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**В. Momynova<sup>1</sup>, U. Anessova<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Professor, Doctor of Philology, A.Baitursynuly Institute of linguistics  
Kazakhstan, Almaty

<sup>2</sup>Ph.D., Al-Farabi Kazakh National University  
Kazakhstan, Almaty

**HYBRID WORDS IN KAZAKH**  
(based on the Mass Media materials)

**Annotation.** Thousands of words rapidly used as the result of language contact and bilingualism in Kazakhstan make Kazakh linguists worry about the vitality of the Kazakh Language. The economic, political, scientific and technical development and the opportunity of using different technical tools and its expansion, mostly via media, directly effects on the usage of borrowings in languages in the process of hybridization... In the process of hybridization, two types of languages can be involved: donor language and recipient language. The article presents several examples and types of hybrid words in the Kazakh language.

**Keywords:** hybrid blends, media, language contact, semantic patterns, optical image.

**Б. Момынова<sup>1</sup>, У. Әнесова<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Профессор, филология ғылымдарының докторы, А.Байтұрсынұлы  
атындағы Тіл білімі институты, Қазақстан, Алматы

<sup>2</sup>Ph.D., Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, Қазақстан, Алматы

**ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІНДЕГІ ГИБРИДТІК СӨЗДЕР (МАССМЕДИЯ  
МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ НЕГІЗІНДЕ)**

**Аннотация.** Қазақстандағы тілдік байланыс пен екі тілділік нәтижесінде қолданылатын мыңдаған сөз қазақ лингвистерін қазақ тілінің өміршеңдігі туралы ойлануға мәжбүрлейді. Экономикалық, саяси байланыстар, ғылыми-техникалық даму және түрлі техникалық құралдарды пайдалану мүмкіндігі сөздердің таралуына және бұқаралық ақпарат құралдары арқылы таралуына әсер етеді, гибридтену процесінде қазақ тілінде кірме сөздерді пайдалануға тікелей әсер етеді. Гибридтену процесінде тілдің екі түрі: донор тілі және реципиент тілі іске қосылуы мүмкін. Мақалада қазақ тіліндегі гибридтік сөздердің бірнеше үлгілері мен типтері берілген.

**Тірек сөздер:** гибридті араластыру, медиа, тілдік байланыс, семантикалық бояу, оптикалық сурет.

**Б. Момынова<sup>1</sup>, У. Анесова<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Профессор, доктор филологических наук, Институт языкознания им.  
А.Байтұрсынова, Казахстан, Алматы

<sup>2</sup> Доктор философии (PhD), Казахский национальный университет им. Аль-Фараби, Казахстан, Алматы

## ГИБРИДНЫЕ СЛОВА В КАЗАХСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ (НА МАТЕРИАЛАХ МАСМЕДИИ)

**Аннотация.** Тысячи слов, используемых в результате языкового контакта и двуязычия в Казахстане, заставляют казахских лингвистов задуматься о жизнеспособности казахского языка. Экономические, политические связи, научно-техническое развитие и возможность использования различных технических средств, влияют на распространение заимствованных слов, также через средства массовой информации, непосредственно влияют на использование заимствований в казахском языке в процессе гибридизации. В процессе гибридизации могут быть задействованы два типа языка: язык донора и язык реципиента. В статье представлены несколько моделей и типов гибридных слов в казахском языке.

**Ключевые слова:** гибридные смешивания, медиа, языковой контакт, семантический окрас, оптический образ.

### Introduction

The economic, political and cultural communication among different language carriers (countries, nations, consumers), and also the development of computing, science, and technologies, techniques lead to the fact that the number of borrowings is increasing and word formation process is challenging. Derivation of the word, first of all, is connected with the perception of it and searching for the proper word in native language or adaptation of it through interpretation of half-translation, where the most urgent factor is to carry the correct and full meaning of the word.

Donor languages are mostly expansion ones, which have a high international status such as English and Russian, which today functions and widening in many social spheres in Kazakhstan. These languages influencing and became the donor language not only for Kazakh but also to many other languages. Kazakh language, in this case, under these conditions, is considered as a recipient language.

There is also another language which the Kazakh Language contacts with and borrow a lot of words. This is the Arabic and Persian language, which is closely related and derived from religion, especially Muslim religion, and influencing the scientific style of literary language. A lot of words have been changed by such Arab-Persian words as “iftar” (in Kazakh *guys ashar* – meal ritual after a post in the period of Ramazan) or “Ramazan” which is also named as “Oraza” in Kazakh, but the meaning still remains.

### 1. Terminology

In many scientific works, hybrid words are known as constructions such as MP4-плеер (MP4-player), 3D-фильм (3D-film), VIP-бөлмеше (VIP-room). These words are usually constructed from foreign language abbreviation and native word, which give only one certain semantic meaning and usually we don't need any interpretation of abbreviation. The fact is even people use these kinds of constructions, they even don't know what this abbreviation is for. However, today Kazakhstani scientists use the term «hybrid words» for words which have foreign language lexical components.

Modern neology is connected with the transformation of word forms (in primary structure form), graphic derivatives, graphic variants, graphics and orthographic forms, which make a group of words is called as hybrid words or hybrid blending. Russian linguistics concern these

structures as new lexemes and give a variety of terms: hybrid words, centaur-words, creolized words. In Kazakh, the term «hybrid» is nominated as «khospa» (adding), or “budan” (half-blooded). For the reason that these two words are not still used widely and don’t give full meaning of it as a term, we use the term «hybrid». Thus, if to choose between two, we incline to the term “khospa” (adding).

## **2. Hybridization in the Kazakh Language**

The effect of one language to another and its occurrence is different and we can see the following results: first, emerging of hybrid words in the language, increasing of its number, its establishment in language.

Hybridization is a phenomenon which is appeared in many languages. No doubts that this process strengthens positions as the phenomenon in general. There are several reasons why the Kazakh language also is faced with it, considering that the country is in the integration process: a) most of the scientific and technical discoveries are from other countries; b) social and political changes, influence of news and adaptation to the life model of donor languages countries; c) economic advantage of those countries; d) crucially, strengthening of written communication which is based on writing.

Hybridization can be seen as the direct result of written communication because increasing and appearing of graphics and orthographic structures is the result of the power of written communication. Writing is becoming a measureless tool in accordance with the widening of its places and functions. «The periods of writing can be measured by the life of human civilization. Accordingly, occurring of writing types is due to the development of production, economics and its relation to society” (Kuderinova, 2006). It is known historically that the first elements of linguistics have appeared from human activity such as the creation of written language, from the process of learning writing, from the analysis and explanation of written texts.

Hybridization is also the result of media processes, which is getting wider day by day. Unfortunately, we are not sure that most TV and radio channels control the correct usage of loan words or some professional terminology. Mainly hybrid structures first introduced in media and social networks. As for social networks, there is a great range of advertisement, especially videos from YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, etc. These videos are often made in Russian that even more complicates penetration of foreign words into Kazakh in the native language, which take hybrid shape subsequently. These problems should be studied by media linguistics, as for media is responsible for the transformation of information, especially in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, in the era of information.

Along with hybridization, hybrid words became one part of the lexicon in language, and ways of its formation area relevant feature today. The backgrounds of hybrid-words are borrowings that entered to language from foreign languages and can be explained as the result of integration.

Nowadays special attention paid to that fact that these kinds of processes takes place not only in Kazakh but also in other languages too, for instance, there is a great range of borrowings of English in Russian and it is clear that it is not causeless. Linguists become anxious about increasing and widening of English words in vocabulary: “The way which humankind choose, where we aimed to create a global society and communicate in global language (which is English) is deemed to be the obvious factor. This community has an opportunity to exchange and share information, high computational and Nanotechnological experience, however exactly in this case we have to worry about the strong connection of language and culture. By the way, it is known from the history that cultural, political, marital relations among cultures engender parallelism in the language relation too. Today in a condition of globalization or Americanization, we can see the backlash, where national culture, lifestyle and vital values

are contradictory and the English-American system is imposed” (Zykova, 2015). Here, there is a reason for concern, as the purity of the native language is very important for each person, for its further existence as a part of the whole nation and it is very important not to lose vitality. For this reason, this problem unintentionally is considered seriously. Secondly, English borrowings are words having international status. Among them, most words entered from English are professional lexicon, which increases the number of branch words. Professional terms are connected with the scientific branches, while there is a principle that science has no borders. That is why these words are frequently used in international relations, define most popular technical trends and brands, branches, and meet requirements of minimization of language units, words that are suitable for realization of the process of minimization.

Together with it any borrowed word from another language, also English words, enter the language with its concept and meaning it holds in it and enriches the limitations and drawbacks.

Above we specified the reasons for distribution of English words, including borrowings of the English, Russian and other words via Russian into Kazakh. There are several following reasons of extension on English words: emerging of new (super new) scientific branches in English speaking countries (mostly the USA, for instance not only technical and natural sciences, even American fundamentalism); all meetings devoted to these scientific spheres are conducted in English. Thus, the lexicon of foreign languages is gradually replenished with hybrid terms and words. It should be noted that very long time Kazakh, which in its turn was a recipient, borrowed mostly English words via Russian, and many socio-political words were entered from Russian and many foreign words were adopted into Kazakh via Russian considerably changing a pattern. From the first months of declaring independence together with changes of social formation lexicon of social structure has been changed; there were lexemes borrowed from English; new borrowings have mixed up with the Russian and Kazakh languages.

### **3. Models of hybrid words**

As a result of mixing borrowings and native words one part of composites consists of English and Russian elements, other English, Russian and Kazakh or English and Kazakh elements, that serves to the derivation of hybrid words. This kind of borrowing of foreign words is connected with the three-language policy and us, Kazakh linguists, strongly worry about the vitality of language, respectively culture too. Because both English and Russian are expansionary languages and its words enter to the Kazakh language in written form, which doesn't change the body of the word and it is even difficult to do adopt it into Kazakh phonetically today, by reason of bilingualism or multilingualism (for the youngest generation). Because of the word itself in human beings (sometimes several generations) minds not only the foreign language word but also it is formed as image-word and even its written form, pronunciation is dependent to it, since writing itself became a tool influencing to thought and to its system. “Since writing appeared in our life formation of thought is managed by writing” claims researcher (Kuderinova, 2006). And if “not the competent person has in the head the only perception from acoustic and pronunciations, then the competent person in addition to it has the graphic form, respectively an optical image of a word that is also the powerful tool” (Kuderinova, 2006).

In this paper special attention paid not to the function of hybrid blending, but to the formation ways, main models and writing features.

Most linguistic theories “hybrid words” are described as words giving one meaning even having several components in it; structurally it has original words and borrowed components. The language contact with the Russian also affected Kazakh. For example, in Kazakh there are a lot of words, which has both components of Cyrillic and Latin:

Symbol words: e-мейл (e-mail), i-номір (i-number);

Model words: SD-картасы, Clipper бағдарламалары, DOS-бағдарламасы;

Symbolical digital phrase words: MP4-плеер, 3D-фильм, ASCII-файлы.

However, we need to admit that some construction usually can be used in Russian without any adaptation or changes.

These structures are made by abbreviations, which take the first position. However, this criterion does not work in all situations for the Kazakh Language. Because it can sometimes appear at the end of a word in accordance with terminology and meta-language of the special sphere and usually it is impossible to change the word positions due to loss of value.

We have mentioned that there are a lot of varieties of formation of hybrid words. Sometimes with the help of one hybrid abbreviation, we can form almost ten new words in L2. Following models are the examples where the abbreviation is usually in the first position:

1. *Borrowed abbreviation + native affix*: PR-шылар (PR managers)

2. *Borrowed abbreviation + native root*: VIP-түйіндеме (VIP summary), VIP хабарландыру (VIP news), IT-мамандар (IT specialists), PR-мамандар (PR specialists) etc.

3. *Borrowed abbreviation + borrowed root*: SD-карта (SD card), MP4-плеер (MP4 player), 3D-фильм (3D film).

Following hybrid models are those ones which are not easy to translate, because most of them are used in dictionaries in primary forms, also in communication: веб-браузер (web browser), веб-дизайн (web design), веб-интерфейс (web interface), веб-клиент (web client), веб-сайт (website), веб-модель (web model), VIP-деңгей (VIP level), etc.

Following model can also be hybrid:

*Translated prefix/root + borrowed root*: бейнегенератор (video generator); бейнедиск (video disc), бейнекарта (video card), бейнечат (video chat), бейнетерминал (video terminal), etc.

Sometimes both components can be translated, however, in this case, these words do not seem to be hybrid blending: бейнебақылау (video controller); бейнедабыл (video signal).

There are a range of hybrid words, which has original graphics and semantic construction usually carry the hybrid models created in the form of abbreviations: VIP (Eng. *Very Important Person*) – VIP-кабина (VIP cabin or VIP room), PR (Eng. public relations) – IP (Eng. internet protocol), VIP-апартаменттер (VIP apartments), VIP-сервис (VIP service), “VIP” type and sometimes the V.I.P can be used itself.

When we accept new words via the written language, it is very difficult to adapt and arrange them under regularities of the language accepting a word. It is even visible in historical experience (foreign words borrowed from Russian or the Russian words accepted through the writing, in many respects, have kept original state). Second language (for Kazakhstan it is Russian) is acquired not only orally, but in written form too, which make no sense for changing the word structure. We can admit it as the feature of written language and also one of its qualities. These qualities have well remained in hybrid words and in their spelling.

The agglutinative feature has an importance in the formation of models of hybrid words:

1. *Borrowed root/stem + native affix*, here we can also accept the Russian model, but the foreign words accepted via Russian lose its originality. It means that the main word can be changed into Russian equivalent (however, nobody will especially pay attention to etymology and won't check it), but the word can also be borrowed into Kazakh in Russian form. For the model keeping the foreign root and deriving native affix can be referred following example: американ+дану (Americanization). The word американ (American) is usually used in the oral language in form of әміркен (amirken), however, it cannot be transferred into the literary language in this form and it's difficult to imagine that we would

use it in the form of әміркендену (amirkendenu) in written and oral languages. The word жаһан+дану (globalization) is also made by such model, however, its root is Arabic.

2. *Native root/stem + borrowed affix*, here we can admit several unchangeable foreign affixes such as -изм, -инг, -ия (-ism, -ing, -iya). It is known that borrowing of nominations with these affixes was a very major problem and served as a crucial topic for discussion. Zhubanov K. presented 11 principles of acquiring new words with these affixes. These kinds of words sometimes can have equivalent in Kazakh, but sometimes cannot be fixed (translated) into the native language. Such anachronisms as коммунизм, большевизм (communism, Bolshevism) and a lot of new nominations can be done by this model.

Structurally, we can identify *compound hybrid words* can be :

3. *Borrowed root/stem + native stem*, for example in Kazakh: вакуум-бөлмеше (vacuum chamber), here the word бөлмеше is the native stem, or in compound word вакуум түзеткіш - vacuum-corrector (түзеткіш is the stem).

4. *Native stem + Borrowed stem: жабық есік форматы* (closed door format), ұлттық валюта (national currency) and etc. First, there is such question as for why not only a root but a stem too? It is the result of the agglutinative character of Kazakh language, which can derive a new word both from root and stem. For example, нормаөлшегіш – normalizer (өлшегіш - stem).

According to this model in hybrid word жабық есік форматы the phrase **жабық есік** (closed door) is the defining composite of the word формат (format), which is defining its meaning. The phrase жабық есік has the attributive function mostly, together with the word формат (format), then its used individually. And if speak about word жабық есік, it has absolutely different meaning. In this case, the word есік (door) has main meaning, and the word жабық (is closed) has the meaning of a subordinate clause.

Within “The Road Map — 2020” (Жол картасы – 2020) program many new jobs have been organized and projects of development of an engineering and social infrastructures have been realized at the appropriate level (“Zhas Kazakh” newspaper («Жас қазак»), 7 (671) December 2017). The phrase жол картасы here can be served as an example of borrowed stem joined to the native stem.

These structural and semantic features can be the same for many hybrid words, that's why it can be common and can be frequently used.

5. *Borrowed stem + Borrowed root/stem*. The nominations such as инженерлік-әлеуметтік инфрақұрылым (engineering and social infrastructure) can be an example of this model. This nominative phrase sometimes is used with functional word және (and) and can be used as инженерлік және әлеуметтік инфрақұрылым.

This sample leads to the formation of the following models of hybrid words:

6. *Borrowed stem* (suffixes *-лік,-дік,-тік* makes the stem) + *functional word* (және (and) + *borrowed root/stem* (compound derived stem – әлеуметтік инфрақұрылым (social infrastructure)

There is no matter if it is simple or compound, the amount of compound composite is nominated as one word. Because, even it is compound (consisting of several words) or simple (consisting of one word), it has one meaning, considering as one part of speech.

Therefore, we can say that all word formation methods are used for hybrid words and can be derived from the following samples, making both simple and compound models:

1. Pair words: вакуум-бөлмеше (vacuum chamber).

2. Phrases: жабық есік форматы (closed door format), ұлттық валюта (national currency).

3. Conjoint words: инфрақұрылым (infrastructure).

4. Simple words: таpгeтtey (targeting), *американдану* (Americanization) and etc.

5. Words having hybrid abbreviations (also symbolic and digital): АСП-файлдар, МР4-плеерлері, е-мейл, VIP-сервис, etc.

### **5. Conclusion**

Due to the fact that the term “hybrid word” has not fully fixed, following questions have to be specified:

a) Whether we mean by hybrid words only the nominations having English, Russian words or mixed structures too?

b) Could we call words having the Arab, Persian components as hybrid words?

c) Could those words, borrowed from other Turkic languages which subsequently were mixed with the Kazakh words and nominations, be grouped as hybrid words?

The second and the third problem above are closely connected with the origin, history, borrowing nature and etymology of the word.

As hybridization is connected with such processes as language contact, entry of words into language and their usage, this matter demands an explanation. This process in Russian is explained as the mixing of words with language elements of the donor language, words of the European languages, English (American, British) language generally are considered as borrowed elements. Usually borrowed words from another language considered as a historical process.

The minimum amount of borrowings from Turkic languages and their influence on lexical system and narrowing of the functional fields influence on the purity of language and language culture that gives a reason to worry about it. And these languages aren't included in the list of expansionary languages. Also, as we claimed earlier, the main part of technical and scientific achievements, discoveries belongs to the European countries and the USA, which is approved by the whole world and the Kazakh Language is able to use only some resources.

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