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### **ҚАЗАҚ СӨЗДЕРІНІҢ ФИЗИКАЛЫҚ СИПАТТАМАЛАР АҒЫНЫ, ОЛАРДЫҢ БІРЛІГІ МЕН КОМПОНЕНТІ**

**Аннотация:** Мақалада қазақ сөздерінің бірлік және компоненттер ағыны талқыланады. Мұндай бірліктер қазақ дыбыстық тіл ретінде фонетикалық сөз немесе акценттік тобы, ритмикалық тобы, синтагма мен ой-пікірлер, олардың дифференциалдық белгілері сипатталады. Сондай-ақ, дыбыс тіркестерінің дәлелді және нормадан ауытқуы «бөліну» сипатталған. Сөздер дыбыстардан тұрады, ал физикалық дыбыс -толқындар. Біз айтқан сөздер белгілі бір жиіліктегі дыбыстардан тұрады. Бұл дегеніміз, біз белгілі бір белгісіз тілде сөздерді тыңдаған кезде, әр айтылған сөзді бөліп көрсете алмаймыз. Себебі, бұл сөздердің бәрі әдетте бір-бірімен байланысты, сөздердің ағынын құрайды. Егер тыңдаушы олардың мағынасын түсінбесе, әр сөзді, әр сөз тіркесін және әр сөйлемді анықтау қиынға соғады. Мақалада қазақ сөздер ағынының ажырату құралдары, бірліктері мен компоненттері қарастырылады.

**Тірік сөздер:** компоненттер жиілігі, тыңдаушы, функция, мамандандырылған фактор, ажырату.

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### **ПОТОК ФИЗИЧЕСКИХ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИК КАЗАХСКИХ СЛОВ, ИХ ЕДИНСТВО И КОМПОНЕНТ**

**Аннотация:** В статье обсуждаются единицы и компоненты потока казахских слов. Описываются такие единицы казахской звуковой речи как фонетическое слово или акцентная группа, ритмическая группа, синтагма и высказывания, раскрываются их дифференциальные признаки. Также описано мотивированное и немотивированное отклоняющееся от нормы «разделение» звуковых фраз. Слова состоят из звуков, тогда как физический звук - это волны. Произносимые нами слова состоят из звуков определенной частоты.

Это означает, что когда мы слушаем слова на каком-то неизвестном языке, мы не можем выделить каждое произнесенное слово. Это потому, что все эти слова обычно связаны друг с другом, образуя поток слов. Слушателю будет сложно определить каждое слово, каждую фразу и каждое предложение, если он / она не понимает их значения. В статье рассматриваются инструменты разграничения, единицы и компоненты казахского словарного потока.

**Ключевые слова:** частота компонентов, слушатель, функция, специализированный фактор, разграничение.

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## **THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF KAZAKH WORD FLOW AND THEIR UNITS AND COMPONENTS**

**Abstract:** The words are composed of sounds, while physically, sound is waves. The words we speak out are composed of sounds of certain frequency. This means that when we listen to words of a certain unknown language, it is impossible for us to pick out every spoken word. This is because all those words are usually tied with one another to form a word flow. It will be difficult for the listener to identify every word, every phrase and every sentence if he/she does not understand their meanings. The delimitation tools, units and components of the Kazakh word flow are discussed in the article. Such units of the Kazakh sounding speech as a phonetic word or accent group, rhythmic group, syntagma and statements are described, their differential signs are revealed. Motivated and unmotivated deviations from the norm of partitioning of the Kazakh sounding speech are also described.

**Keywords:** components, frequency, listener, function, specializing factor, delimitation.

### **The word flow and its components**

The words are composed of sounds, while physically, sound is waves. The words we speak out are composed of sounds of certain frequency. This means that when we listen to words of a certain unknown language, it is impossible for us to pick out every spoken word. This is because all those words are usually tied with one another to form a word flow. It will be difficult for the listener to identify every word, every phrase and every sentence if he/she does not understand their meanings.

To identify and understand the words and sentences in a word flow, the speaker as well as the listener should know the language well. We can prove this by the reflection of the listener hearing words of an unknown language. He/she cannot identify the words and sentences in the word flow in this language as he/she does not understand them. Even if he/she finds some intervals within the word flow, it is difficult to tell if they are separate words or just bunches of several words. For instance, [іендіжаңабір/ апталықнасылымды/ шығарууісімен/ айналысабастандым] (*Now-I-began/ to- work- on publication / of-a-new-weekly*). The intervals between the word groups are shown here. If the listener does not understand Kazakh language, he/she will not find that every group of words is formed of several words. While if he/she masters Kazakh language, he/she will identify every components and every word in the word flow and associating with other words, he/she tries to make sense of every word so as to grasp the overall meaning of the word flow.

So, mastering a language is the principle factor in understanding words, word groups and sentences in a word flow. The second factor is that the listener should have corresponding knowledge of identifying the components in a word flow. Otherwise he/she may confuse different components and does not make sense of the word flow. For example, *Ол бала мектеп оқушысы емес* (*That boy is not a school boy*), let's take this sentence as an example. One can group this word flow into different word groups. 1) *Ол // бала /// мектеп оқушысы емес* (*That // a boy /// not a school boy*). 2) *Ол бала // мектеп оқушысы емес* (*That's a boy// not a school*

boy). In the first delimitation, the pronoun *Ол* functions as the subject of the sentence, while in the second delimitation, it functions as an attribute (of *бала/boy*). The change of the function of pronoun *Ол* directly depends on the delimitation of the words in the word flow. That is to say, the subject in the word flow is usually grouped into one word group while the attribute usually grouped into one group with the modified word or words.

In defining the principles of word flow delimitation, scholars found that it was not always based on the units (words, word sets) of the language; the respiratory pattern and vocalization are also influential [1]. The delimitation of the words can also depend on the tone [2]. This is specially so in verses [3]. In words of prose, we can also find tone. Tone is a regular appearance of a unit composed of a set of syllables. However, not all words can be grouped together to form a tone set. It also needs a link of meanings between the two words which are to compose a tone set. For example, *Соңғы кездері // мың серпіліспен // жұмыс істей бастаған // «Қазақстан» // ұлттық телеарнасының ұжымына // көрермен қауымның // дән риза екені // белгілі* (It is obvious that the audience are content with the Kazakhstan National Channel's staff who began their work with a new leap recently). This sentence has 8 tone sets:

- 1) *Соңғы кездері* (recently)
- 2) *мың серпіліспен* (a new leap)
- 3) *жұмыс істей бастаған* (which began its new work)
- 4) *«Қазақстан»* (Kazakhstan)
- 5) *ұлттық телеарнасының ұжымына* (National Channel's staff)
- 6) *көрермен қауымның* (the audience)
- 7) *дән риза екені* (are content)
- 8) *белгілі* (It is clear)

If we regroup them, it will be difficult to understand the sentence. *Соңғы // кездері мың // серпіліспен жұмыс // істей бастаған // «Қазақстан» ұлттық // телеарна-сының // ұжымына көрермен // қауымның дән // риза екені белгілі.* (It is obvious that the audience are content with the Kazakhstan National Channel's staff who began their work with a new leap recently). So the quantity of syllables in the tone set should be limited so that it will be convenient to say it. Moreover, the words within the tone set usually have certain connect (May it be attribute-object, subject-object, or modifier-the modified).

#### **The unites of the word flow and the stress**

It is obvious that the delimitation of the words in the word flow subjects to meanings of the words as well as the respiratory patterns. And now here arises the question what units a word flow is composed of. The units of the word flow do not always correspond with the units of language (for instance, sounds, words, word sets, sentences). So in this article we do not discuss the single sounds or words, but we are to talk about the interrelation between them. We always say several words in one pronouncing process but not every single word for each time. And it also not necessary to clearly utter every word set; we are trained to blurt them out often altogether. As for sentences, it is also incorrect to perceive a sentence as a group of words. In spoken language, we sometimes utter a sentence with the help of only one word, or even one single sound. For instance,

- *Естимісің?* (Can you hear me?)

- *A?* (What?)

- *Естимісің деймін.* (Can you hear me, I said).

In this dialogue, the second question was given with one single sound, interjection, *A*. And it does not sound like a single sound, but with the tune of a full interrogative sentence of *Сен маған не дедің?* (What did you say to me?) So, in general, we find that the spoken language as well as the written language has separate units of their own. Nonetheless, this does not mean that there is no interrelation between these separate unites. The units of word flow in the spoken language are usually derived from the materials of written language. In general, the word flow units which make super units and are made of sub-units can be listed as followings:

1) *акцентті топ немесе фонетикалық сөз (the stress group or phonetic word)*

2) *ырғақты топ (tone group)*

3) *синтагма (syntagma)*

4) *сөйлем (sentence)*

The main factor for delimitating the units of word flow this way is the stress phenomenon in spoken language. In other words, the sign which separates the stress group, the tone group, syntagma and sentence is the stress. [4] While the sound tools that connect these units and show the interrelation between them are the tone, pace, pause and the intensiveness of sounds.

What is a stress? A stress is the specialization of a syllable out of other syllables with the help of sound tools. For example, *Кеш жарық, құрметті әнсүйер тыңдарман! (Good evening, honorable guests of the concert)*. In this sentence, *кеш жарық (Good evening)*, and *құрметті әнсүйер тыңдарман (honorable guests of the concert)* are separated by a pause, and the last syllables of each group is sustained longer and pronounced intensively. The stressed syllable also has a high tune. The stressed syllable always unites the surrounding syllables to form a stress group. In spoken language the stress group syllables are usually identified easily by the listeners to help them comprehend the whole word flow. If the word flow units are delimitated in a different way, without any stress, the intention and the overall meaning of the word flow will be difficult to comprehend. If we say this word flow without separating the stress groups and just giving the last stress of the word flow like this, *кеш шарық құрметт әнсүөр тыңдарман (Good evening honorable guests of the concert)*, or just say every word separately like this, *кеш//жарық// құрметті//әнсүйер//тыңдарман (Good// evening// honorable// guests// of// the// concert)*, the greetings will be emotionless as there is not separation between the greeting words (*кеш жарық*) and appellation (*құрметті әнсүйер тыңдарман*).

So it is obvious that the specializing factor of each unit in a word flow is the stress. Now here arises the question how we can differentiate the units from one another, and what is the interrelation between them. The units of a word flow such as syntagma and sentence are separated from one another by a pause, meanwhile, each of them (one might be counting, another may be declarative; one might be static and another may be non-static) are uttered with an intonation. While the stress group, tone group of a word flow are the ones which form the super units like syntagma and sentence. Without these subunits, the syntagma and sentence will not be formed. So in the stress group and tone group we cannot find any comprehensive tune, or intonation. They are unified by stress to form one unit. That is to say, one syllable in stress group or tone group is pronounced so intensively that other syllables come to subordinate to this one to form a single unit. For example: *Компания Президенті Асқар Абаев алтыста. Мамандығы физик Асқар Абаев Ленинградтың нақты механика және оптика институтын тәмамдап, кейін осы жерде ғылым кандидаты болды. (The president of the company Ashar Aباev is sixty. Majoring physics Askar Aباev graduated from the Institute of Proper Mechanics and Optics and gained the degree of candidate here)*. If we code this piece of news as a broadcaster's statement, it will be like this:

<sup>1</sup>Компания:~<sup>2</sup>президенті: /<sup>3</sup>Асқа:р~<sup>4</sup>Аба:~:ев//<sup>5</sup>алтыста:~:~//

<sup>1</sup>Мамандығы:~<sup>2</sup>фи:зик /<sup>3</sup>Асқа:р~<sup>4</sup>Аба:~:ев // <sup>5</sup>Ленинградты:~н /<sup>6</sup>на:қтыг~<sup>7</sup>меха:ника /<sup>8</sup>жә:не~<sup>9</sup>о:~:птика /<sup>10</sup>институты:н~<sup>11</sup>тәмамда:~:н // <sup>12</sup>кейі:~н /<sup>13</sup>осұ:~<sup>14</sup>жерде:~: /<sup>15</sup>ғылым~<sup>16</sup>кандидаты:~<sup>17</sup>болдұ:~:~//

The symbol [:] here is to indicate the intensively pronounced syllable (in Kazakh language it is usually the last and penultimate syllables of a word) among a group of syllables which form a stressed group or a tone group. Usually a stress group is formed by only one word or several words of which the number of syllables do not exceed three (for example, боз жорға (an ashen ambler) – [бoжжoрғa:]/[bozh-zhor-gha], қан қызыл (blood red) – [қаңғызыл:]/[kang-ky-zyl] and so on.). So we call this concept as phonetic word, and presented it as a stress group. There are 5 stress groups in the first sentence of the example above and 17 in the second sentence.

While the head word in a tone group is indicated by  $\neg$  sign, and separated from each other by / (slash). The intensiveness of the tone group is stronger than stress group, so we indicated the stress of a tone group with the sign [::], and meanwhile, the tone group may often be composed of several stress groups, so the quantity of syllables in them usually exceeds three.

The difference between a stress group and a tone group lies in the stressed syllable or we differentiate them by the break of the tone. A break of tone happens when the sound gets a high pitch and then starts from a sudden low position, or the sound lowers and suddenly increases. However, the sound never breaks off during this process, i.e. there is not any pause.

While the syntagma and sentence in a word flow is differentiated by a pause. For instance, the sign between syntagmas are indicated by // (double slash). So a syntagma can be defined as a group unified by a syntagmatic stress (sign for it is [::]) separated from other syntagmas by a pause [3]. Here we would like to emphasize that a pause is not always the sign between two syntagmas. This is because that the speaker might forget his/her words and pause for a while to think over [5]. So we realize that there is also the concept factor that helps us separate syntagmas. It is believed that there should be a concept unit in a group which forms a syntagma. The words in a syntagma should be able to reflect a reality in the real world. For example, the first sentence which is formed of two tone groups *Компания президенті Асқар Абаев* (*The president of the company Askar Abayev*) and a stress group *алтыста* (*is sixty*), every syntagma in it is reflecting an event in the reality. Although there is not a terminated thought in this sentence, the phenomenon, the figure, the materiality, the mood and the action is fully reflected.

So, we proved that a syntagma has a concept reflecting the reality of life and is a new unit by quality compared to the previous ones. A syntagmatic group is formed of stress groups and tone groups which are unified around a syllable intensified by a syntagmatic stress. Moreover, an intonation can exist in a syntagma. A stress group and a tone group usually do not have an intonation, while a syntagma is pronounced with a distinguished intonation, i.e. they are usually spoken with static, non-static, declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory intonations.

Now let's discuss the biggest unit of the word flow, the sentence. A sentence is formed of all above mentioned units of word flow. The main sign of a sentence is the sentence stress (indicated by [:::]). In scholarly works, it is also called the phrasal stress. In Kazakh language, the phrasal stress falls on the last part of a sentence and the last stress of a word usually divides two sentences from one another. The phrasal stress like many other stresses in Kazakh language always falls on the last syllable of a word. But it has a higher intensity compared to other stresses. This intensity of the syllable where fallen the phrasal stress indicates that a thought has just been terminated. We separate sentences with the sign ///, this is because that the pause between sentences is larger than the pause between syntagmas. A sentence gives a whole terminated thought, so it has an intonation. Its intonation shows the communication intention, i.e. it decides if the sentence is a declarative, interrogative, imperative or exclamatory sentence. Simultaneously, the intonation shown in the sentence also presents the speaker's emotion and his relation to the listener (respect, indifference, irony, satisfaction, honor, suspect, emotionlessness, persuasion etc.).

#### **Some deviations in delimitation the units of word flow**

All what we have discussed above is the linguistic criteria of classifying the units of the word flow. These criteria sometimes may work well in linguistic practices and sometimes they might deviate. In other words, in spoken language, the speaker divides sentences with the largest pauses and put the most intensive stress. While these sentences are formed by syntagmas, tone groups and stress groups, and the syntagmas are divided by larger pauses, and are put more intensive stresses. Tone groups and stress groups form the syntagmas, and they are divided by minor pauses and put medium stresses.

However, in everyday speaking (formal and informal), the speaker does not always follow the above rule. According to speaker's the intention, emotion, relation to the listener and his own

personal quality, and the situation, the above rule may be changed in some way. For example, the sentence sometimes may consist of just one word, and the word even might be of just one syllable. And this one word sentence will be spoken with the intonation and will be intensified by the phrasal stress. Some non-static components of speech (unterminated sentences, set of words, separate words) sometimes are not pronounced like stress groups or tone groups but like a sentence giving a terminated thought to show a communicative intention. For example, let's take a fragment of a dialogue on TV screen: *Студенттік кезіңіз туралы айттыңыз. Ия.* (*You have talked about your student life. Yes.*). In this word flow, the interviewer's second sentence is just composed of one word, *Ия* (Yes). This sentence does not only mean the confirmation but also requires a continuation of the talk of the interviewed person, and ended with a non-static intonation. Here, the regular rule of the classification of the units in a word flow deviates reasonably, i.e. there is no any unclear and incomprehensive meanings in this sentence.

And there are some unreasonable deviations. This happens when the speaker cannot utter his speech correctly or when the speaker has some innate or acquired disabilities. In professional sphere, the first case is considered wrong by speech experts. For example, in certain occasions, people terminate their speech without an ending but with a static intonation, this turns out to be an incomprehensive word flow. It will be difficult to understand for the listeners and the communication will not be successful. For example, *Қазан айының бірінен бастап «Менің қарттарым» атты республикалық жастар әлеуметтік акциясы өтіп жатыр. Аталмыш акция бірнеше кезеңдерден тұрады. Атап айтқанда, зейнеткерлердің тұрғын үйлерін жөндеу, отынын жару, бау-бақша жұмыстарына жәрдемдесу, медициналық көмек көрсету сияқты нақты іс-шараларды жүзеге асыру.* (*A public campaign called My Junior Citizens has been carried out since October. More precisely, helping elder people mend their houses, preparing firewood, assisting their gardening, giving medical aids, etc. are being carried out.*) In this word flow, if we decrease the intonation before *сияқты* (*etc.*) to form a static intonation, the last part of the sentence will be incomprehensive: *Атап айтқанда, зейнеткерлердің тұрғын үйлерін жөндеу, отынын жару, бау-бақша жұмыстарына жәрдемдесу, медициналық көмек көрсету::: // сияқты нақты іс-шараларды жүзеге асыру.* (*More precisely, helping elder people mend their houses, preparing firewood, assisting their gardening, giving medical aids, :::// etc. are being carried out.*) This is because the word flow is terminated before the whole sentence ends; the cut off part will affect the meaning of the whole sentence. It also happens when we do not terminate a word flow with a static intonation but utter it as if the sentence is still to be continued, i.e. with a non-static intonation. This can also cause disturbance to the listeners. If this types of deviation in delimitation the units of word flow happens to the announcer, it means that the announcer is unprofessional, unqualified.

In general, correct delimitating the units of word flow is a good tool in communicating our ideas. Meanwhile, the delimitating process bases on linguistic principles as well as on speaking habits.

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