Formation of anthroponomical system of the modern Kazakh language in higher school

Gulmira Suleymenova[1]

[1]Kazakh language and literature, Zhetysu State University named after I. Zhansugurov, Russia
suleymenova76@list.ru

Gulnara Syrlybayeva[2]

[2]Zhetysu State University named after I. Zhansugurov, Russia
gulnarast81@mail.ru

Kuldyrsyn Saryshova[3]

[3]Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda State University, Russia
KSarysheva@mail.ru

Raushan Assylova[4]

[4]Zhetysu State University named after I. Zhansugurov, Russia
raushandina@mail.ru

Karlygash Sarbasova[5]

[5]Zhetysu State University named after I. Zhansugurov, Russia
K.bazarbekovna54@mail.ru

Abstract

The purpose of the article is to select and systematize the topical problems of anthroponymy for educational purposes in order to form a holistic understanding of the anthroponymic system of the Kazakh language and skills. The methods of comparative analysis, system, and logical analysis, method of information generalization were used in conducting the research. As a result, the structural-word-forming type of personal names is the Turkic model. In conclusion, for today, the need for the special study of the proper names is the universally recognized fact, and ignoring them at learning any language makes the training process incomplete.

Keywords: Onomasiology, Anthroponym, Kazakh language, Teacher.

Formación del sistema antroponómico de la lengua kazaja moderna en la escuela superior

Resumen

El propósito del artículo es seleccionar y sistematizar los problemas tópicos de la antroponimia con fines educativos a fin de formar una comprensión holística del sistema antroponímico del idioma y las habilidades kazajas. Los métodos de análisis comparativo, sistema y análisis lógico, método de generalización de la información se utilizaron en la realización de la investigación. Como resultado, el tipo de nombres personales formadores de palabras estructurales es el modelo turco. En conclusión, por hoy, la necesidad del estudio especial de los nombres propios es el hecho universalmente reconocido, e ignorarlos al aprender cualquier idioma hace que el proceso de capacitación sea incompleto.

Palabras clave: Onomasiología, Antropónimo, Lengua kazaja, Docente.

1. INTRODUCTION

The current stage of political, economic and technical relations in the Republic of Kazakhstan is characterized by the urgent need to acquire the Kazakh language by specialists for communication and carrying out business contacts in the specialty with their colleagues. Hence, it is natural that the flow of information in the Kazakh language and the availability of its receipt increase every day, and students will inevitably have to face the need to use literature in the state language in their specialty. It is impossible to do this without appropriate abilities and skills, and the teacher's task is to help students to acquire and improve them (MADIYEVA, 2004).

In this regard, the requirements to the quality of training of Kazakh language teacher for secondary school were increased, which oblige the universities to give to the future teacher broad philological training, to impart strong practical skills, to arm with knowledge of basics of teaching methodology, in particular, with understanding of the specifics of Kazakh language teaching (SATTAROV, 1975).

The need for scientific study of all types of own names, which represent the certain category of words in the lexical system of any language, was universally recognized now, and the modern stage of development of the world linguistics is characterized by the rapid growth of onomastic researches, carried out on the material of various languages. Together with it, the researches on onomastics, helping to solve the mysteries of the past, at the same time, gives the valuable material for the clarification of a number of complex questions of the history of language, as well as of the people themselves, the questions of ethnography, archaeology, sociology, historical geography and other related sciences (NIETBAYEVA, 1993).

Emphasizing the special importance of anthroponymy as the science, studying only the names of people, it should be noted that anthroponyms give the extremely complex range of categories of names, which is connected with the history of culture, peculiarities of the psychology of people, with traditions and many others. Speaking about the anthroponymic system, we mean something whole, representing the unity of naturally located and mutually connected

parts; we analyze the set of anthroponymic categories – personal name, surname – in diachronic and synchronous interaction.

Onomastic problems stand out from a number of other linguistic not without purpose. The proper name is the part of language which demonstrates paradoxical situations, and consequently, leads to the emergence and development of the most complex linguistic concepts. The foundations of theoretical onomastics, studying general patterns of development and functioning of onomastic systems, are reflected in the works of Superanskaya, and others (KUBRYAKOVA, 2008).

However, there are no works, summarizing and systematizing all the accumulated information, giving the detailed picture of the anthroponymy of the modern Kazakh language, supplemented by new data, demonstrating the dynamics of the development of the Kazakh onomastics in the XXI century.

The relevance of the chosen topic is determined by the following provisions: 1) the requirements for the quality of training of Kazakh language teachers from the persons of local nationality were increased in the light of the tasks, set by the reform of the comprehensive and vocational school in Kazakhstan; 2) until now, the issues of the teaching methodology of students-philologists of national groups on the Kazakh language as the subject of specialty were not received proper attention; 3) the problem of teaching anthroponymy to students of the national (Kazakh) audience of the pedagogical

university had not been the object of research to date (MUSABAYEVA, 1995).

The article purpose is to select and systematize topical problems of anthroponymy for educational purposes in order to develop the holistic understanding about the anthroponymic system of the Kazakh language and skills, related to the selection, analysis, and interpretation of anthroponymic material, to intensify the cognitive activity of students and their interest in linguistic knowledge. The research subject is the methodological organization of the teaching process of students-philologists on the anthroponymy. The scientific novelty of research:

- The teaching methodology of anthroponym of the Kazakh philology students was developed;

- The complex system of exercises, based on the anthroponymic ideas was developed;

- The complex of educational-methodological materials, the curriculum, and syllabus on anthroponymy was prepared;

- It was proved the effectiveness of the system of exercises, teaching the anthroponymy, ensuring the formation of the anthroponymic system of the modern Kazakh language at students of the Language and Literature Faculty (SEREBRENNIKOV, 1977).

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodological and theoretical basis of the research consisted of the provisions, formulated in the works on the onomastics, lexical semantics, lexicography, linguistic-regional studies, and linguoculturology. The general methodological principles of linguistics were taken into account at revealing the topic of our work, as well as theoretical conclusions of the well-known onomasticians.

The work was carried out on the basis of the general principles that make up the theory of onomastic research and in the combination of peculiar techniques that form their methodology.

Proper names are one of the stratums of dictionary structure of the language, scientific research of which, as well as research of all other stratums of vocabulary, is possible only from the position of linguistics and its methods. In the course of the research, we resorted to almost all methods, used in onomastic science (UFIMTSEVA, 1977).

The descriptive method, assuming the collection and systematization of material, is widely used in this research. It was necessary to resort to the method of linguistic attribution of names and the collection of information about the linguistic conditions of each of the languages that participated in the creation of anthroponyms for the preliminary description of the collected material.

Observations over the structure and order of the separate anthroponyms, used in naming the person of the given nationality in a certain era, were assumed the use of the inventory method of onomastic material. Stratigraphic analysis contributed to solving the tasks set in the work to identify the ethnolinguistic stratums of Kazakh personal names and surnames (MAURER, 1963).

The etymological, as well as structural-word-formation analysis of the bases of personal names and surnames, takes place in the work. The statistical analysis was carried out in order to create a picture of the dynamics of anthroponyms in modern Kazakh language. The application of the comparative-historical method, which includes synchronous-comparative and diachronic-comparative aspects, allowed to make a historical-linguistic analysis of anthroponymic system of the modern Kazakh language (MUSABEKOVA, 1996).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The experimental research was conducted on the basis of the humanitarian faculty of Zhetysu State University named after I. Zhansugurov. Totally, 91 students of the full-time training of philological faculty participated in the experimental work. The average age is 20 years. Gender: female - 95%, male - 5%.

The research was conducted in several stages:

At the first stage (theoretical-search) – we studied and analyzed philosophical, psychological-pedagogical, linguistic and methodological literature on the research problem; there were carried out the statement of purposes and determination of the research tasks, the development of the hypothesis of the research.

The purposes and tasks of the experiment.

The main purpose was based on the need to answer a number of pressing questions, the answers to which would highlight the current state of the anthroponymic system of Kazakhs, its historical development, dynamics of functioning and interaction with anthroponymic systems of peoples, living in Kazakhstan.

The tasks of historical-linguistic, statistical, sociolinguistic analyses of the anthroponymic system of the Kazakh language were concretized as follows:

1. To collect, to process and systematize the existing anthroponymic material,

2. To show the history of formation and peculiarities of formation of anthroponymic system of modern Kazakh language (on the material of personal names, surnames), has revealed its ethnolinguistic stratums,

3. To give the lexical-semantic classification of anthroponymic system of the modern Kazakh language (on the material of personal names, surnames),

4. To describe the structural-word-building type of the anthroponymic system of the modern Kazakh language (KAYDAROV & KERIMBAYEV, 1990),

5. To trace the dynamics on development of personal names of the anthroponymic system of the modern Kazakh language from 1920 to 2018,

6. To demonstrate the presence of integration processes between the anthroponymic systems of Kazakhstan's peoples and anthroponymic system of the modern Kazakh language.

The sources and materials of the research.

The material for this research was the card-file of personal names and surnames, collected by researchers during the last ten years from 1990 to 2000, which continues to be supplemented. The personal names are made – 19 000 units, and surnames – 40 100 units.

The sources were:

- The acts of civil status recording (birth registration) of the regional centers;

- The documents of the republican archive;

- The various historical sources, shezhire of Kazakhs, shezhire of the separate tribal unions, etc;

- The mass media materials;

- The various lists: electoral registers, lists of the population census, lists of pupils of the high comprehensive schools and higher educational institutions.

Analysis of the results allowed stating the following: the complex interweaving of lexical-semantic properties of the base, with the word-forming value of the name - and surname-forming formants. It was revealed that this range of tasks against the background of the problem of general anthroponymy remained aside from the attention of Linguists-Kazakh scientists. In addition, the processes of integration of anthroponymycons of peoples of Kazakhstan were not the object of the research in Kazakh anthroponymy (DZHANUZAKOV, 1976).

It was revealed that from the 80th years of the past century Kazakhstan was undergone many social, political and historical changes due to the collapse of the Soviet Union. All these changes led to the change in the many priorities that existed in the Soviet State, and this change was reflected in the language and, accordingly, in the anthroponymy of the Kazakhs. It is undesirable for the researcher to miss such important moments of the process of development of the

anthroponymic system of the Kazakh language, as the main tasks of the scientist are - observation, description, analysis, systematization of information or material that he observes. These observations are collected in the global data bank about humans and his place in the World, whatever private, at first sight, these problems seemed.

There were made the theoretical generalizations about the structure and functions of the personal name as the social phenomenon on the basis of studying the most bigger number of various systems of the names. The processes of globalization and integration of the languages of the peoples of the world lead to the fact that the Kazakh anthroponymy tries to adapt in the inter-language space, keeping at the same time its colorful features. Presently, international relations are actively extended, and naming issues are becoming increasingly urgent. It is always necessary to know what forms of naming are taken at these or those nations, as there are many differences in the systems of personal names of different countries, and this sometimes introduces complications in the universal Dialogue.

Scientific observations show that name systems are changeable. They form historically and do not remain stable. Changes in anthroponymic systems are due to the changes in the social-economic system, although this dependence is not direct or simple. Changes in anthroponymic systems are not only reflected in the fact that some of their components die and others arise. Changes occur less obvious, but no less significant changes are changed, concerning components. It is possible to tell with confidence that the systems of personal names, at

all their considerable stability, are always in continuous development and improvement. The contemporaries do not see these changes, but they are visible only from the perspective of time. Therefore, it is necessary to fix today's moment in the historical development of the anthroponymic system, using all possible materials and sources. However, unfortunately, there is the discord in the graphic designation (writing) Kazakh proper names.

Disruption of uniform writing of Kazakh proper names, in terms of use of initial capital or lowercase letter, is also caused by the heterogeneity of composition of the proper names, which is expressed by one-word and multiple-word names. Three groups represent Lexical-semantic classification of the basis of Kazakh surnames:

1) Surnames, derivative of personal names;

2) Surnames, derivative of nicknames;

3) Artificial surnames.

The principle of the motivation of names is the basis for classification.

The most numerous is the group of the surnames, derivative of personal names.

One of the features of Kazakh surnames is that they are not allocated to the separate groups of surnames, derivative of toponyms, ethnonyms, class titles. Although the basis of Kazakh surnames contains toponyms, ethnonyms, class titles, surnames are formed not directly from them, but from personal names, corresponding to these lexical units. Surnames from personal names are formed from both full forms of the names and from reduced forms and diminutives.

Borrowed names underwent phonetic adaptation that led to the formation of variants of names and later to the formation of independent surnames from them.

The structural-word-forming type of personal names is the Turkic model, with the exception of affectionate-diminutive forms with suffixes of subjective evaluation.

4. CONCLUSION

The preliminary research of the problem allowed us to establish that the researches, which are available at the present stage, rather fully and deeply present in the scientific plan the theory of onomastics, processes, and phenomena, associated with it, but so far there is no practice of including onomasiological description in the training of bachelor and master of philology. And such need, on our deep belief, exists.

Unfortunately, the university curricula do not provide for the study of onomastics as the academic subject at the philological faculties of higher pedagogical educational institutions, because of which knowledge on onomastics is absorbed by students on the surface basis. At the same time, for today, the need for special study of the proper names is the universally recognized fact, and ignoring them at learning any language makes the training process incomplete (the proper names compose the essential part of vocabulary; they have their own specific features and form complex systems that do not coincide with other lexical systems).

The reliability of the research is provided with the methodological basis of work, application of the tested model in practice, detailed analysis of the obtained data, reliance on achievements in the field of linguistics, psychology, pedagogy, the methodology of teaching onomasiology, and it was confirmed by the data of the experiment.

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Año 36, N° 91 (2020)

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