

INFLUENCE OF KAZAKH LANGUAGE ON RUSSIAN IN KAZAKHSTAN

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Russian in Kazakhstan did not lose the international language status. The main point of this situation is that most representatives of this title nation are bilingual, which means they speak Kazakh (their mother language) and Russian equally well. Bilingualism of the representatives of this nationality is one of the main factors of co-operation of Kazakh and Russian languages. The aim of this research is to set some influence vectors of Kazakh on Russian. Russian and Kazakh languages function within the framework of one state and, naturally, interact.

Nowadays Kazakh language influence on "Kazakhstan" Russian is limited to different types of lexical borrowings. Such borrowings are traditionally named kazakhisms. The first group is kazakhisms-renamings denoting existing realities. The second group is kazakhism-namings denoting new realities. Kazakhisms of the first and second group are borrowed by

Russian with strictly defined narrow meanings and are monosemantic expressions in Russian. They are phonetically and grammatically mastered and are already in language lexical system. The third group is so-called exoticisms regardless of their origin (Turkic and Kazakh), which according to ethnocultural positions belong to nonequivalent vocabulary. A small part of exoticisms is lexically mastered by Russian. Kazakh proper names-namings, often used in Russian, are the specific vector of Kazakh influence on Russian, f.e. names of magazines, newspapers, programs(educational, social and other). Such units are not considered to be Russian borrowings because of motivation absence: for Russian natives connection between a language sign and reality is absent.

However under the influence of regularity factor and high frequency of their usage some proper names-namings are able to lose the proper names status, able to acquire denominative features (abstract namings and act as borrowings). It is noticed that such occasionalisms are created by the representatives of well-educated part of the society with a certain stylistic task –positive or negative emotionally-expressive marking.

The pragmatic component of lexical meanings of the analyzed words make them attractive for Russian natives and perhaps will serve as a factor of their transition from occasionalisms to usual Russian vocabulary functioning in Kazakhstan.