existing lexical unit, i.e. its material cover are not accompanied by changes (drastic at least) in its meaning. Formal changes are carried out by:

- Transformation (modification) of the nominative word-combination into word as a result of derivational transformation, for example: “otechestvennaya produktsia” – “otechka” (“domestic products”), “synhronnyi perevod” – “synhronka” (“simultaneous interpretation”), “nalicniye dengi” – “nalicka” (“cash”);
- Replacement of the nominative word-combination by the borrowed word, for example: “snezhnyi chelovek” – “ieti” (“yeti”), “bulvarnaya gazeta” – “tabloid” (“tabloid newspaper”), “borba na rukah” – “armwrestling” (“arm-wrestling”);
- The replacement of the word with a synonymic doublet (as a rule, with borrowed one), for example: “brokerskaya kontora” – “brokerskojis” (“brokerage office”); “birzhevoyaya kontora” – “birzhevojis” (“public trade office”).

The described changes of lexical units in the systematic-semasiological area give grounds to believe that innovations arise as a result of the innovative process of transformation, which leads to the modification of existing lexical units in a formal and/or content point. Innovations of this type can be defined as modificational.

The manifestation of the innovation process in the socio-linguistic area is associated with changes in the status of lexical units:
Changes in the status of lexical units in the socio-linguistic area are the result of an innovative process of migration of existing lexical units from one lexical layer to another within each of the above-mentioned spheres. The migration process changes the place of existing lexical units in the vocabulary of the Russian language and has two varieties: diachronic and synchronic.

Diachronic migration is associated with the interaction between the passive and active layers of the vocabulary in the sphere of use of lexical units. The return of lexical units to the active vocabulary and their maintenance in the passive vocabulary changes their status in the vocabulary of the language. This change is carried out by the migration process, i.e. vocabulary acquires the signs of actual and used lexical units, i.e. adapt themselves to functioning in the actual part of the vocabulary: “vedun” (‘enchanter’), “veksel” (‘bill’), “gospodin” (‘lord’), “komersant” (‘merchant’), “magnat” (‘tycoon’), “tainstvo” (‘mystery’).

Synchronic migration covers the sphere of distribution and realization of existing lexical units, i.e. it is associated with the transition of lexical units, first, from the vocabulary of limited use to common vocabulary and, secondly, from one stylistic layer to another (Kudro, N. M., Zaginaiko, O. Y., Zaginaiko, A. A., Martikjan, A. S., Duisenova, S. S., & Serikova, S. K. (2012)).

1. The innovation process is heterogeneous in terms of the novelty of the innovation phenomena, which allows us to separate the two main types: neologic and innovative (Turumbetova, L. A. (2019)).
2. The neologic process generates new, previously non-existent lexical units (lexical neologisms) and is associated with the systematic and semantic characteristics of the vocabulary.
3. The innovative process changes the systematic, semantic and sociolinguistic features of existing lexical units.
4. Changes in the systematic and semantic features of existing lexical units occur through their semantic and formal transformations, which result in modified lexical units (modification innovations).
5. The change in sociolinguistic features is associated with the migration of existing lexical units within the spheres of their use, distribution, and realization in speech. As a result, they acquire new features aimed at adapting to a specific condition a new section of the corresponding sphere, i.e. the migration process results in the emergence of adapted lexical units (adaptive innovations).

Lexical neologisms are extremely diverse. The typology of neologisms, like the typology of ordinary words of a language, can be constructed taking into account the very different characteristics peculiar to these units. Therefore, some classifications of neologisms are traditional for vocabulary in general (for example, the division of neologisms according to the mode of their formation, stylistic coloring and others), while others rely on the features peculiar only to these linguistic units (for example, the division of neologisms into groups according to the degree of their novelty or by the degree of novelty denoted by the reality).

By the form of the linguistic unit, neologisms can be divided into neolexems, neophrasemes and neosememes (words and phraseological units).

Neolexems are new words that result from borrowings (‘terminal’ (‘terminal’), “infektsia” (‘infection’), “modernizatsia” (‘modernization’)), or word-formation processes (“yksham” >“ykshamaudan” (‘small-microdistrict’), “shygarma” >“shygarmaskhulyk” (“essay-creativity’)).

Neophrasemes are new phraseological units and stable word combinations which are formed by idiomatic semantics, or analytical combinations, in the terminology of N. Z. Kotelova. For example, in the years of independence, such stable expressions are “zher ielenushiler” (“land owners”), “pilotyky zhoba” (“pilot project”), “memleketiit tulga” (“government official”).

Neosememes are new meanings of old words and phraseological units. So, nouns “tokpaktas” in the literal meaning is used in the modern media in the figurative meaning “to press, to exert pressure”; “Sogan karaganda, bilik Toleshovty ‘tokpaktas’ arkly Teleshove tuk katsys zhom zhurtty da zhasystyp algysy keletin tarzdi” (“Accordingly, the authorities seemed to want to press Tuleshov to get some people who were not interested in Tuleshov through the “closing”) (Senbaeva et al., 2005), “tazartu” has direct meaning “to clean, to polish”, “cleaning, polishing”, in mass media discourse is often used in the meaning of “punishment, punitive actions”; “Oysndai iir lauzymday askerleridin terroristermen katsys daledense, Korganyys salasynda zhedel ‘tazartu’ zhurui mumkin” (“If it is proved that such a large-scale military
involvement with terrorists is possible, it may be possible to carry out rapid “purification” in the defense sector”) (Sarybaev & Nakysbekov, 1989).

By the degree of novelty of the neologism, determined by the relationship with the system of language, neologisms are divided into absolute and relative. Absolute neologisms are words that did not exist previously in the language: “kyltima” (“balcony”), “silteme” (“reference”), “dagdarys” (“crisis”).

A group of relative neologisms in modern neology is considered and interpreted in different ways. It is completely developed in the works of T. N. Popovtseva. Relative neologisms are words that are not fundamentally new in the language under investigation.

These include:

low-usage or obsolete words, which have been “actualized, retaining their new life” in recent years. In the terminology of T. N. Popovtseva, this category of words is called “returned vocabulary”. Usually these are words that for various reasons have disappeared, have long been forgotten and in the years of Independence have been revived in mass communication in a new meaning: “uazir” (“vizier”), “kyial” (“fantasy”), “kosem” (“leader”), “martebe” (“status”), “egemen” (“sovereign”).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be noted that the formation of neologisms is due to changes in social and political conditions, the state and economic structure of Kazakhstan as a sovereign state, its growing role in the global geopolitical situation, the cultural convergence of different countries and the scientific and technological progress that Kazakh people are striving for.

Neologisms are found in the most diverse areas of human activity and used to some extent in a wide variety of vocabulary. New names cover almost all spheres of human life.

The neological “explosion” of the late 20th and early 21st centuries, characteristic to many post-Soviet states, including Kazakhstan, is determined by political, economic, social and cultural changes in society. This, in turn, linguists do not only study and collect, describe linguistic neologisms, but also rethink the theoretical foundations of their understanding, taking into account new facts, margins, interrelations of lexical innovations as a phenomenon in modern language (modern times). Another factor that causes the researchers’ active interest in neology is the steady development of linguistic science, and in particular, the achievements of communicative linguistics, pragmatics, discourse, psycholinguistics, which leads to the expansion of the possibilities of the science of language in the study of new lexical units, not only in the traditional aspect of their word-formation and semantics, but also from a communicative, pragmatic, discursive point of view. Today, the linguists are armed with a complex, poly-paradigmatic approach that requires consideration of the processes of creating or borrowing new words and their use in a specific communicative act in conjunction with the anthropocentric principle of modern linguistics.

Neologisms appear in the language as a result of social necessity in them, as a response to social order, as a reaction to an important event, a phenomenon in social, scientific and cultural life. For their creation, the resources already available in Kazakh language are realized, of which the most productive models create new words.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author confirms that the data do not contain any conflict of interest.

REFERENCES

1. Aitbayuly, O. (2014). Basics of the Kazakh terminology. Almaty: Abzal-Ay
2. Barreto, D. M., & Alturas, B. (2018). Quality-in-use app evaluation: case of a recruitment app for Portuguese SMEs. Quality-in-use app evaluation: case of a recruitment app for Portuguese SMEs, (1).
3. Cook, C. P. (2010). Exploiting linguistic knowledge to infer properties of neologisms. University of Toronto.
4. Cuevas, O., Larios, V., Peralta, J. X., & Jiménez, A. R. (2018). Mathematical Knowledge of Students who Aspire to Enroll in Engineering Programs. International Electronic Journal of Mathematics Education, 13(3), 161-169. https://doi.org/10.12973/iejme/3832
5. Parvizian, F., Ghojavand, K., & Niknejadi, F. (2015). Effectiveness of Emotional Intelligence on Emotional Alexithymia of Married Women Teachers in Yasuj City. UCT Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research, 3(1), 32-35.
6. Ingavale, D. (2013). An impact of advertisements on purchase decision of youth with reference to consumer goods. Advances in management, 3(1),18-22.
7. Karagulova, B. S. (2013). Neologisms and terms in the Kazakh language: types and ways of their emergence. Vestnik PGU, series “Philological”, 2.
8. Koshekova, A. R. (2018). Contemporary word-forming trends of the Kazakh language. Vestnik KGU im. Sh. Ualikhanova, 1(1), 89.
9. Muyambiri, B., & Chabaefe, N. N. (2018). The Finance–Growth Nexus in Botswana: A Multivariate Causal Linkage. *Dutch Journal of Finance and Management, 2*(2), 03. [https://doi.org/10.20897/djfm/2634]
10. Musina, D. S. (2015). Modern linguistics on the concept of “Neologism”. In A. A. Sukiasian (ed.) *Modern view on the science future* (130-135). Ufa: OOO “Omega Science”.
11. Peterson, C. M., & Ray, C. M. (2013). Andragogy and metagogy: The evolution of neologisms. *Journal of Adult Education, 42*(2), 80-85.
12. Sagyndykova, Zh. O. (2010). *Formation and functioning of socio-political neologisms in the English, Russian and Kazakh languages* (Doctoral dissertation). Kokshetau: Keleshek-2030.
13. Sailaukyzy, A., Shakhuova, R., Sak, K., & Lebedeva, T. (2018). Contemporary view to the history of Kazakhstan's democratic journalism and publicism. *Opción, 34*(5-2), 774-799.
14. Turumbetova, L. A. (2019). Stages of the Development of Kazakh Mathematical Terminology. Central Asian Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, 4(4), 63-68.
15. Kudro, N. M., Zaginaiko, O. Y., Zaginaiko, A. A., Martikjan, A. S., Duisenova, S. S., & Serikova, S. K. (2012). Problems of Personality Formation of the Modern Serviceman in Kazakh Military Educational Institutions.
16. Duissembayev, A. A., Manabayeva, S. S., Maulen, A. B., Husainova, Z. S., Spiridonova, K. A., Gazizova, M. R., ... & Mamrayeva, D. G. *ECONOMY, MANAGEMENT, BUSINESS AND SERVICES 5*.
17. Billé, F. (2010). Sounds and scripts of modernity: Language ideologies and practices in contemporary Mongolia. *Inner Asia, 12*(2), 231-252. [https://doi.org/10.1163/000000010794983522]
18. Hahn, R. F. (1986). Modern Uighur language research in China: four recent contributions examined. Central Asiatic Journal, 30(1/2), 35-54.
19. Hahn, R. F. (1986). Modern Uighur language research in China: four recent contributions examined. Central Asiatic Journal, 30(1/2), 35-54.
20. Pavlenko, A. (2008). Multilingualism in post-Soviet countries: Language revival, language removal, and sociolinguistic theory. *International journal of bilingual education and bilingualism, 11*(3-4), 275-314. [https://doi.org/10.1080/13670050802271517]
21. Nurigul, I., Eleonora, S., & Renate, B. (2013). Foreign Gastronomic Lexicon in Linguistic Environment in the Conditions of Globalization. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences, 105*, 333-343. [https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.11.035]