

## Functional Paradigmsyntax of the Kazakhlanguage

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**Abstract:** Hugechanges in the socio-political, socio-economic life of society imposeits mark on thelanguage andpractice of science, which studiesit-Linguistics. In the new areas of linguistics became a fundamental principle anthropocentric, in the center of which isits social and national nature. In connection with obtaining the status ofthe state, particularly acute problem expressed by the Kazakh language learningin a variety of paradigms of operation. In this connection special importance are the dominant research areas of functional grammar of the Kazakh language. In-depthstudy of the theoretical issues of functional grammarat the same time requires the development of practical problemsto explain thetypesof language functions and their practical applications in various fields of human language.

**Key words:** Kazakhstan • syntax • Kazakh language • Paradigm

### INTRODUCTION

In keeping with the linguistic problem of anthropocentrism impersonality, long ago, seemingly solved structuralism is particularly acute, as rises to a new level, giving an opportunity to consider an impersonal statement as fact grammatical thinking, organizing linguistic picture of the world.

Inside the impersonality of the category combines traditional grammar is essentially different phenomena, namely the construction of a face and intentionally eliminated the self-impersonal sentences. The deliberate person as a semantic and structural design center approaches the generalized uncertain face, on the other hand, passive constructions with dative subject of the actions identified in all their dealings with the text in the background and in relation to the proper two-part passive sentences. The frequent discrepancy in the sentence to be (units "syntactic structure") and subject (the unit of "semantic structure") gives rise to the separate study of "the two agencies' proposals, which are usually justified interests of the analysis. However, in the process of communicating an offer operates as a single entity and it has set the task of linguists to give not only analytical but also a synthetic description of the role of its components. It seems in this connection that

there is a formulation of the question of the possibility and the need to identify a single sentence structure of semantic-syntactic category of the subject. By definition, GA Zolotova, the subject offers-syntactically independent substantival component of subject-predicate structure, indicating the carrier predictive trait [1].

In the language of literature, not only artistic, grammatical "subjectless" transmitting a completely passive real subject, became a reception, which consists in the deliberate use of passive rather than active structures. This synonymous substitution is designed for a certain stylistic effect in the art of speech. Discharge passive verb-subject, transmitting action arising as a spontaneous, spontaneously replenished with new forms of education from general language of "personal" forms by attaching collateral suffixes:-yl,-il,-holes-dir,-t. This method of turning "personal" active action verb in the passive form was so widely spread that emerged of the possibility of passive parallel-opposition to virtually every verb.

As a parallel to the passive verbs that express all sorts of emotsialno-mental conditions are usually the impersonal predicative forms of state category: көңіlsiz (boring), мүңды (sadly) көңіldi (fun), қуанысhtы (gratifying) and many others. etc., which are combined with the presentation of the subject, it is facing the state.

Compliance with the nominative subject of dative subject is characteristic of the transition to the active design offers passive. Lexical and grammatical nature of impersonal forms of predicate condition categories defined and in some sense "given" their semantic and syntactic content, the role of passive predicate-subject designs that express a variety of emotional-mental or psycho-physical condition of the subject. State of the environment and nature is usually defined in relation to the subject, his feelings, his emotional and mental health problems. Limiting the passivity of the subject in predicative constructions as predicate, in our opinion, one of the reasons for such wide distribution of such forms in the modern Kazakh language. Predicatives pass state of the person, expressed in a sentence or represented *konsituativno*. In designs with the value of the medium state with no expression on his face, the state is defined in relation to a potential "generalized individual" subject to be felt, as saying on the state of the environment: *ystyk* (hot) *suyk* (cold) *zharyk* (light) *aykyn* (clear), *kyrtaq* (dry), *ylal* (wet) *tynysh* (quietly), etc., we mean very real potential generic subject with his feelings. In the case where, describing the environment, we say *kuanyshly* (happily) *konilsiz* (boring), *konildi* (fun), *myndy* (sadly) *korqynshty* (scary) and so on, we are talking about the emotional state of the environment assessment in perceiving consciousness of the subject. The value of passive sentient, feeling, experiencing subject not only linguistically, but also artistic and expressive significantly.

Predicative in the language of fiction (traditionally kept, of course, its position in the spoken language) have become a means of speech "psychology of art", sometimes replacing, sometimes displacing, but always - make up for the verb where the focus, some "vector" rationalistic and verb forms found little suitable means for the expression of fluid states, a blend of feelings - that is, to express the same "dialectic of the soul", which features the most sophisticated literary images. And some "blurring" the emotional characteristics of a number of forms as a whole has allowed the simultaneous presence of words, number of members, indicating the opposite emotional sphere. It creates a common "emotional background" of perception [2]. Predicatives were, undoubtedly, the most sensitive and flexible means of implementation in the forms of words discoveries and artistic achievements of psychology and thus secured a significant role in the system of language as one of the components of artistic speech. Category predicatives beginning of particularly intense replenished

in realistic fiction, where the focus was individuality, its complex spiritual world and equally difficult personal relationship with the objective world environment.

Psychologizing image is an urgent need in the study of fine movements of the soul, the need for external actions and the actions to see the hidden, secret internal states guess on associative relations and internal representations of the true causes of external actions- these are the conditions that required linguistic means of expression. It was they who were responsible for the expansion and improvement of the category predicatives, largely *soobschivschih* language literature that the analytical subtlety of expression that is characteristic of high-grade works of Kazakh literature, from the poems Abay.

Impersonal sentences in the Kazakh linguistics investigated the structural-Madina scholars G. [3] A. Abilkaevym [4] O. Tolegenova [5] and J. Saduakasova [6] and functional O. Zhubaevoy [7] T. Sayrambaevym [8] A. Salkynbay [9]. By the definitions M. Balakayeva [10] and by Madina [3] and other scientists the main features of impersonal sentences are: 1) the lack of grammatical subject and based on that offer one-composite structure having only predicate and 2) the subject of the action in the sentence is in indirect genitive or dative and 3) the predicate is constructed in complex ways, it mainly consists of primary and secondary speech and has a specific shape. Thus, in Turkological writings, particularly in the Kazakh linguistics, in determining the impersonal sentences based on grammatical features of the proposal. According to J. Saduakasova, the name "impersonal" due to the lack of grammatical subject. So he calls impersonal "indirect personal" because it offers most cases, the "private" is always present.

The purpose of our work-based on the analysis of the semantic unit of impersonal constructions reveal the nature of the semantic transformations produced by the speaker of linguistic transfer (interpretation) reality of the situation.

**Main Part:** In this article, we highlight the following semantic features of impersonal sentence:

- Sentences containing the interpretation of the natural course of life, the fate of factors.

"Dissolution" of the individual conscious "I" in the context of the transcendental-impersonal acts displayed in the Kazakh language picture of the world next to structures with verbs: *Kerek bar* (go) *shyru* *Kerek* (out)

Zharas Kerek (get along), əkeluKerek (bring) zhetkizu Kerek (finish) in an impersonal manner. Semantic invariant these predicates can be described as a characteristic of the flow of human life, the general course of events, the human share. In the Kazakh language picture of the world impersonal sentences of this type are fixed as a means of evaluation of life, tend to frazeologichnosti, realizing the properties of phraseological units: metaphors, regular reproducibility in the speech, the stability of the components, the functional status of the means of expression of speech. Irrelevance of the fatal event semantics of predicates, their ultimate abstraction of relations within the boundaries of the subject areas contribute to their regular use in generative Register: "Jaeger zhauberilmese, ones kұrtar Bolar" (B.Momyshuly). ("If the enemy does not surrender, he must be destroyed").

By beingness proposals adjacent structures with the predicate expressed by the verb of existence, the presence of "Keldemek bar yes, ketdemekzho?" (ma?al), as well as suggestions from the lexical components of the "Uakkytzho?" ("No time"), "Keregizho?, Kerek Emesa" (" Do not, do not need "), which are characterized by the absence of the object semantics.

- The proposals reflect the interpretation of acts of the mental sphere, covering the following situation: the character of the thought processes, impersonal representation of feelings and emotional states; representation of the physical states, the situation of the modal scope of expression, impersonal representation of the physical action.
- The inner world of man (mental, emotional acts physiological processes) is a sphere, "closed" for the immediate apperception, comprehension of its available senses (visual, auditory, tactile perception-that allows us to consider this area as an area of "uncontrollable actions" [11] - "access" to it is opened through the imagination, which is equivalent to properly reflected in the language.

Propositions that convey acts of mental actions as irrational, include the following verbs in the impersonal form: oylanuyna (round keldi) (a) I think kōrinu (at) seem armandauyna (round keldi) (for) to dream, tYsine kirdi (at) dream and also turns of phrase Oiynglandersetti "come to mind," esine tYsti "clear up in my head," oyy tYmandandy "dizzy in the head" and a few others. A special type of grammatical impersonal design thinking process areas- design with collateral suffix-yl,-il,-holes-dir,-t.

Verbs with the suffix-yl collateral, il,-holes-dir,-t., Representational content of mental acts that are at the center of a proposition involving logical "hint" of the situation (number of events) of the adjacent grade. The predicates of this type is used in polipropozitivnyh designs tend towards the surreal presentation, predicting more or less fictitious situation (number of events), unfolding in posttekste "kazir Salt bir ah Boyiarmansyzsayrandaran ystyK Meken kōzine defrost basylyp, tyla boyyn Shym-shymdapzhayyl? an mұңlysaғынshbilep Aldy "(K. Zhymadilov). "Bōkendekanday oh Baryn kim bilsin, Raushanға wasp oh kire Bastad" (B. Maylin). Bōken yyine kelgende, Yy ōzine birden RAT siyatanyр kōrindi (B. Maylin). "Birak Bōkenniң kōңilin tabamdegenmen, abyroydy yes Oila Kerekkoy" (B. Maylin). Thus predicates oylandyrdy (at) think saғyndyrdy (c) homesick kōrindi (at) seemed to signal the subsequent change of the communicative perspective of the text, forming a logical proposition-a cementing force that represents a kind of "bridge" between the current plan and the author's narrative is replaced by a general plan of subjectivity leading off to the world of imagination character.

- Impersonal sentences that convey a variety of emotions and feelings phenomena sphere of a person include predicates expressed by the impersonal forms of impersonal verbs with the meaning feelings ashulandyrdy (angered) ta?dandyrdy (surprised), ?uantty (pleased), ?kindirdi (upset), ta?dandyrdy (hit) and under), is used in polipropozitivnyh designs as a proposition-clamps, verbal metaphors in this sense: "m???a batyrdy" ("plunged into depression"), verbs with the suffix-yl collateral, il,-holes-dir,-m ( shydamsyzdandyrdy (eager) ?nattyrdy (to) like) having a value of subjective modality, words category of state with the value of the mental state of the person (k??ilsiz (sadly) m??dy (sadly) and under.). Emotional sphere is extremely rich man, which led to some specific aspects of the language. On the one hand, the principle unobservable feelings, on the other - a tendency to samorefleksii - to encourage diligent search for means of linguistic expression and is the most appropriate tool metaphor that allows to relate the inner, hidden emotional movements to the outside and accessible to perception and comprehension of the world experienced " M?r bolmasa, B?kenni? k??ili?alady "(B. Maylin).

The emergence of the physical condition, the intensity of its display regularly due to the people's way of thinking through a factor external to the person of the reason that is fixed in the phraseological units: k?ziShaydaevashyldy (vanished), in actional verbs transformed into vocabulary that describes the condition of the body (ter bass has thrown into the pot), glandersOiynete?aldy (fall, the thought flashed through my head), tama?y ??r?au (choked, bass-me?ze?Bolu (knocks on the head, at the temples) and under.) Quotes tend to interpretational-reproductive register of speech, because their task - to describe the actual physical condition of the person (animal) through the assessment of the condition (frazeeologizirovannye fixed structure information as a subjective sense data): "B?kenni? k?zi b?ldyrapketti" (B. Maylin).

- Impersonal constructions serving semantic (modal) the scope of expression, include predicates-word meaning modality state realized in private semantics-the need (Kerek (should be), tiis (necessary) features (Bolado (you can), bolmaydy (impossible), dolzhestvovaniya (?azhet (ought). Semantic feature structures are an indication of the action, which, however, is not characterized by efficiency. Event itself in the situation of a single fixed by an impersonal construction is unrealized (implementation of the proposed action is to plan the future, "predicted" the speaker). The action, brought into focus the scope of the modal images statements will, becomes prescriptive, so this impersonal construction is used as a means of supplying universal experience of an individual or group, "Ony?ushin... ?uel small taboo Kerek, Onan so??arab, ParsisKerek... Zararynan?ashy?bolu?a, paydasynaorta?bolu?a tilin, o?uyn, ?ylymyn bilmekKerek... "(Abay).

The actual physical action emanating from a subject for its implementation requires specific forms of activity of the person, has a focus on achieving results. The separation of the subject from the beginning of the active personality is impossible in principle-which is reflected by appropriate way language: situations of marked as negative (zh?mysistegim kelmeydi (I was not working), zhaz?ymkelmeydi (not written). Essentially there is a "raspredmechivanie" actions, its interpretation as the current state of the object - its carrier, the denial of opportunities for the activity in real time, "?olyzh?rmegenkezde, divan?a k?niBoyizhatyp Alade" ("When it is not written, he spent whole days lying on the

couch".) In the image of the construction activities emphasize the fact that he did not commit and the speaker's reflection on his behalf, subject of "adapting" to the external conditions necessary for the implementation of the action.

- In an anthropocentric world model concept sphere of the environment is built as a set of external to the individual situations of the objective for which information enters the mental sphere of identity through complex perceptual sensations. The carrier state cannot be instantiated because it acts as an outer space environment, which "by its very nature is opposed to" point "to form a continuum" [12-17]. Continuum, correlating with the environment, characterized by the most extensive, scale, space is unlimited, although implies some scope localization.

The relatively small range of models as describing the state of the environment (the sphere of perception of the situation), representing the impersonal constructions are not correlated with the two-piece designs, so in the scientific literature, they are usually described as "totally impersonal." Conceptually, such impersonal constructions are addressed to the category of time of day (?ara??yly? t?sti (dusk), ta?atta (dawn), s?skelik (dawn), ?as ?araydy (at, c) it was getting dark) ymyrt?yirildi (getting dark) - it seems no coincidence denotation of these proposals is bound to Situations attack in the morning and evening: in the name of the situation is based on the factor of perception. Change of light and darkness light darkness-quite observable phenomena related to ancient human consciousness with occult forces. It is believed that this model of impersonal in the modern Kazakh language is counterproductive because of its archaic. In the Kazakh language picture of the world's structures such entrenched as one of the means of transmission of the semantic coordinate "time".

Another formal grammatical way of modeling situations of environmental-design with the predicate expressed by the word category of state. A characteristic feature of the semantic aspect of the data is the existence of impersonal constructions Modus frame (usually implitsirovannoy as referent is the situation-the observed phenomenon of reality): "Typ-tynysh... Rahat. Ian ?amys, ke? gave... "" Quiet so... benevolently. Dense reeds, wide steppe. " The content of the impersonal construction reproduces the content of the perceptual field of the observer, so typical of the reproductive structures of the analyzed speech register.

## CONCLUSIONS

Lexical-grammatical nature of the words that express action process (verbs, etc.), is closely related to the subject of this action and these agents are active or passive, as if acting in the background. The expression "K?n suyty" ("Poholadalo") subject is not expressed specifically at the end of the verb is the third person. And these expressions in the Kazakh language a bit. And when the subject of the action ends with the genitive or dative, the verb expresses only an inactive entity. For comparison, Maine baramyn (I'll) - Menin bar?ymkeledi (I want to go) - Ma?an bar Kerek (I need to go).

Before us is a specific or generic entity that seeks to have impersonal expression - it depends on the purpose and intent of the speaker. For example: "Balalary o?yt?an zha?sy yes, bira???lshyly???ylarly???ana, t?rkitanyrly???ana pelvis o?ytsaBolado. Ony?ushin... ?uel small taboo Kerek, Onan so??arab, ParsisKerek.?arny al kisini? k??iline a?yl, boyyndaap?ylym?a ??marly??aydan t?rsyn? Back to subject o?u Kerek, Hikmet those small, yes, de Oner, Gylym yes-b?riorysta t?r.Zararynan?ashy?bolu?a, paydasynaorta?bolu?a tilin, o?uyn, ?ylymyn bilmekKerek... Turasynoyla?anda, bala?a ?atyn?perme, enshi berm, bary?dy salsa? yes, orysty??ylymyn?yret! ??daydan?ory?, pendeden?yal, bala? ball bolsyn dese?-o?yt, small Ayama! "(It would be nice to give the Kazakh children's education and it would have been enough to teach them first ever Turkish literacy. For this we need to know to amass wealth and Persian and Arabic. Hungry to keep a clear mind, oblige the honor and nourish diligence to the teacher? must learn to read and write Russian, spiritual wealth, knowledge, art and other untold secrets keeps the Russian language. To avoid vices Russian, learn from their achievements, we must learn their language, understand their science... My advice to you: you can not marry his son, he did not leave the rich treasures, but be sure to give him a Russian education, even if you have to part with all their belongings with good. Honour thy God, thou therefore ashamed of the people: If you want your son to become a man, give it to the doctrine, do not feel sorry for the good!) AbaiKunanbayev. As you know, the great educator, poet and philosopher AbaiKunanbayev his "Words" written for the enlightenment of the people. First, he speaks to his people, as if nenarochito, abstract, not concrete, so that the initial sentence decorated too impersonal, generalized so as not to alienate the listener immediately. Thus, he gradually teaches the listener to the content of his thought, but then he turns to a particular

listener and receive offers design accordingly - they have the personal endings of the second person.

In fiction, when the subject of the action is not directly involved, the events surrounding nature and passed a descriptive way and objects of nature become the grammatical subject. "Shamalaydy, t?s auypketti. K?nni? k?zi k?rinbeydi.Ar?y bettegi?ara?ay, shyrshala rAkzhamily?an arua?tarday bop t?r... "(Sh M?rtaza). (He knows that the sun came close to sunset. Sun is not visible. Bugarkom For whiter pine and spruce). In the text, only the first action of the verb conveys thoughts particular subject and then describe the phenomena of nature that surround the hero. Here the subject, as it were suspended, but the picture of the environment passed through his eyes. The passivity of the subject in language forms a new shape. Collateral suffixes Kazakh formed in this way. "Emzhelindi, ?ymyzishildi, zh?rtzhinalyp, eldinsyrtynda?y beleske shy?yp, Jalal baylapOyn?ylu?a aynaldy..." (B. Maylin). (Meat is eaten, drunk mare, the multitude came together and started the game on the mound for the aul).

Going subject to uncertainty related to the speaker. If the expressions' ol?n Saldabiledi "(he sang and danced) expressed particular action of the subject, the proposals" ?n salynyp, bi bilendi "(the song is sung, the dance stantsovan) the presence of the subject is not required, however handed over to his perception of a certain process. Such expressions are usually paired with the emotional state of the subject. For example, "aytyldy, ?aldy" (it was said, but not done).

Thus, impersonality is one way of utterance actions of the subject, one of the techniques of positional location of the subject. The main results of the study are:

- The basic components are investigated in terms of their semantic relatedness to the position of the latter with the factors of reality;
- A difference in the semantic types of the basic components of the type of transformation of the situation saying, by the nature of the motive of eliminating the position of the nominative semantic component "source of action" and a process of stratification of the cognitive experience of speaking in an impersonal statement;
- Describe the specific functional features of impersonal models in terms of identifying their communicative orientation given by the installation of the speaker's face.

The results of the study to deepen scientific understanding of Kazakh linguistics impersonal statements and have access to the process of teaching syntax sovremennogo Kazakh language, as well as other courses in new areas of linguistic knowledge in higher education.

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