

USING VARIANTS OF WORDS

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the scientific purpose in which we use only the correct versions of words that differ in the nature of the word, literary norms and phrases.

Keywords: variants of the word, fabulous words, doublet words.

In our language it is impossible to imagine without fairy words, variants, doublet words, synonym, antonym, paronym. Once these words were in including literary norms. Since the language is in constant development, in parallel there are similar versions of words. It cannot be refuted. It is possible that over time the word, which we considered as a neglect, entered the literary norm. But the orthographic dictionary should not increase the number of adversarial words and leave only one option that corresponds to the norms. speaking by letter, our language is a language that deviates from the norm. It will be necessary to reduce a number of adversarial words in the literary norm and get a shorter version.

In addition to the adversarial person - it is external words, words, it is established that we speak. Unlike synonyms is expressed sound rejection in the composition of the words. Compared to this, the option looks like words. Instead someone he gives each other. but it is possible to notice features of each other. The second variant of the word, i.e. the second variant of the words is the same pronunciation, and other words of origin, meaning. Sound controversial words will not be one in the referent values is dominated by stylistically-expensivly shade. For example: functional grammar/consumable grammar/ business grammar, traditional grammar/applied grammar, a vowel/the vowel, vowel/consonants etc.

If our language has no words of compassion, Warentest, only one word for one meaning might not know whether it is standard or no deviation. In the presence of several variants of one word, if there were no legal and linguistic phenomenon, we could not form a literary norm.

A doublet can be both similar and distant in the sound of a word, and ambiguous, because a doublet is not one of the origin of words.

In our language there is the notion of grammatical norm. Grammatical norm is that grammatical faces in our language are used in unison, normalized and become habitual.

For example, to a word first a suffix and then a prefix, a proper sequence of adverbs: plural first, then dependent, and then prefix, then prefix, and then prefix, is a grammatical norm. We want to deviate from the norm the use of language faces for certain stylistic purposes. It's common in fiction. For example, the presence in our language of a minor verb on the I-th side of the face of the next period is a grammatical norm. It fluctuates and is consumed as Mana:

The old Bisch otterman empty Proverbs,

For the old white cow, for the cattle.

(Abai)

Here-app man is an exceptional stylistic activity and categorically abandon the case.

In this regard, in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "on religious activity and religious associations", subordinate normative legal acts regulating relations in the sphere of religious activity and religious associations are subject to mandatory publication. The possibility of combining words with each other is not the same. For example, high and high words, although semantic with each other, do not always move with each other. So you cannot talk about high rock, on a high mountain, not a high mountain (not a high cliff, and on a high mountain, and high mountain). An adverb without a prefix refers to an error.

The grammatical norms of the literary language include the correct arrangement of the sentence members. If the word is not in place, the meaning of the sentence changes and sounds in the ear, looks weird in the eye.

When drafting a sentence, taking into account the internal rules of the language, it is important to put every word in place, in the Kazakh language the complex mode of words in a sentence: at the very end of the sentence, at the beginning or in the middle of the initial sentence, the determinant, revision, supplementing, before the speech to which they relate.

Parsing a word is a phenomenon that looks like synonyms, whose meanings Express equilibrium, differing in personality. In fact, they are also variants of the word, so usually these concepts are used instead of one. However, it should be borne in mind that they differ from each other. Variants of words are equal in both sound and meaning, and words doublets can be both in sound and in sound, and in deletion, since the origin of words can not be one. For example,

the times / happy/ Erza, lonely / sad, the damage /zarar and other variants of the word doublet used in conjunction with them, and the symbol/ letter and sign, the consonance of sounds acoustically language extravagance / empathy, sound / phoneme, the phoneme/sugarmama,socket, gap, gap / thick vowels. Because the values of one of a number of controversial words, stylistic tone, the method of application, involved in the construction of row: vowel/the vowel-consonant/consonants, the traditional principle is the principle etc.

In the Kazakh language there are many variants of words and adversarial words. In particular, during the formation of the terms there is a different name names. Many of them have not yet been weighed inwards. In this regard, there are different opinions. Especially in variant words, there are ambiguous comments that give words in the dictionary. Some say that the literary version of the variants will be introduced into the dictionary, and the rest are outdated and will be completely removed from use. There's a right side and a wrong side. The standard spelling dictionary should only indicate that the variant is not complete and can be broken down inside. And in a multi-volume explanatory dictionary should cover an increasing number of those who finished the version and differentiate them on stylistic grounds. This, on the one hand, is the calculation of the options in the language. To a multivolume explanatory dictionary should, if possible, cover all the words spoken in the language of today's nation.

Among the two types of spoken words of the same word, depending on local characteristics (dialectisms), should not be confused with the proposed variational words. That is, many words have different sound changes in different places, but in the literary language – orthoepic norm. Example: Landay-manly, Shanyrak-sayrak, felt, ie – EGE (the landlord), SETAC – catak, such as cows, yard – mula Lucerne – Lucerne wall – wall, no – Jock, mascara – Mascara, five tiyn, and tiyn, as pasty, cat – arsenic, children – children – children – as a literary norm, the second is local (dialectical) versions. In their pronunciation it is necessary to maintain the personality in the literary norm. In this regard, sometimes due to negligence or ignorance of the author or authors of books, magazines, some words are not written literary version, and the local actor. It should correctly read (pronounce) the word. And in plays or in feuilletons, sober conversations, the author deliberately conveyed variants of the word in the local or simple language of speech, of course, they know what they need to say (read) in this person.

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